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MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

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HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 10323

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1966, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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SUBCOMMITTEE NOTE

(The hearings in this volume from page 1 through page 877 were joint hearings of the Committee on Armed Services and Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations. Page 879 to the completion of this volume were additional hearings held by the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services, and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, met jointly, pursuant to notice, at 10:30 a.m., in room 1202, New Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Jackson, Yarborough, Cannon, Young of Ohio, Inouye, Saltonstall, Smith, and Tower.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; and Charles B. Kirbow, Chief Clerk; Committee on Armed Services. Vorley M. Rexroad, chief clerk of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction; and Joseph Borda, minority counsel, Committee on Appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I have a short statement, and then we will proceed.

The committee is convened this morning to begin the hearings on the Military Construction Authorization bill for fiscal year 1966, S. 1771. The companion bill soon to be considered by the House Armed Services Committee is H.R. 5885.

(S. 1771 is as follows:)

[S. 1771, 89th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes

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

TITLE I

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, LESS ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

(First Army)

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Hospital facilities and troop housing, $11,008,000.
Fort Dix, New Jersey: Maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing, $17,948,000.

Federal Office Building, Brooklyn, New York: Administrative facilities, $636,000.

United States Military Academy, West Point, New York: Hospital facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $18,089,000.

(Second Army)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Training facilities, research, development and test facilities, hospital facilities, and administrative facilites, $8,122,000.

East Coast Radio Transmitter Station, Woodbridge, Virginia: Utilities, $211,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Utilities, $158,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $15,422,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia: Community facilities, $700,000.

Fort Meade, Maryland: Administrative facilities and ground improvements, $800,000.

Fort Monroe, Virginia: Administrative facilities, $4,950,000.

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and utilities, $1,029,000.

(Third Army)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and utilities, $5,325,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $4,106,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and utilities, $1,992,000.

Fort Gordon, Georgia: Training facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $18,485,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing facilities, $17,281,000.

Fort Rucker, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $3,720,000.

Fort Stewart, Georgia: Hospital facilities and utilities, $2,317,000.

(Fourth Army)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $1,416,000.

Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas: Training facilities, $8,300,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Maintenance facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $18,081,000.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Medical facilities, $1,300,000.

Fort Polk, Louisiana: Training facilities, troop housing and utilities, $1,118,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $2,268,000.

(Fifth Army)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Maintenance facilities, $9,443,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Hospital facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $4,017,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Operational facilities and medical facilities, $2,893,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $555,000.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois: Utilities, $47,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri: Operational and training facilities, and troop housing facilities, $16,084,000.

(Sixth Army)

Fort Irwin, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $4,741,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington: Training facilities, troop housing and community facilities, $710,000.

Presidio of Monterey, California: Training facilities and troop housing, $3,046,000.

Fort Ord, California: Maintenance facilities, $974,000.
Presidio of San Francisco, California: Administrative facilities, $1,299,000.
Two Rock Ranch, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $385,000.
West Coast Receiving Station, California: Utilities, $166,000.
Yakima Firing Range, Washington: Troop housing, $56,000.

(Military District of Washington)

Army Map Service, Maryland: Operational facilities, $182,000.
Cameron Station, Virginia: Medical facilities, $168,000.
Fort Myer, Virginia: Troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,587,000.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Medical facilities and utilities, $436,000.

ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Administrative facilities and utilities, $3,419,000.
Aeronautical Maintenance Center, Texas: Maintenance facilities, $1,941,000.
Anniston Army Depot, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, $837,000.
Bayonne Naval Supply Center, Bayonne, New Jersey: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $3,658,000.
Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $779,000.
Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, New Hampshire: Maintenance facilities, research, development and test facilities, $1,184,000.
Fort Detrick, Maryland: Operational facilities, research, development and test facilities, and utilities, $11,771,000.
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Community facilities, $137,000.
Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland: Research, development and test facilities, and utilities, $2,736,000.
Granite City Army Depot, Illinois: Utilities, $56,000.
Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Troop housing, $320,000.
Jefferson Proving Ground, Indiana: Operational facilities, $52,000.
Letterkenny Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $2,239,000.
Lexington Army Depot, Kentucky: Administrative facilities, and utilities, $526,000.
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Troop housing, $586,000.
Natick Laboratories, Massachusetts: Maintenance facilities, $1,371,000.
Navajo Army Depot, Arizona: Utilities, $56,000.
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and administrative facilities, $815,000.
Oakland Army Terminal, California: Community facilities, $912,000.
Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: Administrative facilities, $584,000.
Pueblo Army Depot, Colorado: Utilities, $337,000.
Red River Army Depot, Texas: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $465,000.
Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Training facilities, $1,364,000.
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois: Research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $4,336,000.
Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado: Maintenance facilities, $36,000.
Savanna Army Depot, Illinois: Training facilities, $102,000.
Sierra Army Depot, California: Utilities, $115,000.
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pennsylvania: Supply facilities, $199,000.
Tooele Army Depot, Utah: Utilities, $340,000.
Watervliet Arsenal, New York: Utilities, $1,713,000.
White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico: Research, development and test facilities, and utilities, $473,000.

United States Army, Hawaii

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and utilities, $3,175,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Japan, Various: Utilities, $100,000.
Okinawa, Various: Community facilities, and utilities, $2,558,000.
Germany, Various: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $2,046,000.

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico: Administrative facilities, troop housing and utilities, $2,542,000.

Fort Clayton, Canal Zone: Utilities, $387,000.

Teheran, Iran: Operational facilities, $2,400,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $109,341,000.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army may establish or develop Army installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Army missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1966, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 104. (a) Public Law 86–500, as amended, is amended under heading "Inside the United States" in section 101, as follows: (1) Under the subheading "Technical Services Facilities (Ordnance Corps)," with respect to "Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts," strike out, "$1,849,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,952,000."

(b) Public Law 86–500, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 502, "$80,460,000" and "$147,390,000" and inserting in place thereof "$80,563,000" and "$147,493,000," respectively.

SEC. 105. (a) Public Law 87–554, as amended, is amended under heading "Inside the United States" in section 101, as follows: (1) Under the subheading "Continental Army Command (Fifth Army)", with respect to "Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri," strike out "$8,567,000" and insert in place thereof "$9,066,000".

(b) Public Law 87–554, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602, "$101,816,000", and "$150,325,000" and inserting in place thereof "$102,315,000", and "$150,824,000," respectively.

SEC. 106. (a) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended under heading "Inside the United States" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "Continental Army Command (Fifth Army)", with respect to "Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri", strike out "$8,163,000" and insert in place thereof "$8,737,000."

(2) Under the subheading "Army Component Commands (Pacific Command Area)", with respect to "Hawaii Defense Area, Hawaii", strike out "$150,000" and insert in place thereof "$279,000".

(b) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602, "$154,993,000", and "$199,650,000" and inserting in place thereof "$155,696,000" and "$200,353,000", respectively.

SEC. 107. (a) Public Law 88–390 is amended under heading "Inside the United States" in section 101, as follows:

(1) Under the subheading "Continental Army Command (Military District of Washington, District of Columbia)", with respect to "Fort Myer, Virginia" strike out "$4,052,000" and insert in place thereof "$4,524,000."

(2) Under the subheading "United States Army Materiel Command (United States Army Weapons Command)" with respect to "Watervliet Arsenal, New York" strike out "$77,000" and insert in place thereof "$161,000".

(3) Under the subheading "United States Military Academy, West Point, New York" strike out "$20,578,000" and insert in place thereof "$27,997,000."

(4) Under the subheading "Army Security Agency" with respect to "Two Rock Ranch Station, California," strike out "$1,014,000" and insert in place thereof "$1,210,000."

(b) Public Law 88-390 is amended by striking out in clause (1) of section 602 "$241,526,000", and "$292,587,000," and inserting "$249,697,000", and "$300,758,000", respectively.

TITLE II

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

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITITIES

(Naval Shipyards)

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $385,000.

Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Washington: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and ground improvements, $1,692,000.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Maintenance facilities, $5,917,000.

Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $2,931,000.

Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, California: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,129,000.

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $2,703,000.

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, and maintenance facilities, $3,591,000.

Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Maintenance facilities and supply facilities, $3,487,000.

Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, California: Maintenance facilities, $683,000.

(Fleet Support Stations)

Headquarters, commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia: Troop housing, $873,000.

Naval Inshore Undersea Warfare Group, Norfolk, Virginia, Utilities, $216,000.

(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Stations)

Navy Mine Laboratory, Panama City, Florida: Supply facilities, $97,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $765,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California: Maintenance facilities, $396,000.

Naval Command Systems Support Activity, District of Columbia: Administrative facilities, $643,000.

Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Supply facilities, and medical facilities, $1,293,000.

Naval Station, Long Beach, California: Troop housing and utilities, $2,319,000.

Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut: Troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $2,350,000.

Naval Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $2,112,000.

Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $2,133,000.

Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Administrative facilities, and troop housing, $670,000.

Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, $271,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $4,508,000.

Naval Station, Treasure Island, California: Administrative facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,594,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

(Naval Air Training Stations)

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Texas: Operational facilities, and utilities, $152,000.

Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Real estate, $184,000.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Ellyson Field, Florida: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,530,000.

Naval Air Station, Glynco, Georgia: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $637,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $557,000.

Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tennessee: Training facilities, and troop housing, $5,792,000.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $2,263,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Florida: Training facilities, $664,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida: Troop housing, and utilities, $1,355,000.

(Field Support Stations)

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $6,186,000.

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $1,284,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii: Troop housing and community facilities, $521,000.

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine: Operational facilities, $161,000.

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $1,517,000.

Naval Air Facility, El Centro, California; Operational facilities, $500,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon, Nevada: Administrative facilities, and community facilities, $441,000.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $10,546,000.

Pacific Fleet Tactical Range, Kauai, Hawaii: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,878,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $834,000.

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Training facilities, $199,000.

Naval Air Station, Lemoore, California: Training facilities, $990,000.

Naval Station, Mayport, Florida: Operational facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $892,000.

Naval Air Station, Miramar, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and administrative facilities, $914,000.

Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California: Operational facilities, $476,000.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $2,774,000.

Naval Air Station, North Island, California: Troop housing, and utilities, $853,000.

Naval Air Station, Oceana, Virginia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $5,482,000.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, and community facilities, $509,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, California: Troop housing, $2,024,000.

Naval Air Station, Sanford, Florida: Operational facilities, troop housing, utilities, and real estate, $6,721,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $3,754,000.

(Marine Corps Air Station)

Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $2,966,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Camp Pendleton, California: Operational facilities, $264,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing, $4,940,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and utilities, $881,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, North Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing, $2,587,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, California: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $2,220,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Arizona: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and utilities, $619,000.

(Fleet Readiness Stations)

Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Medical facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $1,355,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Concord, California: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $609,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $597,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, California: Maintenance facilities, $100,000.

Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia: Real estate, $81,000.

(Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Stations)

Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, California: Operational facilities, and research, development and test facilities; and, at Pasadena Annex, research, development and test facilities, $7,778,000.

Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $155,000.

Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, California: Maintenance facilities, and research, development and test facilities; and, on San Nicolas Island, operational facilities, and troop housing, $2,480,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval Supply Depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Operational facilities, $726,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California: Supply facilities, $200,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $7,771,000.

Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $8,550,000.

Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, California: Training facilities, $2,912,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Training facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $9,532,000.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Training facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $11,732,000.

Naval Schools Command, Mare Island, California: Troop housing, $432,000.

Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California: Training facilities, $2,140,000.

Officer Candidate School, Newport, Rhode Island: Training facilities, $3,000,000.

Fleet Training Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $2,221,000.

Naval Schools Command, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $566,000.

Fleet Anti-Submarine Warfare School, San Diego, California: Troop housing, $1,212,000.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California: Training facilities, and troop housing, $10,306,000.

Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island, California: Troop housing, $3,302,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland: Troop housing, $800,000.
Naval Hospital, Charleston, South Carolina: Troop housing, $353,000.
Naval Hospital Corps School, Great Lakes, Illinois: Troop housing, $1,696,000.
Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island: Hospital and medical facilities, $4,736,000.
Naval Hospital, Oakland, California: Troop housing, $673,000.
Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Medical facilities, $2,800,000.
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Troop housing, $315,000.
Naval Hospital, Saint Albans, New York: Troop housing, $718,000.
Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: Medical Facilities, $1,433,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Communication Station, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, and supply facilities, $303,000.
Naval Radio Station, Mount Moffett, Adak, Alaska: Operational facilities, $1,185,000.
Naval Autodin Facility, Albany, Georgia: Operational facilities, $313,000.
Naval Radio Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Troop housing, $86,000.
National Naval Reserve Master Control Radio Station, Arlington, Virginia: Operational facilities, $40,000.
Naval Communication Station, San Francisco (Stockton), California: Administrative facilities, and troop housing, $518,000.
Naval Autodin Facility, Syracuse, New York: Operational facilities, $45,000.
Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii: Supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $415,000.
Various locations: Utilities, $2,000,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia: Research, development and test facilities, and utilities, $7,202,000.
Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Florida: Research, development and test facilities, $851,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, Rhode Island: Training facilities, community facilities, and real estate, $774,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Newport, Rhode Island: Utilities, $390,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Operational facilities, and utilities, $1,868,000.
Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities, and utilities, $274,000.
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, California: Maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,159,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Operational facilities, $187,000.
Fleet Activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa: Troop housing, $1,287,000.
Headquarters Support Activity, Taipei, Republic of China: Administrative facilities, $199,000.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam: Maintenance facilities, and medical facilities, $138,000.
Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan: Operational facilities, $2,047,000.
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines: Maintenance facilities, and community facilities, $331,000.
Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing, and utilities and ground improvements, $1,499,000.
Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan: Troop housing, $300,000.
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland: Operational facilities, $203,000.

Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa: Administrative facilities, and troop housing, $497,000.

Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities and ground improvements, $6,031,000.

Naval Station, Rota, Spain: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,861,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines: Administrative facilities, $120,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $1,000,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Communications Unit, Argentia, Newfoundland, Canada: Operational facilities, $1,697,000.

Naval Radio Station, Barrigada, Guam: Operational facilities, $526,000.

Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $1,701,000.

Naval Radio Station, Fort Allen, Puerto Rico: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $94,000.

Naval Radio Station, Isabela, Puerto Rico: Operational facilities, and real estate, $1,237,000.

Naval Communication Station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland: Troop housing and community facilities, $264,000.

Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico: Community facilities, $603,000.

Naval Communication Station, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines: Operational facilities, $563,000.

Naval Radio Station, Summit, Canal Zone: Operational facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $383,000.

Various locations: Utilities, $4,500,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines: Utilities, $2,078,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by acquiring, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $40,718,000.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy may establish or develop Navy installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Navy missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1966, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating,

or installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $1,767,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Operational facilities and troop housing, $1,297,000.

Kincheloe Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Operational facilities, supply facilities, and community facilities, $189,000.

Kingsley Field, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $258,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,347,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $950,000.

Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Maintenance facilities, $104,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $117,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Operational faciilties, $414,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, New York: Operational facilities and community facilities, $294,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Operational and training facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing $2,991,000.

AIR FORCE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE CENTER

Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, Denver, Colorado: Administrative facilities and utilities, $225,000.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Operational facilities and research, development, and test facilities, $1,890,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $6,644,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $6,039,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,023,000.

Newark Air Force Station, Newark, Ohio: Utilities, $181,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Operational facilities, and troop housing, $3,530,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $6,195,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $8,977,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Research, development, and test facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $12,519,000.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee: Operational facilities, $1,861,000.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, and troop housing, $588,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Research, development, and test facilities, hospital facilities, and utilities, $2,897,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $2,308,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Operational facilities, research, development, and test facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,164,000.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Research, development, and test facilities and community facilities, $1,992,000.

Los Angeles Air Force Station, Los Angeles, California: Administrative facilities, $822,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $431,000.

Various Locations, Eastern Test Range: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $549,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Buckley Air Force Base, Aurora, Colorado: Operational facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, $167,000.

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois: Training facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,027,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $1,781,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Training facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $3,567,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Training facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $5,510,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Operational facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $1,728,000.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Troop housing and community facilities, $866,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Community facilities, $352,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $2,933,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Operational and training facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,187,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Maintenance facilities and troop housing, $651,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Training facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $1,533,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $4,719,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,653,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Training facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $1,172,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $2,920,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Gunter Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Troop housing and utilities, $741,000.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Troop housing and community facilities, $828,000.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Operational facilities and supply facilities, $601,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska: Operational facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $4,540,000.

Galena Airport, Galena, Alaska: Supply facilities, $374,000.

King Salmon Airport, Naknek, Alaska: Community facilities, $288,000.

Various locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilites, $7,837,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Andrews Ar Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $3,187,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities supply facilities, troop housing, and real estate, $3,359,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Training facilities and maintenance facilities, $1,180,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Maintenance facilities and utilities, $2,094,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Administrative facilities and troop housing, $2,122,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and community facilities, $3,319,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $3,069,000.

Wheeler Air Force Base, Wahiawa, Hawaii: Community facilities, $396,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Operational facilities, $46,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities and troop housing, $3,015,000.

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Hospital facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $1,839,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,574,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Operational facilities, hospital facilities, and community facilities, $1,835,000.

Carswell Ar Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Operational facilities and troop housing, $899,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Troop housing and community facilities, $389,000.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Operational facilities and community facilities, $306,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Supply facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements, $3,995,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Community facilities, $426,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Community facilities, $187,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Community facilities, $263,000.

Grand Forks Air Force Base, Grand Forks, North Dakota: Troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $4,953,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,714,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Air Port, Marquette, Michigan: Operational facilities and supply facilities, $148,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Operational facilities and troop housing, $1,219,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Maintenance facilities and community facilities, $667,000.

Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Troop housing and utilities, $577,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing, $3,051,000.

McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Troop housing, $40,000.

Minot Air Force Base, Minot, North Dakota: Operational facilities and maintenance facilities, $109,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Maintenance facilities and troop housing, $171,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Training facilities and utilities, $389,000.

Plattsburgh Air Force Base, Plattsburgh, New York: Maintenance facilities and troop housing, $164,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Maintenance facilities, hospital facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $4,643,000.

Vandenberg Air Force Base, Lompoc, California: Operational facilities, supply facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $691,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Community facilities, $796,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Supply facilities, $298,000.

Whiteman Air Force Base, Knob Noster, Missouri: Community facilities, $218,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Operational facilities, $45,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Cannon Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Operational and training facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $1,823,000.

England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,876,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $2,820,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Operational facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,948,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $774,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $9,679,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Operational facilities, medical facilities, and community facilities, $755,000.

Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, ground improvements and real estate, $1,737,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Operational facilities and supply facilities, $1,636,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Operational facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $2,560,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational facilities, $616,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,356,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

United States Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Training facilities, $8,872,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various Locations: Maintenance facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,377,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Various Locations: Maintenance facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $970,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Wake Island Air Force Station, Wake Island: Supply facilities, troop housing and utilities, $1,391,000.

Various Locations: Maintenance facilities and medical facilities, $953,000.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE

Various Locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $21,935,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Various Locations: Utilities, $335,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Various Locations: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, hospital and medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $24,456,000.

USAF SOUTHERN COMMAND

Howard Air Force Base, Canal Zone: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and community facilities, $2,156,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE

Various Locations: Operational facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $3,411,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $98,963,000.

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by proceeding with construction made necessary by changes in Air Force missions and responsibilities which have been occasioned by: (a) unforeseen security considerations, (b) new weapons developments, (c) new and unforeseen research and development requirements, or (d) improved production schedules, if the Secretary of Defense determines that deferral of such construction for inclusion in the next military construction authorization Act would be inconsistent with interests of national security, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Air Force or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto. This authorization will expire as of September 30, 1966, except for those public works projects concerning which the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives have been notified pursuant to this section prior to that date.

SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 83–534, as amended, is amended in section 301 under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Materiel Command", with respect to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, by striking "$6,849,000" and inserting in place thereof "$7,279,000".

(b) Public Law 83–534, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 502 the amounts of "$410,075,000" and "$419,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "$410,505,000" and "$420,334,000", respectively.

SEC. 305. (a) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended in section 301 under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Air Force Systems Command", with respect to Sacramento Peak Upper Air Research Site, Alamorgordo, New Mexico, by striking out "$2,889,000" and inserting in place thereof "$3,167,000".

(b) Public Law 88–174, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of section 602 the amounts of "$161,940,000" and "$491,622,000" and inserting in place thereof "$162,218,000" and "$419,900,000" respectively.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or

installing permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, for defense agencies for the following projects:

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Utilities, $188,000.
Clarksville Base, Clarksville, Tennessee: Troop housing, $36,000.
Killeen Base, Killeen, Texas: Troop housing, $45,000.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia: Operational and training facilities, $17,900,000.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio: Maintenance facilities and supply facilities, $445,000.
Defense Depot, Memphis, Tennessee: Supply facilities, $266,000.
Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah: Supply facilities, $329,000.
Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $950,000.
Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Administrative facilities, $255,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

Fort Meade, Maryland: Operational facilities and production facilities, $6,075,000.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, Los Angeles, California: Operational facilities, $18,000.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Johnston Island Air Force Base: Research, development and test facilities, $3,688,000.

SEC. 402. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities required for advanced research projects and in connection therewith may acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of $20,000,000.

SEC. 403. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities which he determines to be vital to the security of the United States, and in connection therewith to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment in the total amount of $50,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives, immediately upon reaching a final decision to implement, of the cost of construction of any public work undertaken under this section, including those real estate actions pertaining thereto.

TITLE V

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

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

after such notification has been given. This authority shall include the authority to acquire land, and interests in land, by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

(a) Family housing units for—

(1) The Department of the Army, two thousand four hundred and seventy units, $47,064,000:

Presidio of San Francisco, California, one hundred and fifty units.
Fort Benning, Georgia, three hundred units.
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, fifty units.
Fort Meade, Maryland, three hundred and forty units.
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, one hundred units.
United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, two hundred units.
Fort Jackson, South Carolina, one hundred and eighty units.
Fort Belvoir, Virginia, three hundred units.
Fort Monroe, Virginia, fifty units.
Fort Myer, Virginia, one hundred and twenty units.
Atlantic Side, Canal Zone, one hundred units.
Pacific Side, Canal Zone, three hundred units.
Fort Buckner, Okinawa, two hundred and eighty units.

(2) The Department of the Navy, five thousand and forty units, $88,700,000:

Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, California, fifty-two units.
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, two hundred and fifty units.
Naval Complex, Long Beach, California, two hundred units.
Naval Post Graduate School, Monterey, California, two hundred and eight units.
Naval Complex, East Bay, San Francisco, California, four hundred units.
Naval Complex, South Bay, San Francisco, California, three hundred units.
Naval Complex, West Bay, San Francisco, California, three hundred units.
Naval Complex, Washington, District of Columbia, three hundred units.
Naval Base, Key West, Florida, four hundred units.
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, two hundred and fifty units.
United States Navy installations, Oahu, Hawaii, three hundred units.
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois, two hundred units.
Naval Complex, Johnsville, Pennsylvania, two hundred units.
Naval Base, Newport, Rhode Island, two hundred units.
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, two hundred units.
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas, three hundred and fifty units.
Naval Comple, Norfolk, Virginia, five hundred units.
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia, one hundred units.
Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland, one hundred and fifty units.
Naval Complex, Naha, Okinawa, forty units.
Naval Station, Sangley Point, Republic of Philippines, one hundred and forty units.

(3) The Department of the Air Force, four thousand nine hundred and ninety units, $92,670,000.

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, two hundred units.
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, two hundred units.
Beale Air Force Base, California, three hundred units.
Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, three hundred units.
Ent Air Force Base, Colorado, forty-nine units.
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia, three hundred units.
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, three hundred units.
United States Air Force installations, Oahu, Hawaii, two hundred and fifty units.
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, one hundred and fifty units.
England Air Force Base, Louisiana, three hundred and fifty units.
Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, two hundred and fifty units.
Keesler Air Force Base, Mississippi, two hundred units.
Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, one unit.
Cannon Air Force Base, New Mexico, one hundred and fifty units.

Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, one hundred units.
F. E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, one hundred units.
Pacific Side, Canal Zone, two hundred and fifty units.
Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, two hundred units.
Goose Air Base, Newfoundland, Canada, one hundred units.
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, two hundred units.
Naha Air Base, Okinawa, one hundred and seventy units.
Clark Air Base, Republic of Philippines, four hundred units.
Site 4–S, seventy units.
Site 6–S, two hundred units.
Site QC, two hundred units.

(b) Trailer court facilities for:

(1) The Department of the Navy, 200 spaces, $360,000.

(2) The Department of the Air Force, 400 spaces, $720,000.

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

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

$26,000 for general officers or equivalent;

$19,800 for colonels or equivalent;

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

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

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

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

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

(d) For all units constructed in the areas listed in subsection (a), exclusive of the project for the United States Military Academy at West Point, the average unit cost for each military department shall not exceed $17,500, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

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

(f) Units constructed at the United States Military Academy, West Point, shall not be subject to the limitations of subsections (a) through (e) of this section, but the average cost of such units shall not exceed $36,000, including the cost of the family unit and the proportionate costs of land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities.

SEC. 503. (a) Notwithstanding the limitations on net floor area and cost contained in section 502 of this Act and in sections 4774(b), 7574(b) and 9774(b) of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to construct or acquire family quarters for general officers assigned to the following positions which involve exceptional representational responsibilities for the benefit of the United States:

Commander in Chief, North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Commander in Chief, Strike Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

(b) For any set of quarters constructed under the authority of this section the net floor area shall not exceed three thousand six hundred square feet, the cost to the five-foot line shall not exceed $80,000 and the total costs, including those for construction, land acquisition, site preparation, and installation of utilities, shall not exceed $100,000.

(c) For any set of quarters acquired by purchase under the authority of this section the total costs of acquisition shall not exceed $100,000.

SEC. 504. The Secretary of Defense, or his designee, is authorized to accomplish alterations, additions, expansions, or extensions not otherwise authorized by law, to existing public quarters at a cost not to exceed—

(a) For the Department of the Army, $8,000,000.

(b) For the Department of the Navy, $5,000,000.

(c) For the Department of the Air Force, $4,800,000.

(d) For the Defense Agencies, $396,000.

SEC. 505. Section 515 of Public Law 84–161 (69 Stat. 324, 352), as amended, is amended to reead as follows:

SEC. 515. During fiscal years 1966 through and including 1967, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are authorized to lease housing facilities at or near military installations in the United States and Puerto Rico for assignment as public quarters to military personnel and their dependents, if any, without rental charge, upon a determination by the Secretary of Defense, or his designee, that there is a lack of adequate housing facilities at or near such military installations. Such housing facilities may be leased on an individual or multiple unit basis and not more than seven thousand five hundred of such units may be so leased at one time. Expenditures for the rental of such housing facilities may not exceed an average of $160 a month for each miiltary department, including the cost of utilities and maintenance and operations."

SEC. 506. Section 507 of the Public Law 88–174 (77 Stat. 307) is amended by deleting the figures "1964" and "1965", and inserting in lieu thereof the figures "1966" and "1967".

SEC. 507. The Secretary of Defense or his designee is authorized to relocate 200 units of relocatable housing from Glasgow Air Force Base, Montana, to other military installations where there are housing shortages: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the proposed new locations and estimated costs, and no contract shall be awarded within thirty days of such notification.

SEC. 508. There is authorized to be appropriated for use by the Secretary of Defense or his designee for military family housing as authorized by law for the following purposes:

(a) for construction and acquisition of family housing, including improvements, to adequate quarters, improvements to inadequate quarters, minor construction, rental guarantee payments, construction and acquisition of trailer court facilities, and planning, an amount not to exceeed $245,900,000 and

(b) for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance of real property, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and mortgage insurance premiums authorized under section 222 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1715m), an amount not to exceed $489,700,000.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

(1) for title I: Inside the United States, $262,205,000, outside the United States, $10,033,000, section 102, $109,341,000, section 103, $10,000,000 or a total of $391,579,000.

(2) for title II: Inside the United States, $229,529,000, outside the United States, $33,346,000, section 202, $40,718,000, section 203, $10,000,000 or a total of $313,593,000.

(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $218,760,000, outside the United States, $55,607,000, section 302, $98,963,000, section 303, $10,000,000 or a total of $383,330,000.

(4) for title IV: A total of $100,195,000.

(5) for title V: Military family housing, a total of $735,600,000.

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

SEC. 604. Whenever—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 606. (a) As of October 1, 1966, all authorizations for military public works (other than family housing) to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts approved before August 2, 1964, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed except—

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

(2) the authorization for public works projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts or land acquisitions in whole or in part before October 1, 1966, and authorizations for appropriations therefor;

(3) notwithstanding the provisions of section 606 of the Act of August 1, 1964 (78 Stat. 341, 363), the authorization for the following items, which shall remain in effect until October 1, 1967:

(a) operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing and community facilities, utilities and ground improvements in the amount of $611,000 at Fort Benning, Georgia, that is contained in title I, section 101, under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

(b) operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities and utilities in the amount of $833,000 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, that is contained in title I, section 101, under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of July 27, 1962 (76 Stat. 223).

(c) operational and training facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities in the amount of $4,241,000 at Fort Dix, New Jersey, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (First Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(d) training facilities in the amount of $290,000 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Second Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(e) operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities in the amount of $236,000 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Second Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(f) maintenance facilities in the amount of $449,000 at Fort Story, Virginia, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Second Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(g) maintenance facilities, medical facilities, community facilities, and utilities in the amount of $512,000 at Fort Benning, Georgia, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(h) training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and utilities in the amount of $1,836,000 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(i) operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, medical facilities, and administrative facilities in the amount of $553,000 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Third Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 307).

(j) training facilities, troop housing and community facilities in the amount of $919,000 at Fort Irwin, California, that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Continental Army Command (Sixth Army)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 308).

(k) operational facilities, maintenance facilities, troop housing and utilities in the amount of $719,000 at various locations that is contained in title I, section 101 under heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (United States Army Air Defense Command)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 309).

(l) maintenance facilities in the amount of $1,498,000 at Fort Richardson, Alaska, that is contained in title I, under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (Alaska Command Area)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 309).

(m) maintenance facilities in the amount of $721,000 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, that is contained in title I, under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (Pacific Command Area)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 309).

(n) operational facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities and utilities in the amount of $968,000 at various locations that is contained in title I, section 101, under heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Army Security Agency" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 310).

(o) operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and utilities in the amount of $5,995,000 in Germany that is contained in title I, section 101, under the heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Army Component Commands (European Command Area)" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 310).

(p) operational facilities in the amount of $6,900,000 at various locations that is contained in title I, section 102 of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 310).

(q) training facilities in the amount of $7,600,000 for the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, that is contained in title II, section 201,

under the heading "Service School Facilities" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 314).

(r) administrative facilities in the amount of $3,484,000 for the Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "Office of Naval Research Facilities" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 315).

(s) community facilities in the amount of $550,000 for Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa, that is contained in title II, section 201, under the heading "Outside the United States" and subheading "Marine Corps Facilities" of the Act of November 7, 1963 (77 Stat. 315).

(b) Effective fifteen months from the date of enactment of this Act, all authorizations for construction of family housing which are contained in this Act or any Act approved prior to August 2, 1964, are repealed except the authorization for family housing projects as to which appropriated funds have been obligated for construction contracts or land acquisitions in whole or in part before such date.

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

(1) $32 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;

(2) $8 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(3) $1,850 per man for permanent barracks;

(4) $8,500 per man for bachelor officer quarters; unless the Secretary of Defense or his designee determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitations on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

SEC. 608. The last sentence of section 2674(a) of title 10, United States Code, as amended, is amended by changing the figure $10,000" to "$25,000".

SEC. 609. Title I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Act may be cited as the "Military Construction Authorization Act, 1966."

TITLE VII

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES

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

(1) for the Department of the Navy: Naval and Marine Corps Reserves, $8,800,000.

(2) for Department of the Air Force:

(a) Air National Guard of the United States, $9,000,000.

(b) Air Force Reserve, $3,400,000.

SEC. 702. To the extent that existing authorizations for the construction of facilities for the Army Reserve have not been utilized for this purpose they shall be available for the construction of facilities for the Army National Guard of the United States.

SEC. 703. The Secretary of Defense may establish or develop installations and facilities under this title without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529), and sections 4774(d) and 9774(d) of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

SEC. 704. This title may be cited as the "Reserve Forces Facilities Authorization Act, 1966".

Senator STENNIS. Before hearing from the departmental witnesses, I should like to make a few comments concerning the bill.

First, I might state that Senator Saltonstall and I believe that to a large extent these hearings can serve as hearings for both the authori-

zation legislation and the appropriation bill. To this end, these hearings may be considered joint hearings, and I have asked each member of the Appropriations Subcommittee to attend these hearings and ask questions along with the members of the Armed Services Committee. In this regard, we are following the procedure as established in the procurement authorization hearings. Of course, under the rules of the Senate, the actual markup of the authorization bill must be done by the Committee on Armed Services. There will be some items in the appropriation bill, of course, that are unrelated to the authorization legislation and these items will be considered by the Appropriations Subcommittee at an appropriate time.

As submitted to the Congress, the bill calls for a total authorization of $1,955,681,000, of which approximately $10.4 million relates to increases in prior years' authority and $21.2 million is for the Reserve components.

So far as the active forces are concerned, the Army is asking for new authority totaling $391.6 million; the Navy, $313.6 million; the Air Force, $383.3 million; Defense Agencies, $100.2 million; and $735.6 million is being requested for all costs of the family housing program which includes 12,500 new units.

Gentlemen, that is the first time I have ever seen anyone run second to the Air Force in request for authority. I cannot understand it.

Now I assume, as in the past, there are likely to be certain changes requested in the bill. I hope they are held to a minimum, but I want to emphasize that it is not sufficient to bring these up during the hearings, but the committee must be advised in writing of any proposed changes well in advance of the completion of the hearings.

Our first witness this morning will be the Honorable Edward J. Sheridan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics, who will read the statement of the Honorable Paul R. Ignatius, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics. Mr. Ignatius is not able to be with us due to a conflicting engagement of a prior nature with another congressional committee. I am certain that Mr. Sheridan's remarks will be comprehensive enough to prepare us for proceeding directly to the line item justifications by representatives of the military departments. After Mr. Sheridan completes his testimony, we will immediately take up title III of the bill which relates to the requirements of the Department of the Air Force. Maj. Gen. Robert H. Curtin will be the first witness. He is well seasoned in the business. We are glad to have him back. After each military department completes its presentation in open session, we will have an executive session to consider those items involving security classifications.

Mr. Sheridan, you come here with a great deal of seniority before this committee and with fine knowledge of your work. You have been on duty in the Department for several years where you have rendered outstanding service. I believe you hold the office now in the Department that was created by the Armed Services Committee, the Bureau on Installations, to try to minimize the cost and to work out a method where there would be no oversight by any of the three services in looking for ways to save money.

We are glad to have you here, sir. Will you proceed in your own way.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS)

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

We wish to express our appreciation for the opportunity to appear before this committee and to testify on the Military Construction Authorization program for fiscal year 1966. This program is in direct support of the missions, objectives, and program projections recently outlined by the Secretary of Defense in his comprehensive Defense posture statement, and is in consonance with the overall budget requests of the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1966.

As a major supporting activity, Military Construction is governed by the 5-year programing system of the Department of Defense. The projects included in the present request represent the fiscal year 1966 segment of the approved 5-year construction plan, and must be in place not later than fiscal year 1968 to coincide with overall Defense objectives for this period.

The proposals for new authorization contained in S. 1771 total $1,945 million (as compared with $1,809 million requested for fiscal year 1965) and may be broadly grouped as follows:

	Millions
For requirements of the Active Forces including the Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense agencies (titles I through IV)	$1,189
To support the Reserve Forces (title VII)	21
For family housing generally, including $228,434,000 for new construction and $507,166,000 for maintenance and operation of existing units and other family housing costs which require annual authorization (title V)	735
Total	1,945

In amplification of testimony already furnished to this committee on construction through the posture hearings, I should like to describe in more complete detail the content of each of these proposals, as well as to report to you on the steps we are taking toward continued improvement in the management of new construction and related maintenance and operation. Since the programs of the Active and Reserve Forces are integrated under the 5-year program planning system of the Department of Defense, I will discuss these proposals jointly.

ACTIVE AND RESERVE FORCES

In addition to the controls applied by 5-year programing procedures, construction requirements are further refined under a special annex to the system which identifies the character, size and estimated cost of the major projects at each installation in the 5-year plan. In developing the constuction program to be presented to the Congress for any given fiscal year, facility requirements are again examined to insure their continuing validity under current mission requirements and to verify that costs and standards are both reasonable and economical. Each line item in the fiscal year 1966 proposal has undergone this meticulous requirements and engineering reappraisal, in collaboration with the Bureau of the Budget, as the result of which the requests of the military departments and the Defense agencies were reduced by more than $700 million, or 37 percent of the total requested.

Following the pattern of the fiscal year 1965 authorization request, almost 35 percent of the construction being proposed for the Active

and Reserve Forces is in support of operations and training. Approximately 25 percent of the program is devoted to the provision of troop housing and related items, as a second appreciable increment of a program initiated last year to provide suitable accommodations for our military personnel. About 10 percent of this new proposal will provide facilities to support the research, development and testing of new weapons and equipment, and another 10 percent of the program is directed to the support of maintenance and production activities. The remaining 20 percent of the program will meet general construction requirements for administration, medical services, supply and utilities.

In the fiscal year 1966 program, we are placing special emphasis on the improvement and modernization of our real property inventory, primarily through the replacement of mobilization-type personnel facilities built to temporary standards during World War II. Despite their temporary character, these buildings were again pressed into service during the Korean conflict and have been continued in use since that time with only limited improvements and maintenance. This has been due in large part to the overriding need to concentrate most of our construction resources since the Korean episode on the operational support of new weapons systems, and the forces necessary to establish the clear nuclear retaliatory capability of the United States in the event of an attack. Ten years ago the emphasis was on the build-up of an air base system to support 137 Air Force wings and on the Army NIKE program. Shortly thereafter, the DEW line, SAC dispersal, SAGE and BMEWS received primary attention. More recently the missile program particularly for ICBM base construction and POLARIS facilities, has dominated the construction effort. Concurrently, it has been necessary to give special consideration to the academic and training facilities necessary to meet ever-increasing requirements for well-trained personnel, fully prepared to operate these new and more intricate systems.

Now that these more critical facilities are largely completed, it is timely to address our efforts to the improvement and modernization of our capital plant. This is highly important, not only to provide our military personnel with a decent standard of living, and so improve morale and reenlistment rates, but also to reduce maintenance costs by eliminating aging, obsolete structures from the real property inventory.

Against this general background, I should like now to summarize the program being requested in terms of the principal missions of the Department of Defense.

STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE FORCES—$72 MILLION

With the achievement of the force levels and objectives outlined in the overall Defense posture presentation, new requests for facilities to support these missions are sharply reduced over previous years, amounting to only 6 percent of the fiscal year 1966 program. Under the ICBM base construction program, work on new sites is essentially completed except the silos for the last MINUTEMAN squadron authorized last year at Malmstrom AFB, and placed under construction contract 23 February 1965. This year's request amounts to $10 million and provides only for retrofit and improvements at exist-

ing TITAN II and MINUTEMAN sites to achieve greater operational reliability and safety. In support of manned strategic aircraft, airfield facilities are being requested in the amount of $11.9 million at 24 bases to accomplish certain essential realignments and plant improvements.

Construction in support of continental and missile defense is also largely completed. The important BMEWS network is now fully operational and the program to disperse the Fighter-Interceptor Force is well underway. In the present request, air base facilities for fighter-interceptors total only $14.5 million and are limited to operational improvements at 30 bases. An additional $3.2 million is being requested to augment the capability of our warning and surveillance systems, including the installation of over-the-horizon radar. Also proposed is $8.7 million in support of the NIKE–HERCULES system, primarily for the provision of fallout protection in launch control centers.

In keeping with the objectives I have previously stressed, $23.9 million in the program to support these forces would provide suitable housing and related community facilities for military personnel.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES—$338 MILLION

Under this heading are included the combat and combat support units of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as well as the tactical units of the Air Force. The construction requested in support of these forces continues at regular programing levels and consists primarily of long-needed replacements for substandard housing, and for facilities in support of operations, training, and maintenance.

In the Army request, $84 million is provided for these general purposes at 21 installations, including $20.9 million for permanent troop housing and community support. In addition, $21.3 million is requested for operational and command facilities and for air defense installations in Europe to improve our capability to blunt enemy air strikes against vital installations, and $14.1 million for air defense installations in the Western Pacific.

The Navy portion of this program totals $161.5 million and would provide long-needed improvements at Navy and Marine Corps installations worldwide. Included in this total are $20 million to modernize shore facilities for attack and antisubmarine warfare air groups, $49.8 million to support fleet aircraft, $50.7 million for Marine ground and air forces, and $39 million in support of submarine and fleet unit operations. Within the total for General Purpose Forces, $52.7 million is for troop housing and community support facilities, as part of the general effort to achieve acceptable housing standards.

The Air Force segment of this program totals $92.5 million and would provide operational, maintenance, supply, administrative, and personnel facilities at 45 bases, including 27 bases overseas. A new headquarters is planned for the STRIKE Command at MacDill AFB in the amount of $4 million, also an addition to TAC headquarters at Langley AFB, estimated at $2.6 million. Ammunition and POL storage projects in the Pacific area account for $11.3 million of the total requested, and $26.1 million is allocated to the provision of permanent troop housing and related community facilities for military personnel.

Of particular significance, $22.4 million is proposed in this portion of the program for the installation of tactical aircraft shelters in Europe and in the Pacific area. As you know from earlier presentations, Secretary McNamara considers the protection of these aircraft against enemy attack as one of our most urgent needs. Since the dispproval of the project submitted to the Congress for these shelters last year, a review of possible alternatives has again been made, reaffirming the conclusion that the provision of these shelters is essential to insure that an effective combat capability will be available when needed.

AIRLIFT AND SEALIFT FORCES—$26 MILLION

As in previous years, facility requirements proposed in fiscal year 1966 to support this mission are comparatively modest, but are nevertheless essential to place operations on a modern and efficient basis. Authorization being requested for these forces will provide operational, maintenance, and supporting facilities at bases both in CONUS and overseas, and permit relocation and consolidation of missions in certain instances to realize economies indicated by management surveys. Of the total requested, $5.6 million is for the Army, principally at the Bayonne Naval Supply Center, N.J., and $20.3 million for the Air Force, distributed at 11 bases in CONUS and 5 bases overseas.

RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES—$21 MILLION

Authorization for construction of Reserve facilities proposed in fiscal year 1966 is substantially reduced over fiscal year 1965 since no additional authorization is proposed at this time for the Army Reserve Forces. Lump sum authorizations for the Army Reserve and Army National Guard enacted during the last session of Congress should provide sufficient construction authority during fiscal year 1966, while decisions with respect to the proposed realined Force structure are being made. In connection with the realinment, the Department of Defense has proposed a provision which would make available to the Army National Guard any residual authorization not utilized for the construction of Army Reserve facilities.

The amounts requested for the Air Force and Navy Reserve Forces again follow the lump sum authorization procedures reinstituted by the Congress in 1963 under which the Congress is notified in advance of the specific projects to be undertaken. A total of $21.2 million is programed for these purposes, consisting of the following:

	Million
Naval and Marine Corps Reserves	$8.8
Air National Guard	9.0
Air Force Reserve	3.4

While identification of individual projects is only tentative at this time, current indications are that about half of the new authorization for the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves would be used for facilities for aviation elements and the other half for training center or armory type facilities for nonaviation units. Similarly, the $12.4 million for the Reserve Forces of the Air Force would provide operational and training facilities in the amounts of about $4 million for units with

active air defense missions, about $4.2 million for tactical support units and about $4.2 million for transport units.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—$130 MILLION

The Military construction program continues to provide major support for the research, development, and testing activities of the Department of Defense.

In the Air Force program a total of $64.3 million is being requested for these purposes of which $14.6 million is for missile range improvements, including land acquisition on the west coast. Also, $8.9 million is being requested in support of space activities generally, and $18 million for a new TITAN III launch complex at Vandenberg AFB, Calif. Other major items propose $9.8 million at bases related to R. & D. missions, and $13 million for in-house laboratory support, primarily for a new Materials Science Laboratory at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and an Electronics Research Laboratory at Griffiss AFB, N.Y.

In the Navy segment of the program totaling $18.6 million, $2.5 million is being requested for improvements at the Pacific Missile Range and $7.3 million for underwater research facilities at the Pasadena Annex to the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif; $7.2 million is being requested for laboratory improvements, including a new chemistry building at the Naval Research Laboratory in the District of Columbia.

The Army portion of the program totals $47.2 million and contains $23.9 million to suport the NIKE X development and test program at Kwajalein Island. Continuing the authorization granted by the Congress last year in the amount of $32.1 million, the present request provides for a further increment of operational facilities to conduct the test program, principally for structures to house a prototype missile site radar and its associated electronic and data processing equipment. Additionally, the request provides for personnel facilities, cargo pier improvements, and refrigerated supply facilities. In connection with laboratory support, $14.3 million is included in the Army program for a new electric power laboratory at Fort Belvoir, Va., a medical biological research facility at Fort Detrick, Md., and a quality assurance laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

GENERAL SUPPORT—$592 MILLION

Under this heading is included the construction necessary to support all the general activities of the Department of Defense not directly indentified with the specific missions previously covered, such as training, communications, medical services, and the Defense Agencies, as well as such functions as supply, maintenance, and administration. The authorization contained in S. 1771 provides $592 million for these purposes, or almost one-half of the proposed program for the Active and Reserve Forces. A discussion of some of the more significant proposals follows:

TRAINING

Facility requirements related to training missions constitute a large portion of the general support category, and total $88.7 million. The items being requested include not only classrooms and other direct

construction support for our recruit, flight, technical and academic training programs, but also facilities for expansion and modernization of the service academies. Continuing the program initiated in fiscal year 1965 to accommodate the increased enrollments authorized by the Congress under Public Law 88-276 at West Point and Colorado Springs, the present program provides second year increments of $18.1 million and $8.9 million respectively for these two academies. The Army program would include a hospital, BOQ, and physical education center, together with central utilities. The Air Force would expand its academic facilities and provide an addition to the gymnasium. Although not related to the cadet strength increase authorized by Public Law 88-276, the Navy program for Annapolis totals $9.5 million, which would provide a new heating plant and augment previous authorization for a science building, as elements of a long range modernization plan.

COMMUNICATIONS

Included in general support are $62.4 million for our worldwide communications systems, including navigational aids. This amount compares to $71.6 million requested last year, and will continue the effort to augment, improve, and update critical networks on which the command and control of military operations depend. Major items in the Army program include a communications station in the Middle East, automatic digital network (AUTODIN), and automatic secure voice communications (AUTOSEVCOM) switch facilities at various locations in the United States and overseas. Included for the Navy are low frequency antenna systems in Alaska and Newfoundland, a radio transmitter facility in Puerto Rico, and an operations building in Guam. Air Force communications items include expansion in Europe of the troop system from 60 to 120 channels, power improvements in the Defense Communications System, AUTODIN expansion at six U.S. bases, and improvements to the tactical microwave network in France, Germany, and Italy.

MEDICAL

Construction being requested for medical activities in the General Support program totals $47.5 million as compared with $77 million proposed in fiscal year 1965. Including West Point, as mentioned above, 8 new hospitals containing 538 beds and costing $22.7 million are planned, as well as various dental clinics, dispensaries, laboratories, and other facilities directly related to medical missions. The proposed new construction constitutes another increment in a long-range program to replace over 40 temporary World War II mobilization hospitals.

TROOP HOUSING AND RELATED COMMUNITY TYPE FACILITIES

Most of the troop housing and community support facilities included in the fiscal year 1966 program, totaling $301.3 million, are contained in the General Support category, which accounts for $172.3 million. Of the total amount, $120.8 million would provide 54,225 new barracks

spaces and $42.3 million would provide new BOQ spaces for 5,589 officers.

MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

Included in this grouping are all proposed projects for the improvement and modernization of utility systems, as well as facilities generally related to maintenance, supply, and administration. The Army is requesting $50.6 million for these purposes, the Navy $40.9 million, and the Air Force $34.4 million. Within the Navy program, $20.5 million would be applied to shipyard modernization, so as to improve overall efficiency and accommodate ships with increasingly complex equipments.

DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Under this heading are included specific projects totaling $30.2 million for the Defense Agencies. The proposed operations and academic building for the Defense Intelligence Agency is again the major item. This facility, urgently needed to consolidate activities under one roof, was denied by the Congress both in fiscal year 1964 and fiscal year 1965 primarily due to site controversy. Since last year the location has received the approval of the NCPC, and a restudy of alternatives has been made, affirming earlier conclusions that the Arlington Hall site is the most effective operationally, and the least expensive in terms of construction costs.

Other major items proposed for the Defense Agencies include $6.1 million to consolidate National Security Agency facilities at Fort Meade, Md., and $3.7 million for the Defense Atomic Support Agency, to augment nuclear weapons test facilities in the Pacific.

The program requested by the Department of Defense would also provide authorization for the Advanced Research Projects Agency in the amount of $20 million.

You may recall that general construction authority to support this Agency was first provided under the Military Construction Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–685), when it was given single responsibility in the advanced research field by the Secretary of Defense, and subsequent authorization was provided by the Military Construction Act of 1960 (Public Law 86–500). Of $93.5 million in authorization provided in this manner, a balance of only $2 million remains which is already committed, and new authorization must be made available at this time if high priority research efforts are to continue.

The Department of Defense looks to the Advanced Research Projects Agency to carry out research which is expected to yield spectacularly new advances in highly important and urgent fields where this country has its most difficult defense problems. As this research is pursued, we must be able to react immediately in providing supporting facilities which cannot be identified in advance. Current emphasis is in searching for an effective ballistic missile defense capability, and in determining a means of assuredly detecting and identifying nuclear tests. It is expected that nearly all of the proposed new authorization will be applied to research in these vital areas.

Also requested by the Department of Defense are provisions which would grant general authority to the Secretary of Defense in the amount of $50 million to be used for emergency construction requirements in situations the Secretary determines to be vital to the security

of the United States. This committee would be fully informed in advance of all uses made of this authority, which is supported by a counterpart request for appropriations in the fiscal year 1966 military construction budget.

In the past, it has been customary to meet construction emergencies related to unforeseen security situations through the utilization of unfunded contingency authorization provided for each of the three military departments in annual authorization acts. The facilities required to support troop augmentations during the Berlin buildup and to strengthen eastern U.S. defenses incident to the Cuban crisis were provided in this manner. In both of these cases, however, we were fortunate that construction requirements could be met within the framework of existing authorization and that the military threat did not escalate to a point requiring greater use of forces and weapons systems. Thanks to the support of the Congress, and particularly to the responsiveness of this committee, clearances and reprograming of funds were handled expeditiously and it was possible to provide urgently needed facilities in time to meet critical readiness dates.

Present circumstances, however, have forced a serious reappraisal of the resources available to the Department of Defense for coping with emergency conditions of this kind. During the military posture briefings concerning our general purpose forces, you will recall the emphasis placed on the need to plan against a wide range of threats and to develop a capability to deal with these contingencies, despite their unpredictability. I need not remind this committee of the important role that military construction plays in the support of all such military plans and operations. The emergency authority proposal by the Department of Defense was expressly designed against this background, to provide the full flexibility necessary to react decisively and instantaneously when installations and facilities vital to the security of the United States must be established.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Title V of the bill contains the authorization for the new appropriation required for the military family housing program. Although this is a Military Construction Authorization bill, the costs of all components of military family housing are reflected in order that the committee may review and authorize this program as an entity.

For construction related functions, we are requesting authorization for appropriation of $245.9 million. This includes costs for construction of 12,500 new family units, improvements to adequate quarters minor construction, construction of trailer court facilities, and planning.

For support of our existing housing inventory and other support costs, we are requiring authorization for appropriation of $489.7 million: These costs include operating expenses, leasing, maintenance, payments of principal and interest on mortgage debts incurred, payments to the Commodity Credit Corporation, and servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Excuse me, Mr. Sheridan, if I may interrupt your statement for a question, you show there in the second paragraph authorization for appropriation of new construction $245.9

million, and on your front page you show $228.434 million. I am just curious. Those two figures do not seem to agree.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Reed can explain that.

Mr. REED. The $228 million, sir, is for the construction of the 12,500 units. The difference between the $245 and $228 is for minor construction, planning, improvements, and that type of thing, sir. There will be a full presentation on the breakdown of those costs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those two figures then do agree.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thus, our total request for authorization for appropriation for military family housing for fiscal year 1966 is $735.6 million.

Beginning in fiscal year 1964, we embarked on a 5-year plan to construct 62,100 family housing units in order that we could clear up the outstanding deficit of housing. The Congress in the recent past has not supported this program at the requested level. In lieu of our request for 12,100 units in fiscal year 1964, only 7,500 were funded. Last year the Congress funded only 8,250 units as opposed to our request for 12,500 units.

During the fiscal year 1964 hearings the authorization committees generally agreed that a requirement for 62,100 units was valid. We have continued to review our requirements on a semiannual basis against the deficit and our most recent analysis of our needs indicates a deficit of 49,000 units. However, the committee in its review of the program felt that it would be more appropriate to authorize only about 10,000 units per year for the last 2 years.

In view of the level of funding for new units that the Congress has approved in the past 2 years, it is now apparent that it is impossible without a "crash" building program, for the Department to obtain its objective within the original 5-year program. We have always felt that the best solution to the family housing program was an orderly annual level of construction. With this approach in mind, we have again requested a new construction program of 12,500 units for fiscal year 1966. A continuation of this annual level over the next several years will allow us to fulfill the original outstanding deficit in 6 years rather than the 5-year plan originally proposed.

We also seek authorization for 600 trailer spaces to accommodate military personnel who own their own trailers but are unable to find adequate trailer court facilities in the community.

An important segment of the family housing program is the category of improvement to adequate quarters. We request authorization for $18.2 million for these improvements. These funds are used to modernize and update our aging inventory of housing. We feel it is good business to invest in an improvement program which will conserve on future maintenance costs and prevent mass obsolescence of housing units. This request for $18.2 million represents about one-third of 1 percent of the estimated value of our existing housing inventory and, in our judgment, is the minimum amount necessary.

The housing program will be explained in greater detail when title V comes up for review by this committee. Therefore, I will only briefly mention the remaining legislative proposals which include:

An extension and expansion of our domestic leasing program; an extension of the rental guaranty authority; and authority to relocate

some existing Air Force houses. Further, we propose authority to build two representational quarters for specific senior billets at a cost in excess of the current statutory limit for general officers' quarters.

CONSTRUCTION AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

In connection with our request for nearly $2 billion of authorization in this bill, I would like to report to you briefly on our stewardship of real property facilities. While the acquisition of the real property holdings of the Department of Defense totals about $37 billion, the value of the defense plant at today's costs is much greater. The management of construction, the utilization of installations, and the operation and maintenance of this property requires careful planning and the utmost in concerted effort throughout the defense establishment to insure the best use of resources available and the maximum in efficiency and economy. I would like to highlight for you some areas of activity in which currently we are devoting special attention.

UTILIZATION OF REAL ESTATE

We are continuing the program, which was started in 1961, to reduce defense expenditures by closing unnecessary military installations, and obtaining the maximum economic utilization of our most modern and efficient bases.

Under this program, bases which have outlived their usefulness, are in poor condition, and require excessive costs to operate and maintain, are discontinued. Facilities that are surplus to peacetime and mobilization needs are excessed. Installations operating well below capacity are closed, and their activities consolidated at the best and most efficient locations in order to reduce expenditures. Continuous efforts are made to find and correct activities where there may be costly work duplications, unjustified overhead expenses, or the use of excessive space, personnel, or equipment.

Because of today's military requirements, our forces occupy thousands of separate installations throughout the world. Constant changes are necessary to keep this system of bases in proper balance to support the continuing advances in weapons technology, the realinements of troops and activities, and the numerous other day-to-day revisions needed to accommodate the modernization and improvement of our forces. For these reasons, a continuing program for the review of our numerous military bases is necessary to assure that they are operated in a businesslike manner.

Since this program for the closure of excess installations began in 1961, a total of 669 separate closure or reduction actions have been taken. When completed, these 669 actions will result in the release of 1,480,267 acres of excess real estate, the elimination of 149,881 excess jobs, and annual operating savings of $1,038 million.

In all of our decisions affecting military bases, the paramount factor is that the requirements of our military forces in both peacetime and mobilization must be satisfied. In all instances, base closure or reductions are made only where such changes are necessary to improve our overall defense effectiveness and to maintain our full military readiness and force levels at the lowest possible cost. Our Nation's military strength is not diminished in any way by the closure of excess

bases, and their termination is necessary in order that funds and manpower devoted to defense are not expanded on activities that are no longer required.

We regret the dislocations and inconveniences which unavoidably result from these necessary base changes. However, in all cases base closures involve an orderly phaseout of activities over periods of several years in order to minimize the impact on the communities involved, and to provide employees the maximum possible opportunities for relocation. In order to reduce the adverse economic impact resulting from major installation closures, we have instituted vigorous programs to assist employees and communities affected. Every effort is being made to locate new job opportunities for the displaced employees, and to help communities find new payrolls and uses for the excess defense properties. We intend to do our utmost in these efforts, and our results to date have been encouraging.

DESIGN STANDARDS

As you know, a comprehensive system of Department of Defense instructions which establishes uniform standards and criteria for military construction is currently in effect. A detailed survey of representative military construction during the past year has indicated a need for certain new criteria, and, as a result, further instructions have been prepared covering site planning and outside utilities, interior mechanical and electrical systems, and lighting. In all of these issuances, greater emphasis has been placed on details of construction, finishes, and equipment so as to reduce future maintenance and repair costs of our facilities. Criteria for barracks and bachelor officers' quarters are currently under study for the purpose of creating improved living conditions for military personnel.

As a consequence of experience gained at Guam with Typhoon Karen, uniform design criteria have been developed and issued by the three military departments for use in areas subject to hurricanes and typhoons to reduce the damage to facilities to a practical minimum. Also, uniform revised design criteria are being prepared for issuance on construction in earthquake zones. These revisions were occasioned by experience gained in the earthquake in Alaska. An improved method of determining construction cost indices for oversea areas has also been devised to improve our cost guidance in such areas. Surveillance of construction costs and conformity with DOD criteria is being carried on through our standardized cost reporting procedures, and through periodic organized inspections of typical construction in the field.

In the past, each of the military departments has utilized standard designs for repetitive-type facilities which conform to DOD construction criteria, but which nevertheless reflect the individual requirements of the using department. As a fresh departure, we are now developing a series of standard Department of Defense definitive plans for repetitive facilities which will not only assure greater comparability between the using services, but which will also achieve improved design. Such definitives have already been prepared for bachelor officers' quarters, enlisted dining facilities, family housing and various community facilities, and triservice designs for a number of additional facilities are now under development.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF REAL PROPERTY

Problems associated with the effective management of the maintenance and operation of real property facilities have received increasing emphasis during the past year, hilghlighted by a worldwide conference held at Warrenton, Va., September 23–25, and attended by 13 conferees representing industry, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the military departments and other Government agencies. Our staff in conjunction with the military departments is concentrating on the major targets of the basic program. Industrial engineering techniques such as work measurement and performance standards are already being applied so as to receive greater benefits from the maintenance dollar. Other areas such as contract maintenance and manning are being carefully studied for possible economies. In 1964, reductions in cost accomplished through management improvements amounted to $49 million. Savings have resulted from more efficient use of manpower, renegotiations of electrical contracts, reorganization and consolidation of maintenance organizations and other related actions. A new cost accounting system placed into effect for fiscal year 1964 permits comparison of maintenance and operating costs between military departments and is expected to result in more effective management of resources.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you and the members of your committee in support of the construction needs of the Department of Defense. With me are by deputies for properties and installations and for family housing. We are prepared at this point to respond to questions that you or the members of your committee may wish to direct to our attention.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Sheridan. On behalf of the committee as well as the chairman, I want to thank you for your statement. There is a lot of good in it. It represents to the committee the position and the philosophy as well as the dollar figures of the Department of Defense.

We are going to have questions now, but I do not believe it will be necessary to ask extensive questions here because we propose as we always do to take up each major item or the line items in the bill, for each of the services, and those under the Department of Defense directly, and consider them on their merits.

I want to repeat for those who have come in that Mr. Sheridan represents a department of the Department of Defense that was really created by an amendment that came out of the Senate Armed Services Committee providing for an overall surveillance of military construction, by the Department of Defense and they have done a lot to unify, to a degree specifications in all of the different services, and they have saved a lot of money. I remember that the unit cost of warehouses varied from one service to another as much as $1 to $1.50 or $2 at one time, and that was ironed out as well as a great number of other things.

I think it has been very helpful in saving money and strengthing the whole structure of military construction.

Mr. Sheridan has been with this for a good number of years and has done an outstanding job I think.

Do we some questions of Mr. Sheridan? We will proceed, as soon as we are through with Mr. Sheridan, to the Air Force.

Senator Saltonstall, do you have any questions of Mr. Sheridan?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think I have only two or three.

Mr. Sheridan, does the Department feel that you should go forward with 12,500 new housing units as opposed to the 7,500 this committee recommended last year, if my memory is correct, although in conference it was put up to 10,000. The Department still feels housing is needed at a greater rate than that?

Mr. SHERIDAN. There is no question about that, and Mr. Reed, who is Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Housing, would probably like to add to my answer.

Senator STENNIS. We will take that up with Mr. Reed, Senator, when we get to that item on the agenda. If there is anything Mr. Sheridan wants to say——

Senator SALTONSTALL. I just wanted to try to bring out, you still feel, in spite of the efforts of Congress last year, that you should go forward at a faster rate than Congress authorized.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Very definitely.

Mr. REED. Definitely.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In the same way, on page 12 of your statement, you bring up more contentious subjects, if I may call them contentious. The Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency facilities, and the Advance Research Projects Agency. Now, we went into them very carefully last year and the year before, and the Congress decided not to authorize them. Does the Department feel very strongly that those are still musts? In our opinion, they were not thoroughly justified in the past years.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I can agree with you that the Defense Intelligence Agency project was not properly justified because we did not get the authorization, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is a very come-hither statement. Can you do a better job this year?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Since we were up here last year, we have investigated 21 possible sites in the Washington area. The determination having been made, of course, that the very essence of the Defense Intelligence Agency decrees that it has to be close to the White House and to the Pentagon; as close as possible.

We looked at Government-owned land and Government-controlled land, in an area from Quantico out to Reston, a new development in Fairfax County, north to the CIA area, and the determination was made that the ideal site—both from an operational point of view for the Defense Intelligence Agency and from a construction point of view—was the present site at Glebe Road and Route 50.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is Arlington Hall.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The Arlington Hall site.

Now, we had approval, as I mentioned, of the National Planning Commission, however we still have resistance. We have people in Arlington County that very sincerely want to turn this property over to the State for the operation of a school, which would be an extension, as I understand it, of the University of Virginia.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So the locality still resists this proposal.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Part of the locality does.

Senator STENNIS. They will speak for themselves I suppose, Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. They will. But officially Arlington County accepts this site, if a site in the Pentagon Complex is not possible.

Senator STENNIS. The Board?

Mr. SHERIDAN. There are citizen groups that I am sure will want to appear before your committee. They have indicated to us that they do.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do not want to go into detail now. The chairman wants to move ahead. But from the point of view of the Secretary of Defense and the Department, the Department still insists or still believes that these three new projects which we have resisted now for several years, should go forward.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct, sir, with respect to the DIA facility. The other two projects, however, are being proposed for the first time this year.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you put any preference on priority on any one of them?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have no priority preference on the three, because they are not comparable. You cannot, Senator Saltonstall, make a decision as to whether the intelligence community should be taken care of quicker than the National Security Agency or the research activities of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. They are all for three different reasons, so we would support each one 100 percent, and at the time that the committee gets to that portion of the bill, we would like to make presentations to you in detail, which we think will be convincing.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Just one other question, Mr. Sheridan.

On page 2 you say that the requests of the military departments and Defense agencies were reduced by $700 million, or 37 percent of the total requested. Have you detailed any breakdown of that $700 million, whether it was in the form of new facilities or a reduction of the facilities that you have already recommended?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, it is a combination of both. It is a reduction in scope in some cases, but the major portion of that $700 million is the deferral of projects that were submitted by the departments. We came into agreement with each department that some projects were not high enough on their own priority lists to justify putting them in the fiscal year 1966 program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that for this committee, if we wanted a list of the projects, which I do not want to ask for now—you have a list of the projects that were deferred—that amounts to $700 million.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We do not have a list, but we can obtain a list and give it to this committee. It is very simple to do. We can go back to the original submittals and take out the drop-outs and submit it to the committee if you insist on this.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Were those drop-outs the decision of the Defense Department, the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the services?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Each project that is in this program of $1 million and over was personally considered by the Secretary of Defense. We submitted subject issue papers to him on these projects.

Senator STENNIS. Let me interrupt there if I may, Senator. You say each item in here over $1 million was personally considered by the Secretary of Defense?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Or the Deputy, one or the other. Now there were alternatives to either approve, disapprove, reduce, and so forth, all sorts or alternatives. We have a record of his action or Mr. Vance's action on every case now. The projects under $1 million went into a catch-all submittal, and that was also gone over, so I can assure the committee that this program reflects Mr. McNamara's personal approval.

Senator STENNIS. To what extent were they considered? That intrigues me, that they would have time to look at every item in this bill that is over $1 million.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, they were considered over a period of about 2 months.

Senator STENNIS. To what extent was each item considered? I mean did somebody take in a dozen or two at a time and explain them, or how was that done, just briefly, if you know?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Well, sometimes there might be a dozen, other times there might be one. But in each case the Secretary of the department concerned had the right of a reclama to the Secretary of Defense on the subject issue.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Mr. SHERIDAN. In other words, this was not done just provisionally in OSD. A copy of the subject issue was furnished to each department, and they had the right through their Secretary to go back to the Secretary of Defense and request reconsideration, so I would say the program was very thoroughly considered.

Senator STENNIS. All right, excuse me, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I have just one more that is perhaps an observation rather than a question. Mr. Sheridan, on page 17 you stated that the total value of the Defense real property was $37 billion, as of June 30, 1963, an inventory on the real property owned by the United States throughout the world would substantiate those figures. But in addition the property leased to the United States throughout the world, to the Defense Department, you should add $35,742,000 to that, so that the Federal Government, the Defense Department owns $37 billion, as I see it, as of June 30, 1963, but it also leases additional property which requires rental payment of $35 million annually.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We will furnish that up-to-date figure for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

Real property leased to DOD throughout the world as of June 30, 1963

	Annual rental
United States	$18,063,865
Outlying areas	118,000
Foreign countries	17,561,000
Total	35,742,865

Senator SALTONSTALL. You do not disagree with those figures.

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, I cannot disagree with them. I think they are accurate.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those are the figures given to the Congress.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. By the General Service Administration.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Now, at today's costs, the replacement value of the $37 billion plant will be over $70 billion or $75 billion.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do not question that.

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is another, so you add the $75 billion on top of the $35 million, and it is quite a figure.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir; thank you.

Senator Cannon, do you have some questions at this point?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I assume that we will go into all these items in detail.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator CANNON. And therefore I think I will wait to raise questions.

Senator STENNIS. Subject to the approval of the committee, it is the purpose of the Chair to go into each service, and each item in each service and then back to the Department of Defense. These are the matters more of policy now, high policy.

Senator Smith, do you have any questions?

Senator SMITH. I have no questions at this time.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Yarborough, I call on you next, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have two questions only, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. As to the specific items, we will take them up.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Two questions generally.

Mr. Sheridan, on the top of page 3 of your statement, you say following the fiscal year 1965 authorization request, that of the monies requested, almost 35 percent are for operations and training, 25 percent for troop housing and related items, 10 percent for research and development, 10 percent for maintenance of production, remaining 20 percent for construction requirements for administration, medical services, supply and utilities. Of the requested amount, $1,945 million on the first page, $735 million for family housing is either for construction or repairs. That is about 37¾ percent of the entire amount requested.

There seems to be a conflict in those percentages, or is there an actual one, or can they be reconciled, or what are the facts with reference to the percentages at the top of page 3 and the actual percentage on page 1?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Senator Yarborough, it is not inconsistent because what we are talking about on page 2 are facilities in direct support of the Active and Reserve Forces, whereas on page 1 we are talking about the entire scope of the military construction program which also includes the family housing construction program and the mortgage payments and the maintenance and operation of the existing family housing units. It is not inconsistent.

Senator YARBOROUGH. What are you talking about on page 3? You are not talking about the entire program on page 3?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We are talking about direct Active and Reserve Forces construction only.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Construction only?

Mr. REED. I might help to clarify this. There is a requirement in the authorization bill that all costs of housing including O. & M. and debt payment be specifically authorized annually, so in effect we have much more than construction in this $735 million. As a matter of

fact, just a portion of that is for construction-type functions. The rest is for operation and maintenance of the housing, and the debt payment on the housing. This will be explained later.

Senator STENNIS. That is a special account, Senator Yarborough. Ordinarily this bill is for military construction alone, but there is a special situation in this housing act where we permit a revolving fund to an extent for operations.

Senator YARBOROUGH. $507 million for maintenance then you would not consider as a part of your military construction percentages on page 3?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is right. There is another thing on page 3, Senator, the use of the term in the fourth line, "troop housing." This does not include any family housing. It is just for the bachelor troops.

Senator YARBOROUGH. One further question, and I think I will defer and then take them up specifically when we get there. On this $735 million for family housing, $228 million authorization for new construction, $507 million for maintenance, a half billion dollars for maintenance—is that not a rather high figure, Mr. Secretary, for maintenance of housing alone?

Mr. SHERIDAN. On the maintenance costs for family housing, about 5 years ago this committee—and I think you specifically, Mr. Chairman—asked what the cost per unit of family housing, the average cost was to maintain it, and we came up with a rather quick figure at the time, three unit average, and Mr. Reed and his people have been making detailed studies, cost records, and so forth, and it comes out to practically the same thing, so in answer to your question, Senator Yarborough, I do not feel that it is too high. I think it is reasonable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator yield?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I yield.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To follow up on what Senator Yarborough has just said, we cannot get a correct interpretation of the $507 million unless you give us the capital costs or the costs of construction of the housing. In other words, how much housing is involved in the $507 million for maintenance of housing, what are the capital costs of the housing on which that $507 million is based?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Senator Saltonstall, that will be given at the time with the approval of the chairman——

Senator SALTONSTALL. That answers Senator Yarborough's question.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Under title 5.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we have always followed a pattern here. We set a special time for housing. It comes really under the Department of Defense. It has its regular place on the agenda, Senator. Your question is very relevant, but I just do not want to get off our main topic this morning. This $507 million is a large sum, and it has to do with maintenance and upkeep and so forth, and to that extent it is not military construction. You are right to detect that. You are right to bring it up. We will get all the facts on this housing later in a special hearning.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I had only these two questions, Mr. Chairman. In accordance with your general policy, we will take those up

specifically later on. I wanted to call attention to them later on so the Secretary's personnel could be prepared.

Senator STENNIS. You are right about it. I still think it is a high figure, but they are doing a lot better than they did with it.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; much better.

Senator STENNIS. I think it is working much better.

Senator Young, do you have some qeustions?

Senator YOUNG of Ohio. Thank you, not at this time.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. One question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sheridan, I note in your testimony beginning on page 18 that since 1961 they have had a total of 669 separate closure reduction actions. When will these actions be completed?

Mr. SHERIDAN. They run over, 2 or 3 years. In one case it will be 10 years.

Senator INOUYE. I also note that you eliminate 149,881 excess jobs. How many jobs have been eliminated as of this date?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I do not have that with me right now. We can furnish it for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

As of April 1965, a total of 89,997 jobs have been eliminated. Of these, 63,428 are military and 26,569 are civilians. The remainder of the job eliminations will occur as the installations are phased out, generally over the next 2 or 3 years.

Senator INOUYE. What percentage of the eliminated jobs have been relocated or somehow assisted in finding new positions?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have that figure, but I do not have it with me. I will provide that. We have it available.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The information referred to follows:)

The figure to respond to Senator Inouye's question: "What percentage of the eliminated jobs have been relocated or somehow assisted in finding new positions?" is being compiled by Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) and will not be available for a week to 10 days at which time it will be submitted for the committee files.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Jackson?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Good morning, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. I shall defer, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You have a good statement and I think it represents the policy of the Department.

We will take up these items in their regular course and call General Curtin to the stand to represent the Air Force.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. General Curtin, you are specially welcome back before this committee to justify your Air Force projects. You do an excellent job. You have been with us before, and your work stands up. Your statements are accurate, and we rely on you and your staff a great deal.

You have a prepared statement. Is it all right with you to include your complete statement in the record so we will have the benefit of

all of it, and you may summarize the important parts. What do you wish to do?

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR, CIVIL ENGINEERING, U.S. AIR FORCE

General CURTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a rather comprehensive statement which I would prefer to present for the record, if I may with your permission, but I would like to make about three or four brief comments regarding the program.

Senator STENNIS. You may make all the comments you want to.

General CURTIN. First of all we are talking about title III of the bill today, which as Mr. Sheridan points out for the Air Force represents $383.3 million. This is about the same size as our last year's program.

However, there are four significant differences in this year's program that I think will be of interest to the committee. First of all, this is the first Air Force program since 1957, that does not include construction for operational missile sites. We do have some money in here for missile sites, but not for new operational missile sites in this program. This is a departure from those programs that you have seen in past years.

The second major point of interest is the fact that this year's program does put primary emphasis on our tactical forces and also gives considerable emphasis to our airlift forces. There is actually $92 million in the program for the tactical forces and a little over $20 million for the airlift forces. This airlift increment is largely associated with the introduction of the C–141 aircraft.

Now the third point of interest, and it will become evident as we go through, is that we have put considerable emphasis this year on things for people in the program. In other words, we want to improve both the living and the working conditions of the people.

You will find that we have considerable emphasis for improved officer and airmen living. We have a continuation of our medical program, considerable emphasis also on community and recreational facilities.

And then the final point I would like to make before we go into the line items is that this year's program for the Air Force includes the first significant increment of facilities to upgrade and modernize our physical plant.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is that?

General CURTIN. To upgrade and modernize our physical plant. You will recall Mr. Sheridan made this point in his opening statement. I think it is emphasized by the fact that during the last 15 years major portions of the Air Force construction program has had to go into facilities to support missiles and new weapons systems. Very little has gone into upgrading or modernizing the physical plant that we had. So we are now faced with the problem of upgrading and also of replacing the old and the obsolete and the inefficient.

(General Curtin's complete statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR, CIVIL ENGINEERING, U.S. AIR FORCE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are here to present the Air Force military construction authorization request for fiscal year 1966.

Secretary Zuckert, General McConnell and other Air Force witnesses have outlined to you the Air Force accomplishments in the past year and our objectives for the future in support of national policies. The task of providing an Air Force responsive to the broad spectrum of demands that may be placed upon it by nuclear war, conventional war, or guerrilla conflict is manifestly evident in the content of this year's construction program. This program ranges from such extremes as construction in support of exotic space launch booster facilities and over the horizon radar systems to the most commonplace but essential facilities such as dormitories and warehouses. There is a direct and solid relationship between each and mission accomplishment, which exists in all cases, but is more evident in some.

The objectives of this year's program are basically two:

(1) To provide facilities at our bases necessary to exploit the full operational capabilities of new and continuing weapon systems; and,

(2) To provide some improvements in housing, personnel and related community facilities for our people.

At this point I will touch on several topics relative to the program as a whole.

MISSILES

For the first time since the fiscal year 1957 program, there is no authorization requested for additional operational strategic, defense, or tactical missile units in the Air Force construction program. Last year's program provided the construction authorization necessary to reach the level of the 1,000 missile MINUTEMAN force. There is a request for $10 million authorization for certain modification and improvements to the presently authorized MINUTEMAN and TITAN II facilities.

CONDITION OF FACILITIES

The retirement of some of our missiles and aircraft has been previously covered with you. The imminent departure of the first family of missiles and the B–47 from our forces are recent examples. Not so clear cut, so readily identifiable or well understood, are these same forces of obsolescence which work on our base facilities. The need for major modification or outright replacement to meet the newer and more sophisticated weapon system or other demands must be faced squarely.

We have been long concerned about the fact that for the past 15 years our construction programs, although large in dollar value, have been basically oriented to the establishment and support of new and expanding systems and worldwide deployments. Upgrading of existing facilities was extremely limited. We have looked at the condition of our present facilities, and of their capabilities for expansion. We have identified facilities which, with a reasonable expenditure of funds would be suitable for retention, and those which should be replaced at the earliest possible time. Our long range objective is to evolve a hard core of facilities that are both economical to maintain, and functionally efficient. These facilities must be there to provide an operating base for the Air Force that is responsive to the needs of the current program period and adaptable to the maximum extent to the needs of the future.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The projects in the authorization request we are presenting to you today have been selected through a review process that includes on site surveys, design and technical reviews, requirements analysis, full evaluation of existing facilities, and long range utilization potential. They comprise a reasonable and necessary annual increment of construction which will provide our forces with more effective facility support.

Our objective to provide better facilities has not, in any way, diluted our continuing firm insistence on full and efficient utilization of existing facilities.

New construction, or replacement of existing facilities has been requested only when alteration or adaptation of existing facilities is not considered in the best interest of the Air Force. This policy is reflected by the large number of alteration and addition type projects included in our program.

These have been general aspects of the program and I would now move to some of the details.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

Construction authorizations requested in this bill consist of the following:

	Million
Title III—Active Forces	$383.3
Title V—Family housing	99.7
Title VII—Air National Guard	9.0
Title VII—Air Force Reserve	3.4

The following comments are limited to title III of the bill for the active forces, since separate presentations are planned for the Family Housing and Reserve Forces Titles.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

The Air Force fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization request for the active forces is summarized in the following table:

Summary of Air Force fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization

Inside the United States (sec. 301)	$218,760,000
Outside the United States (sec. 301)	55,607,000
Classified facilities—primarily missile, space and R. & D. facilities (sec. 302)	98,963,000
Emergency authorization (sec. 303)	10,000,000
Total	383,330,000

Of the above amount of new authorization requested, all but $10 million is proposed for inclusion in our appropriation request. This $10 million is the emergency authorization, section 303.

New construction is requested for the Active Forces at 142 of our major installations worldwide. Of these, 101 are in the United States. The program also provides facilities at a number of other locations and minor sites including those of the A.C. & W. network, communications sites, missile range stations, and smaller sites of classified activities.

Table I, which is attached to this printed statement, summarizes the new authorization requested for the bases assigned to each of the major Air Force commands. In using this table it is pointed out that most of our installations are utilized by more than one command and support more than one weapon system. The total of the authorization shown as being requested for a given command includes that for all tenants on bases assigned that command. To better get at figures solely for one command we can examine the authorization requested in terms of the mission supported or by the program package management techniques now used throughout the Department of Defense. Table II, also attached, summarizes the authorization request by program package. To provide further detail I will now discuss each package, or mission area.

This "package analysis" will be followed by a brief discussion of this authorization request broken out by construction "category." This latter technique will pull together and summarize for you all the projects of a like type in the program, such as all aircraft shops, all schools, all officers' quarters and so on.

STRATEGIC FORCES

Construction authorization requested in support of strategic forces amounts to $36.7 million. We are asking for $10 million for use at existing MINUTEMAN and TITAN II installations. These funds are necessary to make adjustments and modifications to the silos and launch complexes to adapt them for new and improved equipment and techniques of operation. Some $2.3 million is required in support of the B–58 weapon system by stabilizing the shoulders of the runways at Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Ind., and Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark.

Operational facilities for the B–52 and KC–135 forces in their fully dispersed deployment were essentially completed by previous construction authorizations. Under recent base and force consolidations the number of aircraft on certain bases is being increased. At the same time, like models of aircraft are being collocated. This will allow greater efficiency in the stocking of parts and in the utilization of skilled maintenance personnel. Accomplishment of these very desirable goals will require construction of additional blast deflectors and ready crew facilities for the alert aircraft as well as maintenance docks and additional troop housing. Our authorization request includes $5.2 million for these facilities.

The basic operational facilities to support our newest strategic reconnaissance aircraft, the SR–71, amounting to $8.4 million were previously provided. The home base of the first operational SR–71 aircraft is Beale Air Force Base, Calif. This request contains $1.8 million for personnel support facilities at that installation for the people manning this new system as well as those of other assigned missions.

Strategic support

Some additional facilities and improvements are necessary to sustain the high level of capabilities and the effectiveness of the currently programed SAC bomber and tanker forces not affected by the previously mentioned consolidation. For these needed improvements, projects amounting to $18.4 million are included. Among the major items are—

(*a*) Construction of, and improvement to existing dormitories, dining halls, and officers' quarters for SAC personnel—$4.3 million.

(*b*) Improvement of the community and recreation facilities at our SAC bases by the alteration and construction of additions to existing facilities as well as by new construction at certain locations—$7.2 million.

(*c*) A project to provide for a significant increase in the water supply to Grand Forks Air Force Base, N. Dak.—$2.5 million.

CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

Hand in hand with the need to maintain and improve our strategic posture is the necessity of keeping our aerospace defense systems at a high degree of of effectiveness. This objective is reflected in our construction authorization request by projects for implementation of new warning and control systems as well as improvements to, and facilities for our established aerospace defense forces.

Interceptor aircraft

Operational facilities in direct support of our manned interceptor aircraft total only $0.6 million for a modest amount of paving and shoulder stabilization.

Control and warning

A total of $12 million is requested for the establishment, improvement, and continuation of our control and warning systems. Most significant among these is a $1.1 million increment of the "over the horizon" radar network. This system, which will provide a wider margin of warning time against possible hostile ICBM launchings is a significant extension of our defensive capabilities. The earlier warning not only provides more reaction time for our Strategic and Defense Forces, but also allows a more careful evaluation of the launch event observed.

Also included is a third increment of $2.1 million for the installation of backup interceptor control equipment for SAGE. This program called BUIC (backup interceptor control) involves a number of sites in the United States. It provides a capability for continued control of the air defense system after a missile attack if the primary system is damaged.

Authorization in the amount of $4.6 million is requested to build a composite structure housing both the working and living spaces of the aircraft control and warning system radar station at Tin City Air Station, Alaska. The presently existing station was built in 1950–51 in haste and as a "lash up" facility. It consists of separate living and working quarters and has, because of the extremes of climate and use beyond its originally anticipated life span, deteriorated to the

point that complete replacement is essential to insure an uninterrupted operational capability.

The remaining $4.2 million for control and warning is comprised of a number of smaller projects at A.C. & W. sites scattered over the North American Continent. They provide the specialized maintenance, recreation, and utilities improvements that are critical requirements at these remote and frequently completely isolated defense stations.

Defense support

Included in our defense support projects are two which justify special comment. The first is $1.8 million for construction of a warehouse at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. This replaces a similar facility which was damaged beyond repair in the earthquake of March 27, 1964. The second, provides for the conversion of a heating plant also at Elmendorf Air Force Base so that it will be fired by natural gas instead of coal. This project, which also provides for oil "standby," is justified by the savings to be realized.

Facilities not directly related to a specific defense system, but equally necessary for smooth functioning and support of these systems, are requested in the amount of $7.6 million. These projects consist mainly of troop housing and dining facilities, $2.6 million; community and recreation facilities, $1.6 million; and, utility systems improvements, $1.5 million.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

One quarter of the authorization requested in this program is in direct support of our versatile and farflung General Purpose Forces. This fact, is particularly striking. Especially when it is compared to prior construction programs which were predominately in support of strategic systems. This fact graphically portrays the shifts in emphasis that are necessary to meet our Nation's changing needs and responsibilities. Construction amounting to $92.5 million for this force will give it a greater degree of operational capability and survivability.

Tactical aircraft

Survivability of our tactical aircraft in oversea areas where they could be targets of a surprise attack by conventional weapons is a matter of growing concern. Destruction on the ground of valuable B–57 aircraft in South Vietnam last year is indicative of the risks involved. This year we are again requesting an initial increment of $22.4 million to construct protective shelters at oversea bases. These shelters will protect aircraft from nonnuclear weapon attack thus providing a significant increase in the survivability of our tactical forces.

Projects directly related to tactical aircraft, and construction at bases which support only these aircraft total $14.3 million.

Another $4 million is included for support of combat crew training for tactical units.

Tactical command and support

The Air Force, as host for the Unified Strike Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., has included in this program an authorization request for $4 million to properly and effectively house the headquarters of this command which has overall control of our Nation's Tactical Forces. Related is a replacement for the headquarters of the Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, Va., at $2.6 million.

Other projects essential to maintenance, operation, and housing of the tactical force in the United States amount to $9.4 million. Troop housing and community facilities make up approximately 60 percent of that figure.

Oversea Theater Support

The General Purpose Forces also include our major air units in the European and Pacific areas of the world. Construction in these areas is required in the amount of $32.8 million. Of this, $19.6 million is in the Pacific area and $13.2 million in the European area.

Major items in the Pacific area are:

(*a*) For bulk fuel storage at two locations, $7.2 million,

(*b*) To provide storage space for conventional munitions, $2.7 million.

Two earlier increments of munitions storage facilities were provided by the Congress in prior legislation.

(c) For additional facilities at Clark Air Base in the Philippines, $6.8 million. This most vital base, a major staging and enroute stop to southeast Asia, is presently taxed beyond its capabilities. Additional facilities here are sorely needed.

The significant project in the European area is the construction of a complex of facilities at Ankara, Turkey. This is needed to allow consolidation of all Air Force activities in this area. There are many factors, political, social, and economic, that make early availability of this complex extremely desirable. The land for this complex was especially provided for this purpose by the Turkish Government. A modest amount of construction, approved in prior years' programs, is now nearing completion at this site. Authorization requested for this complex is $11.2 million.

In addition to the above projects, $2.1 million of construction is related to a classified command and control function with is split between one site in Europe and one site in the Pacific.

AIRLIFT FORCES

The Airlift Forces, like the Tactical Forces, are fulfilling worldwide commitments in a variety of trying situations. Simultaneously these forces are undergoing a significant period of adapting to new equipments and techniques. Rapidity of the evolution of the Airlift Force is evidenced by the fact that within months of the successful first flight of the C–141, Starlifter aircraft, we now have the first details of a follow-on and complimentary aircraft with even greater capabilities, the C–5.

The C–141, although designed to operate from our presently existing bases, requires some alteration, and expansion of facilities to meet the demands of its physical characteristics and cargo handling capabilities. Out of our total airlift authorization request of $20.3 million, some $9.7 million is for operational and maintenance facilities at C–141 bases. These are all within the United States. The balance of the airlift program provides improved aerial port and terminal faciilties at three U.S. and four oversea bases for $2.4 million, $1 million for a major fuel storage project on a U.S. territory in the Pacific, and various other projects supporting the operations of MATS at seven bases in the United States and its territories.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The research and development efforts of the Air Force depend, to a great extent, on providing our scientists and engineers with the physical facilities essential to their task. We recognize the primary contribution that research and development has made to our present position of world leadership as well as its importance to future attainments.

To insure adequate support of the variety of research and development programs conducted by, and for the Air Force, $64.3 million in new authorization is requested.

Missile Ranges

Range facilities on both the Eastern and the Western Test Ranges represent $37.8 million of the research and development request. The proposed authorization at the Western Range totals $35.8 million. This amount provides the first unit of a TITAN III space launch booster complex for $18 million, for the acquisition of related land at $4 million and construction of a technical management control center for $2.4 million. Other range facilities, launch complex modifications, and technical support items comprise the balance of $11.3 million.

The Eastern Test Range request includes $1.5 million for modification of launch complexes and $0.5 million for improvement of facilities at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Kennedy, Fla.

Research Support

Authorizations of $26.5 million are being requested for support of research and development projects and for necessary support of our R. & D. centers.

Technical facilities in this amount total to $17 million and include: A materials science laboratory for primary investigations in the fields of metals, ceramics, fibers, plastics, and protective coatings for $6.9 million; an electronics research laboratory for $1.6 million; and alteration of, and additions to, several tracking stations for $2.1 million.

Nontechnical projects at our research and development centers which are essential to the accomplishment of the basic function amount to $9.5 million. These projects, located at eight bases in the United States provide: Construction of a landing strip at the Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tenn., $1.9 million; an addition to the Systems Command Headquarters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., $1.7 million; a large electric power substation alteration, $1 million; and other projects for operational and personnel facilities.

GENERAL SUPPORT

The general support package represents a request of $132.7 million.

This package, the largest in value, covers training and support functions and various other activities and missions not included in the primary systems previously discussed.

Training

The consolidation and improvement of our training bases continues to be an area of primary importance and effort. The whole gamut of our training requirements, recruit training, tech training, flying training, and professional training are represented in the $42.3 million authorization requested. This amount contains: $5.5 million for continuation of the improvement in our recruit training facilities at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.; $10 million for technical training and support facilities at four bases; $15 million at our flight-training bases, primarily to provide adequate troop housing and community facilities. Included is $8.9 million for the second increment of the expansion of the Air Force Academy. Last year $14.7 million was authorized for this expansion program. The $8.9 million requested this year brings us up to $23.6 million of the total $40 million estimated to be needed for this purpose.

Logistical Support

Management and operation of the logistical functions in support of our global Air Force operations requires construction authorization of $34.5 million. Depot maintenance facilities make up $8.5 million of this figure. These projects consist primarily of alterations to existing buildings to adapt them for continued use in the maintenance and overhaul of new systems and equipment.

Projects at our continuing air materiel areas to accommodate the missions being consolidated, and to make long-needed improvements in the normal base facilities amount to $26.0 million. Of this $14.2 million is for the alteration and conversion of warehouses and other suitable buildings to house our logistical administrative functions. This amount is but another indication of the rapid shift that is continuing to take place in our logistical function. This shift puts heavy emphasis on production and control.

The inherent efficiency and economy to be realized from this shift does require provision of adequate space for these functions. The balance of the projects, some $11.8 million, are a wide range of projects to support the logistical command functions, again with primary emphasis on personnel and community items.

Communications

Technological improvements to, and extension of, existing communications nets as well as the establishment of new communications facilities and the related power and support facilities place a continuing demand on the construction program. We are requesting $20.9 million, of which seven projects for major systems extensions/expansions represent $15.7 million of that amount. A major power-improvement project for $3 million and various base-communication projects for both buildings and power at eight locations in the United States and four bases overseas make up the balance.

Medical facilities

Medical facilities, which include composite medical facilities, dispensaries, and dental clinics are included in our request for $16.9 million. Only two new composite medical facilities, one at Ankara AS, Turkey and a second at Turner Air Force Base, Ga., and totaling $4.7 million are included. Other projects for composite medical facilities are additions and major alterations to eight composite medical facilities, seven of which are in the United States and one in the Philippines and will cost $10.1 million. Four dispensaries, two in the United States and two overseas plus three dental clinics, all in the United States, and one other medical item makes up the remainder of the medical projects to be presented.

Other general support

General Support items not categorized so far total $18.1 million. Classified activities at oversea locations account for $3.1 million of this amount. Some $3.3 million will provide for alteration of a building at Norton Air Force Base, Calif., to house our consolidated audiovisual production facilities and historical film archives. The remainder provides navigation and landing aids and supports such diversified activities and commands as the Air Weather Service, Headquarters Command, the Southern Command.

UNFORESEEN CONSTRUCTION

Authorization in the amount of $10 million is requested under section 303 of this bill without specific identity or location. This authorization, which can only be used after notifying this committee, and securing appropriate funding clearances, has proven invaluable in allowing the Air Force to proceed with essential but presently unforeseen construction. This authorization provides a method for more timely response to a critical emergency or contingency situation requiring construction. It is an extremely important part of this proposed legislation.

This concludes the summary of our "package analysis" and we can now outline summaries by "construction categories."

CONSTRUCTION CATEGORIES

Each of the program areas that have been discussed up to this point represents a cross section section of the various types of construction that we do at our installations. Each area contains all the facilities, from launch pads through warehouses to real estate that may be required to make that specific system function. To see the total amounts requested for each type, or category of construction, a summary of the total program by major construction category is provided in table III which is attached to the printed copies of my statement.

The operational category, the largest of the group, amounts to $153.3 million. One-third of this category, $54.3 million is in support of our continuing missile and space programs. The significant projects in this entire category have been highlighted earlier.

Projects for maintenance of aircraft, missiles, and our basic facilities themselves total $31.2 million. This amount, when combined with the operational category to which they are closely allied, accounts for almost one-half of our authorization request.

The troop housing and the community facilities category, one-quarter of our requested authorization, contains the projects that mainly provide the nonworking hours environment for our airmen and officers. These are the facilities that most directly affect the attitude of the individual toward his Air Force career. Consequently, there is a very direct relationship between the adequacy of facilities in this category and our ability to retain our skilled personnel. The $89.5 million requested in this program will allow us to continue the program to eliminate deficiencies and replace temporary and substandard facilities with adequate structures. However, this amount will not solve the total problem. We will

need further programs and will also then request your continued assistance in providing the facilities that will produce an acceptable standard of troop housing and community facilities for Air Force personnel.

Within this amount we are requesting the construction or replacement of some 9,800 airmen dormitory spaces and the alteration or improvement of over 11,500 more spaces at a cost of $21.5 million and $6.3 million, respectively. Similarly, we are requesting to build about 2,400 new officers' quarters for $18.5 million and to improve some 1,900 spaces at $2.7 million.

The other authorizations within this category will provide a wide variety of projects that are steps toward establishment of a community atmosphere on our installations, particularly those removed from urban centers, compatible with the caliber of people needed to maintain our Air Force the most effective it can be. It contains, among others, 7 service clubs, 25 chapels or chapel annexes, 10 schools, 3 exchanges and 14 theaters. These facilities are basic to a balanced and effective force.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement on the Air Force military construction authorization request for 1966. We are prepared to try to answer any questions the committee may desire. We are prepared to discuss each project contained in this request. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

(The table referred to in General Curtin's statement follow:)

TABLE I.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization for the active forces*

[Summary by command]

Section 301—Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	$11,728,000
Air Force Accounting and Finance Center	225,000
Air Force Logistics Command	50,998,000
Air Force Systems Command	14,612,000
Air Training Command	32,766,000
Air University	1,569,000
Alaskan Air Command	13,640,000
Headquarters Command	3,187,000
Military Air Transport Service	12,074,000
Pacific Air Forces	3,465,000
Strategic Air Command	34,667,000
Tactical Air Command	29,580,000
United States Air Force Academy	8,872,000
Aircraft Control and Warning System	1,377,000
Total inside the United States	218,760,000
Section 301—Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	970,000
Military Air Transport Service	2,344,000
Pacific Air Forces	21,935,000
Strategic Air Command	335,000
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	24,456,000
U.S. Air Forces Southern Command	2,156,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	3,411,000
Total outside the United States	55,607,000
Section 302—Classified Facilities	98,963,000
Section 303—Unforeseen construction	10,000,000
Total new authorization	383,330,000

TABLE II.—*Deparment of the Air Force, fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization*

[Summary by program element]

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Strategic retaliatory forces	($36.7)	(9.6)
Strategic forces	18.3	4.8
Strategic support	18.4	4.8
Continental air and missile defense forces	(26.8)	(7.0)
Interceptor aircraft	.6	.2
Control and warning	12.0	3.1
Defense support	14.2	3.7
General purpose forces	(92.5)	(24.1)
Tactical aircraft	12.5	3.3
Tactical shelters	22.4	5.8
Tactical air command support	24.8	6.5
Overseas theater support	32.8	8.5
Airlift forces	(20.3)	(5.3)
Transport aircraft	11.6	3.0
Airlift support	8.7	2.3
Research and development	(64.3)	(16.8)
Test ranges	37.8	9.9
Research support	26.5	6.9
General support	(132.7)	(34.6)
Training	42.3	11.0
Logistical support	34.5	9.0
Communications	20.9	5.5
Medical facilities	16.9	4.4
Other support	18.1	4.7
Unforeseen construction	(10.0)	(2.6)
Total	383.3	100.0

TABLE III.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization*

[Program by construction categories]

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Operational and training (including ballistic missiles)	$153.3	40.0
Maintenance	31.2	8.1
Research, development and test	13.0	3.4
Supply	21.4	5.6
Hospital and medical	16.7	4.4
Administrative	32.3	8.4
Housing and community	89.5	23.3
Utilities and ground improvements	15.8	4.1
Real estate	.1	.1
Unforeseen construction	10.0	2.6
Total	383.3	100.0

General CURTIN. We are now prepared to move into the line items, Mr. Chairman, unless there are some questions.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I just noticed the appropriation for Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska. I was up there the last week in November. I wonder, was this caused by the earthquake up there or is this for replacement?

General CURTIN. There is one item in the program, Senator, for the replacement or partial replacement of a warehouse that was destroyed in the earthquake. The remainder of the damage caused by the earthquake was previously funded out of operations and maintenance funds and emergency construction. There is only one item that we will come to that was a result of the earthquake.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. There are no other questions, General? Senator Jackson will you please preside?

Senator JACKSON. General, you may proceed with the first line item.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

ENT AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

General CURTIN. We will move in volume 1 to page 2 which is the summary page for Air Defense Command. Our books are organized, as you are well aware, by commands. We have a summary by command and then go into the individual line items. The first base is Ent Air Force Base. Colonel Fenlon will cover each of these items in depth for the committee.

Colonel FENLON. The first Air Defense Command base is Ent Air Force Base located in Colorado Springs, Colo. This supports the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command, Continental Air Defense Command, and the Air Force Air Defense Command. The total program requested amounts to $1,767,000. Included in this program is $1,044,000 to support the basic mission of this base and $723,000 for facilities to support an additional mission.

Senator JACKSON. This is a part of the support for the Air Academy?

General CURTIN. The new mission coming there will be in support of the Air Force Academy.

Senator JACKSON. Is this not something new?

General CURTIN. The new mission was previously accommodated at Lowry Field in Denver, Colo. With the announced closing of a portion of the flying field at Lowry, the aircraft will be moved to Peterson Field which supported out of Ent.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The first provides an addition to the apron to accommodate additional aircraft assigned to this base. The existing apron cannot accommodate these additional aircraft.

Senator JACKSON. Are there any questions on any of these items, gentlemen?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, could we have a little more information about the number of aircraft that will be assigned and what the types are, and so on.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The number of aircraft we are speaking of here, Senator, are 19 T–33's and 12 T–29's which support the Air Academy program.

Senator JACKSON. As you say, all that has been done heretofore.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Senator JACKSON. It will be transferred here under the construction funds that you are requesting.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Will Peterson Field then accommodate the largest jets? Will your biggest jets be able to land there? How large a plane can you accommodate?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, I believe that only turbo-prop jets can be accommodated because of the altitude.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How long is the runway?

Colonel FENLON. I believe it is 8,000 feet, sir. I could check that for more accuracy.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is all at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next project provides for a 15,640 square-foot aircraft engine inspection and repair shop. The existing facility is inadequate for the present workload, and cannot be expanded to accommodate the workload associated with the additional aircraft being assigned to this base. Again we are speaking here of the T–29's and the T–33's.

Senator JACKSON. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next project provides for 5,475 square feet for a ground powered equipment shop. The present facility is totally inadequate to support the present and assigned mission and will be demolished.

The fourth project provides a 200-man airmen dorm. Ent Air Force Base is deficient in airmen quarters, and this project will provide these quarters for lower-grade airmen.

Senator JACKSON. What was the name of this field before? Is Peterson Field a new field?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, we speak of the Ent-Peterson complex. Ent is in downtown Colorado Springs and is the headquarters location. Peterson is the military municipal field close to Colorado Springs, which supports Ent.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. Do you not have some dormitory space there now that was built by a private contractor which you lease?

Colonel FENLON. I believe, sir, it is a service contract. I am not certain that it was built for us, but we do have a lease for quarters for airmen because of the deficiency.

Senator CANNON. Is this in addition to the leased space that you now have, or is this going to replace the space that you previously leased?

General CURTIN. May I comment, Senator? I find the data here. We do have under lease at a facility known as Academy Manor Dormitory for 484 airmen presently being leased.

Senator CANNON. Why can you not carry out that same type of program then rather than building or constructing a new dormitory?

General CURTIN. Actually here we have a deficiency at this base right now of over 770 airmen, and this leasing is running us something of the order of, I believe it is $50 to $55 a month per man. But the major feature here is to get these young airmen on base. This a problem we are having from management point of view.

Senator CANNON. The location of that dormitory that you have under lease is perfectly satisfactory; at least, I was told it was when I visited there last year. I am simply wondering why you cannot enter into that type of an arrangement for new facilities rather than construct new facilities.

General CURTIN. We are talking here about the airmen that are actually working and based at Peterson Field as opposed to those that are in town. There are two different housing complexes. We have some 500 people that are already housed at Ent. The balance we want to house out at Peterson Field, those that are working and associated with the activity at Peterson Field.

Senator CANNON. But this dormitory that I am referring to is fairly close to Peterson Field, very near the base, at least it is my recollection that it is very close to the base.

General CURTIN. To Peterson Field versus the in-town?

Senator CANNON. Yes.

General CURTIN. I could not confirm that, sir.

Senator JACKSON. Could you get that information?

General CURTIN. Yes, I can.

Senator JACKSON. And advise the committee.

Senator CANNON. Very well.

(The information referred to follows:)

DORMITORY AT ENT-PETERSON COMPLEX

The leased facilities are 2.9 miles from Ent and 2.8 miles from Peterson.

Senator JACKSON. All right, if you will continue.

Senator TOWER. Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Tower.

Senator TOWER. He mentioned this leasing cost is $55 per airman. In other words, you feel that there would be considerable economy in building our own barracks rather than leasing. $55 per man does seem pretty high.

General CURTIN. It is a significant cost each year. It is the only alternative we have. But the major problem that the local commanders have presented to us is this question of having the younger airmen on the base where they are in the military environment. Of course the leasing cost of $55 is not an insignificant figure either.

Senator TOWER. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we could not get some information to show us what the cost would be for constructing our own barracks versus leasing barracks space.

Senator JACKSON. Could you supply that information?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we will furnish that for the record.

Senator JACKSON. And of course clarify the point raised by Senator Cannon to show whether there may be sufficient means of taking care

of the problem there now. If you could get that and supply it at this point in the record.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I will supply that.

(The information referred to follows:)

The new leasing program costs $49.50 per month effective May 1, 1965, on a space used basis. On the basis of 500-man utilization the cost is approximately $300,000 annually. A new 200-man dormitory costs $400,000 and would permit a 200-man reduction in the usage of the rented facility. The 200-man dormitory would amortize itself in just over 3 years on the basis of reduced rent.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman. General, are you using this field for a new purpose, and funding it all in 1 year, with more men and more shops, and so forth, to make this field available for this new mission just as soon as possible?

General CURTIN. Not entirely, Senator Saltonstall. This new mission of the additional aircraft being stationed at Peterson does make the airman housing situation at Peterson much more acute than it has been in the past, and from a command point of view we would like to get the dormitories built at the base. We have always had a difficult housing situation in Colorado Springs area.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Colonel. Excuse me, Senator Yarborough.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How far is it from Ent Air Force Base to Peterson Field in miles?

General CURTIN. About 7 or 8 miles.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. All right, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. The next project provides an 8,400 square-foot airman dining hall to increase the capacity of the present inadequate messing facilities. This is also at Peterson.

Senator JACKSON. All of this is at Peterson.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The last project provides for a 40-man officers quarters to offset a critical shortage.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen of the committee, in taking up the line items, each member can ask any questions that he wishes. The chairman will not call on each one, but just raise your hand if you want to ask any questions, and the Chair will recognize you. Of course, there are literally hundreds of items and we cannot go into every one at length. So feel free to ask for recognition to ask questions of the witnesses.

HAMILTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Hamilton Air Force Base, Mr. Chairman, located 16 miles north of San Francisco, Calif.

Senator STENNIS. Call your page number. That will help us.

Colonel FENLON. Page 9, sir. This base supports an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor mission, a remote combat center, an air division headquarters, a combat support squadron, the western communications region of the Air Force communications service, western air rescue center, an air recovery squadron, and a Reserve troop carrier mission. The total program requested amounts to $1,297,000, and consists of the following projects: The first project provides 8,200 square yards of warmup and holding pad at the north

end of runway 12 to allow warmup and checkout of piston-type aircraft without jeopardizing the mission effectiveness of jet aircraft. The existing taxiway is too narrow to permit two aircraft to pass.

The next project alters three airman dormitories from open bay barracks to adequate quarters with rooms.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Last year you presented the repetitive items as we call them on charts. Would not these dormitories and matters of that kind be repetitive items? Are you going to have a similar presentation?

General CURTIN. We normally have had that, Mr. Chairman, for the appropriation hearings.

Senator STENNIS. It does not make any difference. This is a joint hearing for authorizations and appropriations.

General CURTIN. We can certainly do that. We did not have it worked up for this particular hearing, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will you have it by this afternoon?

General CURTIN. We could have it by tomorrow morning, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought the Air Force was always ready on a notice of a minute or two. Will you do that? I think it is very helpful to us.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, this is your one and only chance. You will not get another crack at it.

General CURTIN. We understand.

Senator STENNIS. This is a joint hearing. We are not coming back to these items again unless there is some special reasons for a particlar item.

General CURTIN. This was not—we did not quite understand it that way, Mr. Chairman. We can work those up.

Senator STENNIS. You were asked to come over on very short notice.

General CURTIN. We can work those repetitive items up.

Senator STENNIS. Work those up, and have them ready in the morning.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, we will.

Senator STENNIS. You have utilities, and many other items which appear in more than one base.

General CURTIN. We understand what you want based on the last year's hearings with the Appropriations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. I will say to the new members of the committee, this means when they have a series of items, certain things for the hangars, they present all of them together regardless of where they are located, and we can grasp the whole picture of how much they are spending and what the need is.

All right, proceed with your dormitory alterations. We usually go along with these alterations. Suppose you skip to your second item, your replacement.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, may I raise a question there?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly, Senator.

Senator CANNON. General, you indicate there that the cost of these alterations is going to run $400,000 for a 474-man unit. Now, the cost of your new units is only running for a 200-man unit about $418,-

000. This seems awfully high. This is half the amount of the cost of a new unit for alterations.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, this is about what it has been running us. What this involves in these old dormitories is putting in interior partitions, reworking the wiring, adding additional and improved latrine facilities. It has been running us across the country—we have done I think some 30,000 or 35,000 spaces so far—it has been running us about $800 to $1,000 a man.

Senator CANNON. When this is finished, will it have as long a life expectancy per unite and be as good as new ones that you start from scratch and build?

General CURTIN. It is hard to answer that categorically. Let me answer it this way. In this particular case this is a permanent building. These were built—I have forgotten exactly when, 1931 or 1932, and they are permanent construction. The answer to this particular question would be yes.

Now in some of the cases where we have upgraded the mobilization-type dormitories, we feel that they will stay in the inventory 10 to 15 years. These are the frame type that we have upgraded.

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

Senator TOWER. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Tower.

Senator TOWER. Just one question here. In converting these dormitories from the open bay dormitory to the smaller rooms, do you also eliminate these gang heads or latrines, I believe the Air Force people call them, and have more in the way of plumbing facilities?

General CURTIN. We will have more in the way of plumbing facilities. We will still have—as you refer to the gang latrines—but they will be smaller gangs, distributed through the facility. The Department of Defense standard requires this.

Senator TOWER. Do you think this is a morale factor with the men, the type of dormitory that they have to live in?

General CURTIN. We have generally found that our airmen prefer these smaller dormitories; the mobilization dormitories that we have converted seem to appeal to them because of the smaller group that is associated with it, as opposed to the larger more institutional dormitory.

Senator TOWER. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General, let me ask this general question. These replacements and alterations of these dormitories seem to me are a real need that you have. How far does this bill put you along the way? Does this make an appreciable showing in reducing your problem?

General CURTIN. It is a significant increment this year, Mr. Chairman, over and above what we have done in the past. We still have—I can get you a precise figure and furnish it for the record, or I can dig it out right now, the figure comes to mind, $110 million of additional work of this nature that we should be doing, and will come along in subsequent programs.

Senator STENNIS. I have had the impression that the Air Force pushed its housing programs so much more than it did these airmen's

quarters, where you are using so many old barracks and dormitories, it has lowered morale. It seems to me you have been slow to get around to this part of it.

General CURTIN. We have, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Whereas you took these houses from the beginning to the end——

General CURTIN. We have, sir, because over the past 15 years we have been able to devote only something between 5 and 10 percent of our program, of our construction program, to this sort of work.

Senator STENNIS. All right, very good. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The next project, sir, for a 200-airman dormitory replaces open bay wood frame buildings constructed in 1941 which cannot provide minimum acceptable living conditions. The last project is for a 40-man officers quarters to replace inadequate and unsuitably located facilities.

Senator STENNIS. That is a BOQ.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General CURTIN. May I correct the figure I gave you, Mr. Chairman, on the dormitories?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

General CURTIN. The dormitory figure of additional dormitories required would be $165 million in subsequent years, and $30 million to $35 million for upgrading facilities that we have.

Senator STENNIS. As I understand you, you spend $418,000 on your 200-man unit. It takes $330,000 to take care of just 40 men in the BOQ.

General CURTIN. The average price of the airmen dormitory—because of the configuration and the space allocated—is running about $1,850 per man, and on the officers quarters where the individual latrines, individual rooms, and so on that are associated with that construction, it costs us about $7,000 a man.

Senator STENNIS. You certainly need them, but it seems that is a rather high cost. They are not each individual houses. How many are there in a unit together, how many of those rooms?

General CURTIN. We have three types of officers quarters. We do build what we call the residential type—we have a small number. These are generally four-bedroom, four-bath units very similar to a family house.

We also have a motel type which is a two-story residential type that takes 40 to 48 officers, and then, of course, we can go high rise much like an apartment for a larger number of officers.

Senator STENNIS. How is that motel type serving? Is it an improvement over the four-unit?

General CURTIN. Again it depends on the location. Actually if we have land, we would much prefer to build the family housing type of unit because the people seem to like them more.

Senator STENNIS. I see.

General CURTIN. But if land is a requirement, then the motel or the high rise become cheaper.

Senator STENNIS. All right; there are no more questions on that.

Next item, page 14.

KINCHELOE AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Colonel FENLON. Page 14, sir; the next base is Kincheloe Air Force Base located 19 miles south-southwest of Sault Sainte Marie, Mich. This base supports an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor mission, an Air Defense missile unit, and a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber and tanker mission. The program requests amount to $189,000. The first project extends the existing blast deflectors 871 linear feet in support of the Strategic Air Command. These blast deflectors are required to protect the aircraft taxiing adjacent to the Strategic Air Command ramp.

The next project provides a 2,500-square-foot building for spare weapons storage in support of the Strategic Air Command mission. There is no existing facility to accommodate this requirement.

The last project provides a 3,500-square-foot library to replace an inadequate building presently in use and allow the present facility to revert to its primary function as a dining hall.

Senator STENNIS. What is the mission of this base?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the base supports a fighter-interceptor squadron, a missile unit, a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber squadron, and a tanker mission.

Senator STENNIS. Does that library serve all of those?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does it serve the entire base?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct; it would serve the entire population.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

KINGSLEY FIELD, OREG.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 18, Kingsley Field, Oreg.; it is located 5 miles southeast of Calumet Falls, Oreg. The use of this base is for an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor mission. The program requested amounts to $258,000. The first project provides 8,200 square yards of warmup holding pad to allow fighter aircraft unrestricted access to the end of the primary instrument runway.

The next and last project provides 4,910 square feet of ground-powered equipment shop. Limited existing facilities do not provide proper storage or maintenance capability for complicated and sensitive equipment.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. What is the policy, General, with respect to the joint use of civilian installations? This field is a civilian airport, and it was my understanding with the excess of bases that you had, that you were trying to consolidate your military activities separate and apart from civilian type of activities.

General CURTIN. This has certainly been a consideration to my knowledge. I would like to ask Colonel Luschen if he would speak to that more specifically since he is in the Bases and Units Division of Programing.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Your statement is entirely true, sir; and it would be desirable in certain cases. However, Kingsley Field is required

on a long-term basis for the deployment of fighter-interceptor units. If we did not have this field centered in Oregon there, we would be roughly from McChord Field in Tacoma, Wash., all the way down to Hamilton Field in the San Francisco area without a squadron. This is a geographical deployment around the perimeter of the United States that we need our fighter-interceptors. Therefore, we need to keep it there for the operational advantages of the base.

Senator CANNON. You are using 101 equipment there, and I thought the program now was to start turning 101's over to the National Guard.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Some 101's will go to the National Guard out in a later time period. There will also be a unit here at Kingsley Field. There will be no change.

Senator CANNON. You have no plans to make any change in the foreseeable future at this base.

Colonel LUSCHEN. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. I am going to ask Senator Cannon to preside this afternoon. I think if you see fit, you might run to about 12:30 and reconvene at 2:30. The witnesses are accustomed to that pattern, and I think the senators are, too. We will resume hearings in the morning at 10 o'clock. Can you gentlemen be available tomorrow?

General CURTIN. We certainly will, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Bring your charts on your repetitive items.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We are especially glad to have you gentlemen in attendance here this morning. We will continue until we finish with the Air Force. Then we will take up one of the other services, and then we will come to the Department of Defense.

Senator Cannon, will you preside?

Senator CANNON (now presiding). Yes, sir.

You may proceed, General.

General CURTIN. Thank you.

McCHORD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

Colonel FENLON. Next is page 21, McChord Air Force Base located 1 mile south of Tacoma, Wash. The use of this base is for the Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor mission and Air Defense Sector Headquarters and air transport mission for Military Air Transport Service and a troop carrier mission for the Air Force Reserve. The total program requested is $3,347,000, of which $1,309,000 is for facilities to support the basic Air Defense Command mission and $2,038,000 for facilities to support the Military Air Transport Service.

The first project provides 66,800 square yards of shoulder stabilization to prevent gravel and other objects from being blown on to the taxiway and digested by the jet engine.

The next four projects are in support of the Military Air Transport Service's newly assigned aircraft. These facilities are the minimum required to properly maintain these aircraft, and no facilities exist that can perform these functions.

The second project provides 38,190 square feet of covered aircraft erosion control building. The second is for an aircraft fuel cell maintenance facility. Third is a jet engine test cell, and the fourth project provides 16,000 square feet of space for a communications and electronics shop.

They are all programed for the C–141.

The next project provides a 9,380-square-foot dental clinic to replace an inadequate remodeled barracks now used for a dental clinic.

The next project if for alteration of 45 WAF quarters to provide adequate and comfortable housing for WAF personnel. The next project provides 60 officers quarters to relieve the serious deficiency in housing and provide an adequate permanent housing for officer personnel.

The last project will provide 5,000 square feet of religious, educational, and multipurpose building to augment present inadequate and an overcrowded chapel annex.

Senator CANNON. You indicate there is a need because of a deficiency. Yet your programing here shows that your strength at McChord will be reduced by about 1,000 people in your ultimate plan. Have you taken that into consideration when you indicate that you have a deficiency now existing?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; the actual construction program in the book has been programed against the second line of the data. In other words, we program against the end position line of 6,600 in this case, Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. You do not show what the date is for this planned reduction. What is the date there for the same strength of 6,628?

General CURTIN. Just a minute, Senator, we can give you that.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Sir, I will have to look that up in some of my references here. I do not have it immediately available. I will provide it for the record.

(The information referred to follows:)

Realinements in the Air Defense System will cause a decrease in personnel at various ADC installations, including McChord, between now and fiscal year 1970.

Senator CANNON. Has this proposed construction at McChord anything to do with the proposed move of the Reserve squadrons from Paine to McChord?

Colonel LUSCHEN. No, these items do not. There will be some construction associated with the move of Reserve units from Paine Field to McChord, but this will be accomplished out of fiscal year 1965 construction moneys in the Reserve program.

Senator CANNON. Has there been a firm decision made to move those Reserve squadrons from Paine to McChord?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Yes, sir; there has been. That is to take place late this year, this calendar year.

Senator CANNON. What is the reason for that?

Colonel LUSCHEN. It was consolidation of the activity. The C–124's that the Reserve unit at Paine Field is being equipped with McChord Field is presently supporting C–124 aircraft and the MATS units. MATS is gaining command of the Reserve unit in a wartime situation. The Reserve unit works with MATS. We could accomplish and support the conversion of the Reserve unit at McChord Field for some-

thing over $1 million less than we could support the conversion of the unit if it remained in place at Paine Field.

Senator CANNON. All right, General, you may proceed.

OTIS AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

General CURTIN. The next base is Otis, Mr. Chairman, on page 31.

Colonel FENLON. Otis Air Force Base, which is located about 53 miles southeast of Boston, Mass. This base is used for an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor squadron, an air defense missile squadron, BOMARC, and an Air Defense Command airborne early warning and control mission. The total program requested is for $950,000.

The first project will provide an automotive maintenance facility consisting of 27,000 square feet of shop and 25,400 square yards of vehicle parking. Present facilities are of World War II wood construction, and have deteriorated so that they are structurally unsound and uneconomical to maintain and repair.

The last project will control polluted water and prevent contamination of privately owned property in the vicinity of Otis.

Senator CANNON. I note that this is the second base that we have talked about where you have a BOMARC squadron. What is the present plan on the BOMARC? How long do you intend to keep those squadrons active?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Colonel Luschen again, sir. We are speaking to the BOMARC B units. The BOMARC A units were phased out in 1964. These BOMARC B units will remain in the inventory for the entire program period. Here we are speaking through 1970, in our current plans.

Senator CANNON. Does any of the improvement here relate to the use of the National Guard for the summer programs up at Otis?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, it does not.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, General.

RICHARDS-GEBAUR AIR FORCE BASE, MO.

Colonel FENLON. The next is page 34, Richards-Gebaur Air Base located 16 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. This base is used for an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor squadron, an Air Defense Command support mission, a Reserve troop carrier mission, Military Air Transport Service rescue mission, SAGE combat center, and an air division headquarters.

The program request amounts to $104,000. The requested project provides 1,920 square feet of refueling vehicle shop to provide a safe, adequate facility for maintenance and repair of refueling vehicles. No facility exists that could be utilized for this type of hazardous work.

Senator CANNON. All right.

SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Colonel FENLON. Next is page 36, the base is Selfridge Air Force Base located 15 miles northeast of Detroit, Mich. This base is used for an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor squadron, Reserve troop

carrier mission, radar squadron, Military Air Transport Service air rescue center, and an air rescue squadron.

The program requested for this base amounts to $117,000. The first project alters 1,500 linear feet of approach lighting to provide a more effective and more reliable system.

The last project provides 1,920 square feet of refueling vehicle shop to provide a safe, adequate facility for the maintenance and repair of refueling vehicles. No facility exists that can be utilized for this type of hazardous work.

Senator CANNON. Is this lighting approach system the new system that we have been installing over a period of years, the high intensity system?

General CURTIN. That is correct, with the Strobe units.

Senator CANNON. With the Strobe units.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, this is a continuation of our program to update all of our lighting.

Senator CANNON. How many of those do you have in the program this year?

General CURTIN. Eight projects, sir.

Senator CANNON. So it will be a recurring item.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, it will.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

STEWART AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 39, Stewart Air Force Base located four miles west of Newburgh, N.Y. This base is used for an Air Defense Command air division headquarters, a SAGE combat center, a defense system evaluations squadron, and a combat support squadron. The program requested consists of one project for $414,000 which will modify the existing approach lights to provide rapid and accurate runway orientation during instrument-landing approaches.

Senator CANNON. How do you account for the difference in cost between those two? You have got one here that costs $414,000 and yet the last one called for $42,000.

General CURTIN. One is a modification to an existing system and only involves 1,500 feet as I recall. This one is a 3,000-foot, a complete system.

Senator CANNON. What necessitates the modification? If you already had a system installed there, why do you need to modify this relatively new system so soon after its installation?

Colonel FENLON. At Selfridge, sir, the system did not have the Strobe lights. It had the old A system as we call it, and this was actually a modification to install the Strobe lighting for 1,500 feet at Selfridge.

Senator CANNON. One further question. There at Stewart, you indicated a substantial use of T–33 aircraft. What are they used for at this base?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, I am sure that they are CRT aircraft in support of the Air Defense Command headquarters and units there. In addition, of course, we have B–57's and C–123's.

Senator CANNON. You might check a little further on the use of the T–33 and supply a statement for the record, if you will.

General CURTIN. All right, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Stewart Air Force Base, and more specifically, Headquarters 26 Air Division has 11 T–33 aircraft assigned. The mission of these aircraft is combat support. Pilots assigned to Stewart Air Force Base fly target penetration missions against the air defense system. This is done in addition to, and in support of, the B–57 aircraft of the 4713 Defense System Evaluation Squadron also assigned to Stewart.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

SUFFOLK COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 41, Suffolk County Air Force Base, located 60 miles east of New York City, N.Y. This base is used for an Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor squadron. The program requested for this base amounts to $294,000. The first project is for a 3,772 square-foot addition to the fire station to provide adequate space to house the major pieces of firefighting equipment. The existing facility cannot house all of the equipment required for protection.

The last project provides for a 7,600 square-foot replacement for the existing inadequate and substandard World War II buildings now used as a commissary.

Senator CANNON. How many commissaries do you have as recurring items in this program?

General CURTIN. We had three last year. I will see how many we have this year. Eleven as recurring items this year, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is there any local support immediately adjacent to this installation?

Colonel FENLON. The closest community I believe, Senator Cannon, is a place called River Road out on Long Island. That is some 6 miles.

Senator CANNON. You indicate that your end strength is going to be about 400 lower than it is now. I am wondering whether or not this commissary is something that is really needed.

General CURTIN. I visited out there, and I have not surveyed the whole community, but I have talked to the commander out here. This has been a requirement for some time, Senator, and my impression is that while this community is 6 miles away, the area is rather sparsely populated.

Senator CANNON. Is this the first time you have had a request in for this item?

General CURTIN. No, it is not.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. Next base is on page 44, Tyndall Air Force Base, located 7 miles southeast of Panama City, Fla., used for an Air Defense Command air division headquarters, a weapons test squadron, a radar squadron, an interceptor weapons school, a drone squadron, an Air Defense wing, a combat crew training school, and an aircraft control school.

The program requested amounts to $2,991,000. The first project provides 2,400 square feet of additional space for operation and maintenance of base communication facilities.

The next project provides an addition of 5,120 square feet to the fire station to replace an unsuitable facility. The next project provides necessary air conditioning to the field training facility.

The fourth project provides 61,305 square feet of adequate warehouse space to replace tar paper covered World War II type buildings.

The fifth project upgrades 1,968 airmen dormitory spaces to provide adequate quarters from the existing substandard barracks.

The last project provides necessary air conditioning for 100 officers quarters.

Senator CANNON. Is that not a rather high cost, over $1,000 per man to air condition?

General CURTIN. This cost to air condition? Which project are you looking at?

Senator CANNON. I am referring to the last, air conditioning for officers quarters, 50 unit, officers quarters which you propose to air condition for $67,000. It would seem you could buy each man an air conditioner for less than that.

General CURTIN. In this project we have 50 tons of air conditioning rather than 50 men involved. I think the answer here is attributable to this. There are 10 men in each building, and there are 10 buildings involved.

Senator CANNON. Ten men in each building and ten buildings involved? How does that account for the 50?

General CURTIN. There is 50 tons of air conditioning.

Senator CANNON. In other words, this supplies 100 officers then?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 52.

Senator INOUYE. I have noted in your presentation so far that there is not a single item on medical facilities. Am I correct in assuming that all your medical facilities are out?

General CURTIN. No, sir. We have some $25 million or $26 million of medical facilities in this year's program including two new hospitals and several additions to existing hospitals plus dispensaries and dental clinics. They will be further on in the presentation.

It just so happens we have not encountered any up until now. As a general observation, our major hospital program is coming down the last leg here, but we do have out in front of us a considerable amount of work for additions to existing hospitals by changed requirements as well as improvements in dispensaries and dental clinics.

Senator INOUYE. I am glad to hear that, because every so often we receive letters complaining about medical facilities.

Thank you very much.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

AIR FORCE ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE CENTER, COLO.

Colonel FENLON. Page 52, Mr. Chairman, the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center located in Denver, Colo. Their mission is to provide technical supervision, advice, and guidance to all Air Force activi-

ties concerned with accounting for resources and dispersing of funds. The Center also performs centralized Air Force accounting and dispersing operations. This program consists of two items for $225,000 at this Center.

The first item is for our plant data processing addition. This addition is necessary in connection with the program for central maintenance and control of pay accounts for all Air Force personnel.

The second item is for an emergency power plant to provide for uninterrupted power to the communications area supporting the Center.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel FENLON. Next we are starting with the Air Force Logistics Command, sir.

The first base is on page 56, Griffiss Air Force Base, located 1 mile southeast of Rome, N.Y. This base supports the Rome Air Development Center and Air Defense Command fighter-interceptor squadron, a SAC bomber and tanker mission, and the headquarters for the Ground Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency.

The program requested at this installation amounts to $1,890,000. Included in this program is $282,000 to support the basic requirements for this base. $1,608,000 is included for an item for the Air Force Systems Command.

The first item is for 1,500 feet of approach lights required to improve flying safety for aircraft utilizing Griffiss Air Force Base. Only overrun lights and threshold lights exist at this end of the runway at the present time.

The last item is for conversion of 80,500 square feet of existing space for an electronic research laboratory required for research and development work in display technology for military command and control systems. This work is currently impeded by the severe limitations of existing inadequate temporary frame structures of World War II vintage.

Senator CANNON. Would you give us a little more detail on just what this laboratory is for?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. I would like to call on Colonel Thompson.

Colonel THOMPSON. Colonel Thompson from research and development.

Sir, this laboratory is an effort devoted to the improvement of the Command and Control Communications System of the Air Force. The problem we have here is that our progress in communications and data reduction has surpassed our progress in displaying this integrated data once we have received it.

Our people at Griffiss have been doing this work for some time. However, they have a need now to integrate this data and to work with larger display systems, systems up to 25 feet square. At the present time, most of the effort is being done in old small structures at Griffiss, and since the phaseout of the air materiel effort there, a large high-bay warehouse has become available, a high bay of some 25 feet.

For about half the cost of a new lab we can convert this and provide a place to conduct our display technology work.

Senator CANNON. In other words, this is not a new program that you propose to undertake at all.

Colonel THOMPSON. It is not a new program, sir.

Senator CANNON. And do you propose to increase your personnel insofar as this program is concerned?

Colonel THOMPSON. The personnel, sir, will be about the same. However, there will be a little more emphasis on the in-house work as compared to contract. We contract about $8 million worth of this effort at the present time. However, many of the contractors do not have—well, none of the contractors have facilities of this type. They would have to be provided to a contractor by the Government.

Secondly, they are not too much interested in display technology in this phase; that is, the basic research and the fundamental development of the display systems. Once we decide what we have to have and are prepared to integrate it into a specific system, then they are ready to talk to us. And, of course, secondly we need a place to evaluate our contracts.

That is what would go in here.

Senator CANNON. Your personnel strength indicates you are going to have a loss of about 1,500 people; where do these losses occur?

General CURTIN. They are primarily associated with the phaseout of the depot there, Senator, and I might point out in amplification to the statement on the new facility, that last year this facility was considered for a new construction item at about $3 million. However, it was decided to defer it until this year with depot warehousing becoming available, to see if we could adapt one of them more cheaply to this purpose. This reduced $1.6 million project was the result of that.

Senator CANNON. And this work is not being performed elsewhere in the Air Force system at all?

Colonel THOMPSON. No, sir, it is not. This is the only place we do it.

Senator CANNON. Very well. You may proceed.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Hill Air Force Base, page 59. It is located 7 miles south of Ogden, Utah. The mission of Hill Air Force Base is support for the headquarters of the Ogden Air Materiel Area and depot support for MINUTEMAN, a Reserve unit, Hill Air Force Range, and an Air Defense Command defense system evaluations squadron.

The program requested for this installation amounts to $6,644,000 for 14 items.

Included in this program is $2,917,000 for items to support the basic requirements for this depot, $3,609,000 is for items required to support additional personnel and functions being assigned to this base, and $118,000 is for the air defense mission.

The first item provides for construction of two noise suppression facilities for operational ground testing of engines on the F–4C or the F–4, and the F–101 aircraft. No other existing facilities at this base are capable of accommodating these aircraft.

The second item provides for the installation of air washer and humidity control equipment in the aircraft painting hangar. This hangar is not equipped with the required environmental controls required for proper application of acrylic and epoxy base paints.

The next item is for alteration of 43,838 square feet of existing space to provide a repair and overhaul facility for various magnetic instruments. Space in existing facilities is inadequate for this additional workload assigned to this depot.

The next item is for conversion of 18,369 square feet in two existing buildings providing space to augment the rocket motor and nozzle maintenance for the MINUTEMAN weapon system. Existing facilities are not capable of supporting this workload.

The next item is for conversion of 60,571 square feet in two existing buildings providing space for overhaul and repair of the FALCON, SIDEWINDER, and BULL PUP missiles. Space in existing facilities is inadequate to support this additional workload assigned to the depot.

The next item is for 28,580 square feet of additional space to support the clean room and general electric shop workloads. Space in the existing communications and electronics shops is not adequate to support the additional workload assigned to the depot.

The next item is for the conversion of 39,792 square feet of existing space to provide a repair shop for batteries, gas cylinders, gas ventilating equipment, and so forth. Existing shops have insufficient space to accommodate this additional workload.

The next item is for the alteration of 15 existing explosive storage igloos. Wider doors and proper approaches are required to make these World War II igloos capable of handling the surveillance storage of present large missile age explosives.

The next item provides for 8,000 square feet of warehouse building at Hill Air Force Range. There is no adequate building at this location, an isolated site, where materials used in operating the range testing program can be stored.

The next item provides for a 5,200-square-foot maintenance control facility for the air defense mission at this base. This activity is now inadequately housed in a temporary building that is to be torn down. No other space is available for this function.

The next two items provide for alteration to existing warehouses to provide adequate administrative and office space for the depot logistics management personnel supporting the various missile and aircraft weapon systems. The existing substandard facilities are mobilization-type troop facilities, warehouses, and maintenance facilities with inadequate lighting, ventilation, and rest room facilities. The 88,050 square feet is required for the logistics personnel that are supporting the currently assigned depot mission. The 146,528 square feet is required for additional desk workers associated with new responsibilities assigned to this depot.

The next item provides for a 5,991-square-foot library to replace a small inadequate mobilization-type structure. This facility does not have sufficient capacity to support the recreational needs of the base.

The last item provides for a new 500-seat theater to replace a World War II mobilization-type structure that is outmoded, functionally inadequate, and too small to serve the needs of this base.

Senator CANNON. We have seen the closing out of some of these materiel bases recently, and it looks as though all you are doing here is transferring additional activities and building up one again to replace some of those that you phased out, is that correct?

General CURTIN. This is correct to this extent—continuing functions from depots at Olmstead and Brookley have been assigned to the residual five depots. You will find as you go through the balance of the logistics command depots here that there will be projects associated with these new missions. They are new missions insofar as the receiving air materiel area is concerned.

Senator CANNON. When is this base supposed to be in a condition to perform its assigned missions? You have had some very substantial requests in here—at least for the last 3 years that I recall, and perhaps longer than that.

General CURTIN. There has been a significant buildup with the assignment of the MINUTEMAN functions to this—to this particular base, and also the F–4C program.

Senator CANNON. When can we anticipate that these requests of this magnitude for this base are going to be ended?

General CURTIN. At the present time, going back to page 59, there is an estimated $11 million to $12 million of subsequent requirements for this particular base that will be considered in fiscal year 1967 through the 1970 time period.

Senator CANNON. Senator Inouye.

Senator INOUYE. General, I note in your testimony so far there are several items involving libraries. Are the acquisition of books for these libraries financed or funded through nonappropriated funds?

General CURTIN. I cannot speak to that specifically, Senator.

Major STURGEON. I cannot specifically, sir.

General CURTIN. I would have to research that. I do know certain books have been supplied through nonappropriated funds and through local endeavors, but I am under the impression there is an applicable appropriation. I would like to research that and furnish it to you.

(The information referred to follows:)

Basic materials for libraries are procured from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance. These basic stocks are supplemented with books and magazines from nonappropriated funds or donated to the Air Force. Procurement is centrally controlled by the Air Force Logistics Command.

Senator INOUYE. I have not come across any item to replace books.

General CURTIN. It would not be in this program. This particular project here also serves a dual purpose as opposed to the one we previously encountered. This will involve a technical library so that airmen on the base taking off-duty educational programs can upgrade their education, which is a slight distinction from the normal recreational library.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT OF UTAH

Senator INOUYE. At this point in the record I would like to insert a statement submitted by Senator Bennett of Utah.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS FOR STATE OF UTAH

Mr. Chairman, I want to express my gratitude to you and other members of the subcommittee for extending the privilege to me of presenting the following statement in regard to the military construction authorization bill, S. 1771.

The fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization bill contains a request for $7,450,000 for the State of Utah. Of this total the Air Force has requested $6,644,000 for Hill Air Force Base; the Army has asked for $137,000 for Dugway Proving Ground and $340,000 for Tooele Army Depot; and the Defense Supply Agency has requested $329,000 for improvements to be constructed at the Defense Depot at Ogden, Utah.

Hill Air Force Base construction

Last November the Secretary of Defense announced the closing of numerous Defense Department installations throughout the country. Among the bases ordered closed were three Air Force Logistic Command installations: Brookley Air Force Base, Ala.; Olmstead Air Force Base, Pa.; and Norton Air Force Base, Calif. As a result of these closings the Air Force plans to transfer a number of missions to Hill Air Force Base, Utah, during the period of July 1, 1965, through June 30, 1969.

The activities and functions to be transferred to Hill Air Force Base are as follows:

(*a*) Management and repair of ATLAS/TITAN missile and air-launched missiles.

(*b*) Management of space boosters, BULLPUP and photographic equipment.

(*c*) Repair of RF–101 aircraft navigational and flight instruments, trailers, gas engine equipment, electrical distribution equipment, and gas cylinders.

The above additional missions will result in an increase of approximately 5,530 civilian and miltary personnel at the Ogden Air Materiel Area, Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

In order to perform adequately these new missions, it will be necessary to modify a number of existing facilities and to construct some new buildings. Following is a brief description of the construction authorization requested by the Air Force for Hill Air Force Base:

1. *Maintenance engine/runup facility.*—This project will require construction of two maintenance engine/runup hangars, each containing approximately 5,300 square feet. These hangars are required to provide an engine noise suppression facility for testing of F–4C and F–101 jet aircraft engines.

2. *Hangar, maintenance depot/alteration.*—This project requires alteration of building 220 to accommodate application of thermal flash resistant paint for nuclear and heat ray radiation on supersonic aircraft for which Hill Air Force Base has mission responsibility.

3. *Shop, magnetic instrument overhaul/alteration.*—This project relates to alteration of buildings 104 and 214 to provide an environmentally controlled area where repair and overhaul can be made on navigational instruments, automatic pilot mechanisms, and component parts of aerial and ground photographic equipment.

4. *Shop, missile service/conversion.*—This project calls for conversion of building 2212, 2213, and 2202 to provide shop facilities for repair of rocket motors and nozzles of the MINUTEMAN missile. Existing facilities are not capable of supporting this workload.

5. *Shop, missile service/conversion.*—This project entails the altering of buildings 510 and 2214 to provide space for overhaul and repair mission on the FALCON, SIDEWINDER, and BULLPUP missiles.

6. *Shop, communications and electronics (addition).*—This project provides for construction of a shop addition containing 28,580 square feet, to be erected between buildings 103 and 104. This addition is necessary to provide space to accommodate support functions for the clean room controlled area and the general electric shop and is required to support new missions being assigned to Hill Air Force Base.

7. *Shop, repair/conversion.*—This project includes modifications of buildings 257 and S–272 to provide adequate space to perform shop work on secondary batteries, gas cylinders, gas generating equipment, lubrication, and fuel dispensing equipment and electrical control equipment.

8. *Storage igloo/alteration.*—This project contemplates the alteration of 15 explosive storage igloos to permit better handling of missile motors. These structures were originally built to store World War II shells and only have 4-foot-wide doors. To handle missiles now stored at Hill Air Force Base the doorways would be enlarged to 12 feet wide by 10 feet high.

9. *Warehouse, supply and equipment, base.*—This project requests authority to construct an 8,000-square-foot warehouse at Hill Air Force Base Range near Lakeside, Utah. This building would provide storage space for inert materials,

spares and precision test equipment used by the 2705th Air-munitions Wing in testing the MINUTEMAN and other missiles at this remote location.

10. *Administrative, wing maintenance, control (ADC).*—This project calls for the construction of a 5,200-square-foot building to house ADC functions of maintenance control, reports, records and analysis, quality control, materiel control and maintenance, and standardization and training. The space is urgently needed to carry out the functions of evaluating and testing the national radar defense system.

11. *Logistical facility depot/conversion.*—This construction item provides for conversion of six vacant warehouses to logistical space. Completion of this project will provide adequate offices to house administrative personnel to support currently assigned depot missions. Present office accommodations are very inadequate and this conversion will raise the adequate space to 63 percent of the total required.

12. *Logistical facility depot (conversion-addition).*—This project will convert eight vacant Army-type permanent warehouses to logistical and support space and build a 35,663-square foot addition between buildings 103 and 104. This additional office space is required to accommodate 1,000 additional desk workers to be assigned to Hill Air Force Base to accomplish new missions transferred from other bases.

13. *Library, deficiency/replacement.*—The present Hill Air Force Base Library is housed in a World War II wooden structure which is most inadequate and is a firetrap. This project would provide nearly 6,000 square feet of space in a new permanent-type building. The new library building will serve a twofold purpose: as a reading center for airmen and officers; and as a technical library for storage and issuing of Air Force manuals, regulations, and other material pertaining to the missions of Hill Air Force Base.

14. *Theater base deficiency/replacement.*—Hill Air Force Base currently has a World War II mobilization type 300-seat theater to serve the 4,550 personnel and families who now live on the base. This project calls for the construction of a permanent-type, 500-seat theater containing 9,275 square feet. In addition to showing movies the building will be used for training purposes, commander calls, group briefings, chaplain programs, and for other purposes. The present structure is wholly inadequate and does not meet current needs or minimum Air Force standards.

THE F-4C AIRCRAFT PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, there is another matter concerning Hill Air Force Base on which I would like briefly to comment. Since this is a joint hearing by the Military Construction Subcommittee of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, I want to call attention to the fact that last year there was an item of $1,728,000 for Hill Air Force Base which was authorized but which was not funded. This was to provide facilities to permit Hill Air Force Base to perform the maintenance and repair mission on the new F–4C aircraft. The funds were deleted in the House because of a dispute as to whether the Navy should perform the repair mission on F–4C aircraft for both services. I am most hopeful that these funds will be approved by the Appropriations Committee during the current fiscal year. It is my intention to submit a more detailed request to the Appropriations Committee when it considers specific items which have been authorized in prior fiscal years but which have not yet been funded.

ARMY CONSTRUCTION

Tooele Army Depot

The Department of the Army has requested $340,000 for construction of facilities at Tooele Army Depot. Approval of this project would permit construction of a paved area and various supporting facilities for testing combat vehicles, mainly tanks.

Dugway Proving Ground

The Dugway Proving Ground is located in a remote desert area of western Utah. The mission of this base is testing of chemical and biological warfare supplies. Because of the long distance from any cities or shopping centers, most of the military and civilian personnel live on base. The Army has made a modest request for $137,000 to provide an addition to the base commissary. This construction would result in an enlarged sales area and provide additional facilities for on-base shopping for the personnel now stationed at this very remote installation.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

The Defense Supply Agency operates one of the major installations in Utah: The Defense Depot, Ogden. During World War II, this installation was one of the main Army Quartermaster depots serving the Western States and the Pacific threater of operations. With the creation of the Defense Supply Agency, this Utah installation passed to this new service and is doing a splendid job in performing the supply missions for which it has primary responsibility.

In order to modernize the existing warehouse buildings, the Defense Supply Agency is installing mechanized warehouse equipment. Authorization for construction funds amounting to $329,000 is sought for fiscal year 1966. Approval of this authorization would permit the necessary alterations to the warehouse buildings for installing mechanized equipment, increase in power supply, construction of office support space, and addition of heating, sewer, and other utilities.

The Defense Supply Agency has indicated that if this mechanized equipment can be placed in operation, it will result in a 30-percent reduction in material handling costs. It is also expected materially to reduce the time consumed in receipt, storage, and issuance of supplies from the Defense Depot at Ogden.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my statement, and again I want to express my thanks for your kindness in permitting me to present these facts to the subcommittee.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, the committee will stand in recess until 2:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Present: Senators Cannon (presiding), Saltonstall, and Tower.

Senator CANNON. General, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON—Resumed

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, Kelly Air Force Base, Tex., on page 75, is Kelly Air Force Base, located 6 miles southwest of San Antonio, Tex. This base supports the headquarters of the San Antonio Air Materiel Area, an air transport squadron, an aeromedical transport squadron, a fighter-interceptor squadron, an Air National Guard squadron, and a Reserve troop carrier wing.

The program requested for this installation amounts to $6,039,000. Included in this program is $2,365,000 for items to support the basic requirements for this depot, and $3,674,000 for items required to support additional personnel and functions being assigned to this base.

Senator CANNON. Are those assignments as a result of the closing of other Logistic Command bases?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. As you go through here then, if you will, indicate which items relate to those closures, and also I would like to know how much of this year's program for all Logistic Command bases were linked to the closures.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Supply that for the record.

(Information requested appears on p. 284.)

Colonel FENLON. I will identify the items as I go.

Senator CANNON. From what you say, apparently half or more of these requirements for Kelly this year are generated by the closing of other logistic command bases, is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The first item provides for a 15,951 square foot building to house the complete base communications complex. Existing facilities have reached a saturation point and cannot be expanded to support the new missions assigned to the air materiel area. This is associated with the base closure.

The next project is to convert three existing test cells to provide a facility for testing small gas turbine engines. There is no existing facility at this base at which this newly assigned test workload can be accommodated.

Senator CANNON. What kind of engines?

Colonel FENLON. These are small gas turbine engines, sir; used in the support equipment for the weapons systems such as the B–52, the B–66, the T–38, and the F–4C.

Senator CANNON. This is the base that supports these engines? Is this where they go for overhaul?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next project is for conversion of 48,612 square feet in an existing building to provide space for specialized repair of gas-turbine engines. This additional workload cannot be accomplished in existing facilities.

Senator CANNON. Where was this work being performed prior to this time?

Colonel FENLON. At Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, for alteration of 16,585 square feet in an existing building, provides an area of controlled environment for repair of precision aircraft components. Existing space does not meet the required qualifications for this sensitive work.

The next item is for alteration of 14,885 square feet in an existing building, and provides for suitable shop space for the repair of precision measurement equipment. Sufficient shop space does not exist at this depot to accommodate the additional workload. This is also a closure item.

Senator CANNON. Is this only the second one so far?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

General CURTIN. The first three items, Mr. Chairman, relate to base closures, and this one does also. The fourth item does not.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. This next item is related to closure, for the conversion of 16,968 square feet of an existing space essential to repair, overhaul, and modification of various magnetic instruments. No adequate space is available for this additional workload.

The next item is for conversion of 47,489 square feet of an existing building to provide controlled environmental space for repairing and testing electronic components. This work is presently being accom-

plished in improvised facilities which are marginal and expensive to operate.

Senator CANNON. So this is not a transfer.

Colonel FENLON. It is not.

Senator CANNON. These other items, these five items so far, are they transferred all from Brookley?

General CURTIN. No, sir; the previous item, that is the shop magnetic instrument overhaul conversion, $209,000, was from Olmsted at Middletown, Pa.

Senator CANNON. All right.

General CURTIN. And the one prior to that also.

Senator CANNON. All right; you may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. This next item, sir; is a closure item. It is for conversion of 42,685 square feet to provide adequate controlled environment and general purpose shop space suitable for repair and testing of specialized ground-support equipment used in checking out various aircraft, electronic, pneumatic, and mechanical control systems. No adequate space is available for this additional workload assigned to the depot.

The next item is for conversion of space in an existing building, and provides for the controlled environmental space required for replacing and overhauling of airborne communications equipment. This is a current mission.

The next two items for conversion of existing buildings provide administrative-type space for personnel associated with the management of the weapons system at this base.

The 40,000 square foot item provides space for a portion of the personnel engaged in administrative functions supporting the present depot program.

The 221,424 square foot item provides adequate space for desk workers associated with the additional responsibilities assigned to this depot.

Senator CANNON. In other words, that is a result of the closure.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the second of those two logistic facilities.

Senator CANNON. Do you have adequate facilities at the other bases that provide the needs that you are now requesting additional space for?

General CURTIN. No, sir; not totally. Prior to this year, Mr. Chairman, we had a program going at all of the air materiel areas to upgrade administrative space. This has been a requirement that has accelerated and grown over the past 3 to 5 years, so we had a deficiency at all bases, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. I wish you would prepare for the record at this point an analysis of the deficiencies at the other bases involved for which you are requesting additions in this particular program.

General CURTIN. We can do that, sir.

Senator CANNON. In other words, the percent of whatever the deficiency was at the other base for that particular item.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; assuming that the mission had remained there.

Senator CANNON. That is right.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows.)

Air materiel area	Existing adequate (square feet)	Logistical administrative space			
		Additional requirements		Existing percent adequate
		Square feet	Amount	
Mobile (Brookley)	189,500	475,840	$7,880,000	28.5
San Bernardino (Norton)	911,220	126,720	1,600,000	88.0
Middletown (Olmsted)	295,980	355,710	5,360,000	45.5

Colonel FENLON. The next item provides for conversion and alteration of 49,902 square feet of space in two existing buildings to provide the required space for the data-service support for this depot. The dispersed location of existing facilities and the lack of adequate support space results in inefficient operation of the data processing equipment.

The next item is for air conditioning and alteration of airmen's dormitories. This will provide a facility that will give the airmen individual privacy, comfort, and isolation from noise caused by personnel traffic throughout the building.

The next project is for air conditioning of an airmen's dining hall. Poor ventilation and the high humidity and high temperatures in this area make air conditioning necessary in this messing facility.

Senator CANNON. Has that dining hall not been air conditioned up to this point?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. How long has it been in existence?

Colonel FENLON. It was built in 1940.

Senator CANNON. Why does the the need arise so suddenly then? You have been using this for 25 years without air conditioning. Why do you come in now with an urgent request for air conditioning?

General CURTIN. What has happened here is that some of these facilities such as this one from the earlier time period plus some that we built at the time of the Korean expansion were not air conditioned initially. Now, two things have happened. The criteria for air conditioning has been established by the Department of Defense, and over the last several years on a priority basis we have been air conditioning the most urgent ones, on a priority basis. We are just getting down to this one now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. It would seem to me from your justification here that this must have been quite urgent. It says poor ventilation in building 1650, high humidity and semitropical heat in this area make air conditioning a must. It must have been a must for the last 25 years. That is the point I am trying to make.

General CURTIN. It is just a question, as I pointed out earlier this morning, of the small amounts that we have been able to devote to other than the essential facilities, facilities for new missions and so on. We just have not been able to put in too much for this sort of work.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next item provides air conditioning for the officers quarters building. Existing air-conditioning system consisting of 22 separate package units is inadequate to properly cool the

building. The proper environmental conditions will permit the occupants of this building to obtain rest and relaxation during the hot summer months.

The next item provides for alteration of two buildings for a chapel annex facility. These buildings are currently being used for religious education and are two-story, wood-frame, barracks-type buildings. They are completely inadequate for this purpose due to the poor floor layouts, acoustics, lighting, ventilation, and restroom facilities. The project will eliminate these substandard conditions.

The last project provides all-weather air conditioning for the base chapel. High summer temperatures and high noise levels from the aircraft adversely affect the religious work in this facility.

Senator CANNON. This chapel annex, just prior to this air-conditioning item, are you air conditioning that at the time?

General CURTIN. Chapel annex will be air conditioned. You are speaking now of page 92, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. 92; yes.

Senator CURTIN. Yes, sir; it is air conditioned.

Senator CANNON. So that is a part of that program.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you will not be coming back 15 years from now to say "Now we need this air conditioning badly for this building."

General CURTIN. No, sir.

McCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next base, sir, on page 94 is McClellan Air Force Base, located 7 miles northeast of Sacramento, Calif.

The use of this base is for the Sacramento Air Force depot, the air materiel headquarters, airborne early warning and control wing, and a troop-carrier mission reserve. The program contains a request for $5,023,000. Included in this program is $2,738,000 for items to support the basic requirements for this depot, and $2,285,000 required to support additional personnel and functions being assigned to this base.

Senator CANNON. This again is one of the bases in your logistics closures program.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; and I will identify——

Senator CANNON. So that we do not have to repeat each time, will you identify on all of these bases the items that are brought about by reason of the closure and changing and adding to the mission of the particular base, and then in each instance supply for the record a statement as to whether these facilities were adequate or what the percent of adequacy was at the installation from which they are being moved.

General CURTIN. We will do that, Mr. Chairman. The item at this particular base at McClellan is the fifth item. The logistic facility depot for $2,285,000.

Senator CANNON. What about the next one, the $1 million——

General CURTIN. That was to take care of an existing deficiency at this particular facility, sir. It is the top one that is associated with the base closures. In all cases where they were identifiable this way, we have broken them out.

Senator CANNON. Have you run a figure on how much it is costing us to make this big saving that we will supposedly have by the consolidation?

General CURTIN. In the case of the Logistics Command Consolidation, this year's program contains approximately $18 million that can be identified as related to the consolidation of the depots. Now, there will be somewhere between $4 to $7 million in follow on programs. This is being wrung out now in detail, but that will be that order of magnitude. So we are talking of something between $22 to $25 million of additional construction related to the depot closure in toto.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir; you may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The first item provides for conversion of 4,900 square feet of warehouse space to an engineering test facility. The 2,600 square feet currently being used is substandard, and is deficient in space, controlled environment and special electrical power.

The next item is for alteration of the flight test hangar to provide heat in the large high bay maintenance area. Lack of heat in this area causes personnel inefficiency, low morale, and excess use of sick leave.

The next item for alteration to an existing reciprocating engine test cell will provide an adequate testing facility for the TS–30 jet engine. No existing facility on this base is capable of accepting this workload.

The next item is for alteration of the parachute shop to provide adequate cooling and humidity control. Adequate environmental control is required for the proper processing and packing of the new advanced personnel ejection seats and aircraft drag shoots.

The next two items, the first of which we spoke of as a closure item, provide administrative type space for personnel responsible for the management of the procurement, maintenance and supply functions associated with the weapons systems supported at this depot. The 115,480-square-foot item is for the additional logistics personnel required for management of the new responsibilities assigned to the depot. The 55,400-square-foot item provides space for a portion of the personnel engaged in the administrative functions supporting the present depot programs.

The next items provide for construction of a 48-man officer quarter. The existing quarters are overcrowded, and the mobilization type quarters that must be used are poorly insulated and heated and offer little privacy.

The next item is for the alteration of two officer quarter buildings, to provide for noise suppression and compact kitchen units.

The next items provide for replacement of a substandard chapel annex with a new facility to be constructed adjacent to the existing chapel. The facilities now being used are in a deteriorated condition and are located 1½ miles from the main chapel. They will be demolished upon completion of the facility.

The next item provides for replacement of a substandard facility with a new adequate 16,800-square-foot noncommissioned officers open mess facility. The present club is located off the base proper, and is in a deteriorated structural condition.

The next item provides for extending the required utility lines into the maintenance area. The existing utilities are not adequate to support the maintenance inspection work in this area.

The last item is for alteration of the compressed air plant and provides a 200-ton capacity cooling tower. Water used in cleaning the plant will be recirculated through this tower and will conserve approximately 65 million gallons per year.

NEWARK AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Page 108, Newark Air Force Station, located 4 miles west of Newark, Ohio. The planned use for this station is for the depot level maintenance repair and overhaul of inertial guidance and navigation systems for aircraft and missiles. The program requested amounts to $181,000 and consists of one item. This item provides for an automobile parking lot. Insufficient parking space exists now. Commercial transportation is lacking, and without this project the parking situation becomes more critical.

Senator CANNON. How many spaces do you gain out of this project?

Colonel FENLON. 840 cars, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 110, Norton Air Force Base located 3 miles east of San Bernardino, Calif. This base supports headquarters ballistic systems division, headquarters U.S. Inspector General, and the Audio-Visual Center. The program contains a request for $3,530,000 for the following two items.

The first item is for the alteration and conversion of 416,258 square feet in existing facilities to provide space for the newly assigned air photographic and charting service headquarters and aerospace audio-visual center.

Senator CANNON. Haven't you other facilities you can use there? I know your strength is going down by 5,500 people at that base. You have closed a lot of activities and transferred them out. It would seem you could find space, usable space, without talking about a project of this nature.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, in great part this is a unique facility in that it involves involving motion picture production, sound stages and so forth. We are as you notice basically altering and converting existing facilities.

Senator CANNON. Where do you now perform this work you are going to put in?

Colonel FENLON. At four installations, sir. The headquarters and the photo squadrons are coming from Orlando Fla. We also have a unit at Lookout Mountain there in California, and some people from St. Louis and a motion picture squadron from Wright-Patterson. This is a consolidation into one facility, mainly brought about, of course, with the close of Orlando, Fla., and Lookout Mountain.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The last item is for the construction of 28 bachelor officers quarters that are needed to house officers at this base, and alleviate the present overcrowded condition.

Senator CANNON. Don't you have plenty of housing facilities in that area?

Colonel FENLON. Off base, sir?

Senator CANNON. Off base.

General CURTIN. The family housing in that area is not as difficult as most stations. I can't speak to bachelor housing per se. The requirement actually at this station is for about 150 permanent party, and about 40 transients, say roughly 190. Against that there is a 64-man substandard accommodation and 105 adequate. These 28 spaces which we are requesting would be against the deficiency.

Senator CANNON. It would seem to me if your base strength is going down by about 5,500 people, this is going to affect the surrounding community, and the base is certainly close by community facilities. I would think you could find space where these boys could take care of themselves rather than have space right on the base itself.

General CURTIN. The reduction, of course, that you speak to, is essentially in the civilian population of the AMA.

Senator CANNON. I understand that, but if you take 5,500 people out that you say you no longer have jobs here for, there are going to be a lot more vacancies around the surrounding community, the type of accommodations that would be available for some of these people.

General CURTIN. I can't speak to that specifically.

Senator CANNON. You might take another look at that.

General CURTIN. We will. I think your point is well taken.

Senator CANNON. And submit a statement for the record after you have checked it.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

This project is required to adequately house permanent party as well as transient. Basic allowance for quarters for officers housed off base averages $110 per month. Per diem paid to transients is $8 per day more if he is housed off base. Rents are high for available off-base housing. It is economically desirable to provide on-base quarters. The requirements for the 28-man officers quarters is based on projected officer strength after phaseout of the air materiel area.

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base on page 113, Robins Air Force Base, located 18 miles south of Macon, Ga. The principal mission of this base is headquarters Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, headquarters of the Continental Air Command, a SAC B–52 unit, and a communications maintenance group.

The program request is for an amount of $6,195,000. Included in this program is $2,798,000 for items to support the basic requirements for this depot; $2,856,000 is for items required to support additional personnel and functions being assigned; $205,000 is for the strategic air command mission, and $336,000 is for the communications service mission.

Again, sir, there will be one item here which is in support of the depot consolidation, and that is item No. 6, logistics facility depot at $2,557,000. The first item provides for construction of a hydrant system for the rapid refueling of C–141 aircraft. No hydrant refueling exists at Robins to support these newly assigned aircraft.

The next item provides for two large maintenance docks. Existing facilities will accommodate only 15 of the 20 aircraft requiring covered maintenance space.

The next item provides for a 10,434-square-foot addition to a maintenance dock in the strategic air command area. This support space is required for personnel performing administrative and maintenance control on the SAC aircraft. This function is currently crowded into space needed for the parachute shop.

The next item of 13,870 square feet provides an adequate facility for uncrating and crating the aircraft and electronic components being repaired and maintained at this depot. Currently this operation is performed in the open paved area behind the maintenance shop. During bad weather this operation cannot be accomplished.

The fifth item for 8,000 square feet provides a maintenance shop for the mobile communications activity. The existing facility being used is too small, and is in a very deteriorated structural condition, and will be demolished.

The next item provides for the conversion of 271,600 square feet of space in an existing warehouse to logistic administrative area. This space will be used by the additional desk workers associated with the depot's new mission and responsibilities.

The next item provides for a 8,850-square-foot air police facility to replace the building that was destroyed by fire. The police are now located in an improvised temporary space in two buildings that are over 1 mile apart.

The next item provides electrical power to operate communications equipment used by the mobile communications organization. No power except auxiliary power unit is available at this location on the base.

The next item provides for the replacement of inadequate electrical service with flush mounted receptacles on the aircraft maintenance apron. Because of the inadequacy of existing service, it has been necessary to use inefficient and dangerous gasoline engine-driven equipment.

Senator CANNON. Just a minute. Do I read this correctly that you are only providing 12 outlets at a cost of $243,000?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct, at 12 locations on the ramp.

Senator CANNON. How have you been getting on without them up to the present time?

Colonel FENLON. They have been using vehicle powered units, sir; I mean mobile power units.

Senator CANNON. I wish you would submit a further statement of justifications for that for the record at this point.

General CURTIN. We will, Mr. Chairman.

(The information referred to follows:)

ROBINS AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

ELECTRICAL OUTLETS, AIRCRAFT—$243,000

This project provides adequate electrical power on the depot maintenance apron at this base where overhaul of C–141 and C–130 aircraft is being accomplished. Electrical power is required for activating electrically operated aircraft systems, for operating test equipment and power tools used during this overhaul operation. Approximately 50 percent of the depot maintenance on C–141 and C–130 aircraft is conducted on the apron at the locations where these outlets are programed. The project requested is essential to the effective accomplishment of the C–141 and C–130 depot overhaul program.

The existing electrical outlets located in pits do not provide the power required for these modern aircraft and have deteriorated to the point where they cannot be safely operated. It has become necessary to substitute gasoline powered equipment at each maintenance location. This gasoline powered equipment does not provide the stable electrical output required for certain electronic maintenance operations, and cannot be operated for the extended periods of time required. These gasoline powered units are designed for short time use only and are only being used on an interim basis until adequate electrical power is provided.

Project consists of the construction of 12, 3-receptacle, flush-mounted electrical service outlets. Existing inadequate pit receptacles will be filled in with concrete and abandoned in place.

The new receptacles will be located in the existing apron pavement. Construction will include approximately 7,000 feet of buried cable duct, 10 electrical manholes, 12,000 feet of electric cable, 5,000 feet of direct burial electric cable, 14 additional electric transforms with total capacity of 1,275 k.v.-a., system controls, and the cutting, removal and replacement of apron pavement associated with installation of the receptacles and servicing duct and cable.

The cost of all work as stated above when divided by the number of outlets gives a cost of $20,200 per outlet. Ths cost is considered reasonable in view of the magnitude of the supporting electrical installation, most of which is underground and requires cutting and replacement of concrete apron.

Colonel FENLON. The next item provides for rehabilitation and upgrading of two steam plants. In plant No. 1, 2 new boilers will be installed to replace 6 small obsolete boilers and 3 boilers will be converted from coal to gas fuel operation. In plan No. 4, one obsolete boiler will be replaced, and will make it possible to retire from operation two more obsolete steam generating plants built during World War II.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Our next base, on page 125, is Tinker Air Force Base located 8 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, Okla. The program utilization of the base includes the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area Headquarters, Air Materiel Depot, air transport wing, and troop carrier reserve. The total program requested for this base is $8,977,000. Included in this program is $4,889,000 for items to support the basic requirements of the depot, $2,561,000 for items required to support additional personnel and functions being assigned, $1,398,000 on items to support the MATS mission, and $129,000 for one item for the communications service.

Senator CANNON. What is the status of the $12.4 million authorized that is not yet in inventory.

General CURTIN. The largest item in that is about $7 million of airfield pavement. This pavement is actually physically complete, but has not really been turned over or put formally into the inventory. That is the major item in the $12 million.

Senator CANNON. Is that for runways? I don't recall any.

General CURTIN. No, it was apron. I believe it was authorized and appropriated in the fiscal year 1964 program. It essentially replaced all of the 6- and 7-inch apron at this base with modern apron. We were having terrific maintenance problems with rather extensive overlays on a maintenance basis. It was found best just to go in with a complete program and replace this.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The first item is for a thousand-foot overrun at the south end of the primary runway, and will provide an emergency

safety area to prevent damage to aircraft that undershoot or overshoot on landings and takeoffs.

Senator CANNON. Have you had any losses due to the lack of this item before?

Colonel FENLON. I don't know of any right now, sir.

Senator CANNON. This was denied last year, was it not?

General CURTIN. Yes, I believe that is correct, Mr. Chairman. We consider this a safety of flight requirement considering the volume of traffic in this particular area.

Senator CANNON. I wish you would submit for the record at this point whether you have ever had any losses at this base where the aircraft has gone out in this overrun area.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And also the comparative traffic volume for the last several years at the base.

General CURTIN. We will furnish it, Mr. Chairman.

(The information referred to follows:)

One KC–135 and one B–52 overran the end of the runway at Tinker during calendar year 1964. Minor damage was incurred in both instances. Prior to 1964, numerous major accidents occurred as a result of jet fighter aircraft overrunning the end of the runway. Since installation of a jet barrier 1,000 feet before the end of the runway in June 1964, two aircraft have been damaged during normal landings. Preparation of an adequate overrun area will permit placement of the barrier at the end of the runway. This will equip Tinker to handle aircraft landing under emergency conditions and preclude damage to aircraft accomplishing normal landings.

Although the type of aircraft has changed the total air traffic movements at Tinker in recent years is relatively level. The nature of flight operations includes an increasing number of large, heavy jet aircraft movements which require more runway overrun in emergencies. Accordingly, runway systems must be modified to adequately support the requirements of current and programed aircraft at the base. Past aircraft movements were:

1960	128,834
1961	141,500
1962	132,812
1963	130,105
1964	125,499

Current aircraft landings and takeoffs average 8,000 per month. Of these, 140 daily are accomplished by aircraft assigned to the MATS Transport Training Unit located at Tinker Air Force Base. Until the assignment of the first C–141 aircraft in October 1964, all training was conducted in conventional propeller-driven aircraft. The assignment of C–141's marks a change of emphasis in this training program to large jet transports. Extensive training operations in the heavy transport will continue.

Colonel FENLON. The next item provides for two powered check pads for checking the engines of jet aircraft. Existing power check pads are located in a highly congested area, and the noise and vibrations created are detrimental to the personnel working nearby.

The next item is for the alteration of existing paint hangar to provide the necessary environment for applying paint to the aircraft. Painting in this inadequately lighted shop is difficult and results in excessive rework cost.

The next item provides for a new maintenance dock to be used for accomplishing repairs on the fuel systems of the military air transport service aircraft. This maintenance must be performed under controlled conditions which cannot be obtained except in an indoor facility. No other space is available at the base.

This next item is a consolidation item, Mr. Chairman. It is for the alteration of 20,000 square feet to provide shop space for the repair and maintenance of gas turbine and jet engine components. Existing shops are not capable of accepting the additional workload being assigned to this depot.

Senator CANNON. Is this similar to the previous project you requested? Are you dividing the load on these small gas turbine engines? Is that it?

Colonel FENLON. Well, it is associated with a different weapons system, sir, assigned to this depot. This comes out of Olmsted.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is for the alteration of 27,950 square feet to provide accurate control of the area for repair and assembly of pneumatic accessories. The present facility is not capable of providing the stringent environmental controls required for this quality depot-level maintenance.

The next item is for the alteration of 45,256 square feet of the hazardous test facility to provide electrical distribution and a ventilation system. The existing systems are not capable of supporting the required number of work stands used in testing the engine fuel systems and flight control components.

The next item is for the alteration of 12,000 square feet to provide an environmentally controlled area for overhaul, repair, and assembly of oxygen equipment. Existing environmentally controlled space is not adequate to accept this workload, and other additional responsibilities assigned to this base. This is part of another consolidation item.

The next item for altering 60,000 square feet of existing space provides the required controlled area essential to repair and overhaul of various magnetic instruments. Existing space is not adequate to accept this workload, and other duties assigned to this base. This is a consolidation.

The next item for altering 60,000 square feet of existing space proof 2,370 square feet to be use for surveillance, inspection, and maintenance of the ammunition removed from the assigned aircraft and the aircraft undergoing modification and maintenance at this depot. Existing facilities are inadequate and consist of a mobile trailer and a large packing box.

The next item is for the alteration of 69,100 square feet to provide an adequately lighted and a clean area for the maintenance of small electronic components and systems for aircraft and missiles. There is no other available facility where this work can be accomplished.

The next item is for a new 5,470-square-foot facility for maintenance of ground support equipment assigned to the communications service. Existing facility is a World War II-type structure that has outlived its useful life, and will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The next two items are to provide administrative space for the logistical support activities at this depot. The 74,173-square-foot item is required for the logistical personnel that are supporting the currently assigned depot mission. The 94,185 square feet are required for additional support personnel associated with the new missions and responsibilities assigned to this depot.

Senator CANNON. This is solely because of the consolidation?

Colonel FENLON. The second of those two items, yes.

Senator CANNON. I think you have quite a number of these in the program now, additional administrative space items and I think it will be a good idea if you would furnish a list where you have a lot of these repetitive items as a result of this closure, if you will list these in order of priority, and furnish that list to the committee.

General CURTIN. All right, sir.

(Information requested appears on p. 284.)

Colonel FENLON. The next item is for conversion of 18,340 square feet of warehouse space to provide an adequate centralized printing plant. The existing plant is located in an old mobilization-type structure that is in a deteriorated structural condition, and will be demolished.

The next two items provide for living quarters for officers and airmen.

Senator CANNON. Wait a minute, let's talk about that a little bit.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What is the reason that you can't get along with these facilities that you have there now?

Colonel FENLON. This is an item coming up in the vein of modernization in that we are operating here in a World War II mobilization type of structure which has deteriorated to the point of being uneconomical to maintain, and placing it into a more modern structure.

Senator CANNON. What do you actually print here, tech orders?

Colonel WOOD. This printing plant handles all of the printing requirements at Tinker Air Force Base, and does include the printing of those tech orders that are printed there, yes, sir.

General CURTIN. Tech manuals, tech orders, Federal catalog requirements, weapons systems stock lists, these sorts of items are in support of the depot activity.

The major deficiencies in the present facility according to the operating personnel there, Mr. Chairman, are actually the lack of adequate temperature and humidity controls which affect the quality of the printing that they are able to accomplish.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next two items provide for living quarters for officers and airmen personnel. They are required to alleviate the present crowded conditions. Off-base housing is expensive and is not desirable for the military personnel engaged in the military transport service flying training program at this base.

The next item for replacement of the chapel annex is required to provide an adequate building for religious education of the base. The existing annex is in a deteriorated structural condition and will be demolished.

The next item is for a 25,210-square-foot exchange sale store to replace the small temporary mobilization-type structure that is inadequate to support the personnel at this base.

Senator CANNON. How many military personnel do you have at this base?

Colonel FENLON. Approximately, 4,000, Mr. Chairman, plus their dependents.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The next item provides for the 15,800-square-foot noncommissioned officers open mess. Existing facility is a series of structures that have been added to a World War II building constructed in 1942. It is in a deteriorated structural condition, and has suffered heavy termite and wood rot damage.

The next item for replacement of the officers' open mess is required to provide an adequate club for the officers at this base. The existing facilities is a series of World War II-type wooden structures that have deteriorated through constant use. It is in poor structural condition, and has suffered heavy termite and wood rot damage, and will be demolished.

The next item is for a new 20,500-square-foot gymnasium required to replace the existing small wooden frame building that is in a deteriorated structural condition, and is poorly heated, lacks proper lights and adequate showers, and has an inadequate basketball court.

Senator CANNON. How long has the present gymnasium been in existence?

Colonel FENLON. It was built in 1942, sir.

Senator CANON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The last item provides for a new 750-seat theater of 11,460 square feet to replace an old World War II mobilization-type facility. It is poorly located, has exteremly bad acoustics, and is in a deteriorated structural condition.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Our next base, on page 150, is Wright-Patterson Air Force Base located 5 miles east of Dayton, Ohio. It is the headquarters of the Air Force Logistics Command. This base is host to various complexes such as aeronautical systems division, Air Force Institute of Technology, Strategic Air Command, and others.

The authorization requested for this base is for $12,519,000. It consists of the following items. Included in this program is $2,338,000 for items to support the basic requirements for the depot, $7,672,000 for items required for the Air Force Systems Command, and $2,509,000 for medical facilities.

The first item is for 161,650 square feet, and will provide a facility for conducting modern research and development activities in the materials of radiation and protection processes, dialectic conductors, and so forth. The existing facilities, consisting of converted shop spaces and warehouses, are antiquated and hazardous. They cannot be further altered or modified to provide the required environment for this R. & D. activity.

Senator CANNON. Is this going to be an addition to the R. & D. work that you are doing there now, or is this merely to provide a new home for what you are already doing?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, if I may, we have Colonel Standifer here, who is the Director of the Laboratory. Because of the size of this facility and the cost, we felt it will be appropriate for him to give you some background on it.

Colonel STANDIFER. I am Director of the Materiels Laboratory at Wright Field. Essentially the mission of the Laboratory has not changed. It has the entire mission of doing the research and develop-

ment for the Air Force, and also the direct funding and manufacturing technology development for the Air Force.

The area that you were in is the [polymer] lab. That is a completely adequate facility, that part of it. It is the part that we have not been able to upgrade, the part next door which is the old—it started out being the Corps of Engineers' office back in 1928, and it has gradually been adapted.

Senator CANNON. Is that the part where the roof is falling in in places?

Colonel STANDIFER. That is where I showed you the half of the wall, yes, sir, we have the leaking roofs and where the sheds have been built on the side. Regardless of how much you fix them up, the temperature changes, you have another crack. We have a very well equipped lab today. We have the people, I think we have 29 people, working Ph. D's, and approximately 96 master's degrees. The rest of them are B.S. engineers and are being upgraded at all times.

The mission is the same mission that we have had down the road. It is becoming more critical as we advance our new aerospace systems. Today the materials are the critical things, as we go into mach 3 airplanes and above and other space missions, and if the materials aren't there, we are not going to get them, and as a result of this, we have to lead the systems with more sophisticated research than we have ever done before.

Also we are beginning to use materials today up to the very limits in our presently exisiting systems, and the surface engineering in consultations with the rest of the Air Force has brought out several things that we have not been doing in the past few years which we have to now.

For instance, you heard of some of our corrosion problems throughout the Air Force. We are now trying to do our corrosion research work in support of the Systems Divisions and the operating units in a converted warehouse across the railroad track. We just haven't a good place to do it except in the warehouse today, which does not have the drains, the power, the type of things you need. This will take care of the most urgent requirements that we have today in the Materials Laboratory.

Senator CANNON. Would this figure complete the entire project, or do you plan that you would have to come along then with equipment to be ready to equip it after that?

Colonel STANDIFER. The only piece of equipment, I think we have only one major piece of equipment. It is a prototype that has been developed. It is included in this facility in that the room for the part of this facility that goes with it is a part of the equipment you might say, and has to be designed and put together at the same time. Outside of that, I think most of all of our equipment we now have. It would be a question of moving it in and installing it.

Senator CANNON. Is this one piece of equipment you refer to the item listed as special equipment at $190,000?

Colonel STANDIFER. That piece of equipment I am speaking of particularly is the degradation accelerator. There are some other special adaptations of equipment, but they are not major items of equipment. We will be moving $4.5 million worth of equipment that we now have into this facility.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is an addition to the existing medical facility, and is required to provide the complete base-level medical support and occupational medical service for the base civilian personnel and regional medical support. The existing facility is not large enough to provide the necessary service.

Senator CANNON. What is this going to provide?

Colonel JARBOE. This will give us 375 beds, Mr. Chairman. More important, it will allow us to update the medical support facilities that are necessary in all facilities of this type. The problem there concerns the Laboratory, clinics, and so on. This facility was designed under the concept of the practice of medicine in the late 40's and early 50's. It has the same problem that we run into at Keesler and Andrews and the others.

Senator CANNON. When you say this will give you 375 beds, you don't mean this unit would give you that?

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir, we have 300 there now, and 75 will give us 75 more beds plus altering and adding onto the clinics.

Senator CANNON. What about the dental facilities?

Colonel JARBOE. They are adequate, sir.

Senator CANNON. They are adequate?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What magnitude of priority is given this with respect to hospitals?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, we haven't put any particular priority on any of our medical facility projects. This could be done. We have not thought of it in that term.

We have approximately a $17 million program which is a fairly level and steady program over the years, and we have frankly not considered this in relation to any particular priority.

Senator CANNON. How many units of this magnitude do you have in here? You only have two?

General CURTIN. We have two new hospitals.

Senator CANNON. Two new hospitals?

General CURTIN. Two new hospitals, and then we have——

Colonel JARBOE. Eight alterations or additions, none of them of this magnitude. I should say one other of this magnitude, Clark Air Base.

Senator CANNON. In the Philippines?

General CURTIN. Yes, which is also an addition project.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is for air conditioning of administrative offices used by the systems command. Lack of this seriously hampers the personnel from operating efficiently during the hot summer months.

The next item is for conversion of 6,940 square feet of administrative space required to accommodate personnel now in an old building which is in such a deteriorated condition that it must be vacated and disposed of.

The next item for alteration of 60,500 square feet of space in the basement of the new headquarters building is required to accommodate approximately 450 people that are now located in substandard space.

The next item is for air conditioning administrative space used by the aeronautical systems division civilian and military personnel office. The high temperature during the hot summer months has a serious effect on the efficiency of the personnel working in this area.

The next item is for a 200-man dormitory, and is required to provide adequate living quarters for the airmen at this base. The existing dormitories are being utilized beyond their capacity.

The next item is for a hundred-man facility that is required to house single officers assigned to the base. Existing facilities are totally inadequate to accommodate all of the officers requiring quarters on Wright-Patterson.

The next item is for a new chapel and annex which is required to provide facilities for worship services and religious education for the personnel at this base. The existing onbase facilities are not capable of supporting the total religious program at Wright-Patterson.

The last item is for conversion of 9,053 square feet of existing space to provide an adequate library for the use of the assigned military personnel and their dependents. The present facility is 3,000 square feet, which is too small to properly accommodate the library program.

Senator CANNON. What page is that on?

General CURTIN. 161, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Is this chapel item something you feel is pretty badly needed there?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, that is largely associated with the housing area that is known as Page Manor. There are some 1,500 families living in this area, and religious facilities have been very difficult in the entire environs.

Senator CANNON. All right.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, before we leave the Logistics Command, you asked previously about the amount of construction that was involved here in the base closures. There is a related figure that I found in going through some of my notes here. In coming up with the closure of the three Air Material Areas that results in the consolidation of the remaining five, the Air Force has an annual estimated savings of some $80 to $90 million. I think this has to be kept in relation to the one-time construction cost, and there would be other costs, transportation and so on, associated with these consolidations. I just wanted to bring that out to sort of put the $25 million one-time cost into context.

Senator CANNON. Does that estimated savings take into consideration the fact that you are going to buildup your personnel at these other bases anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000 at several of them?

General CURTIN. I would ask Mr. Witt. He has had considerable experience in this area, and probably can speak about that more articulately than I.

Mr. WITT. This is a net, Senator, which results from the consolidation of eight depots down into the remaining five. After the manpower savings have been credited, after we have allowed for the increased construction costs at the gang locations, we will, beginning in 1969, fiscal year 1969, we will net out $86 million at our best estimate, around $86 million each and every year thereafter as a result of these closures.

Senator CANNON. But you say beginning in 1969?

Mr. WITT. That is the end of the 3-year phasedown period that we are now going through. There will be gradual savings up to that point in time.

In July of 1969 the closure of three depots will be completed, sir, and at that point in time we will start accruing annual savings of around $85 to $86 million per year. This results from fewer people on the payroll, fewer costs of course associated with operating three very large industrial types of installations, the San Bernardino, Mobile, and Middletown facilities.

Senator CANNON. General, when we were talking about Hill this morning, I asked when this base would be in a position to carry out its full responsibilities. Do I take it from this answer then, that your program is that all of these bases presumably would be able to fully perform their intended duties in 1969?

Mr. WITT. It will phase in, yes, sir.

General CURTIN. The present program that you have in front of you is geared to the position that we will arrive at, at the first quarter in fiscal year 1968. In certain depots there will be residual requirements, rather small followon requirements, so that this program does not meet the full requirements of the conversions.

As I indicated to you, they will be somewhere between $3 or $4 million or possibly even up to $7 million followon requirements over and above the $18 million that is in here. But subject to that followon requirement, the facilities will be available to take care of these transferred missions.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

ARNOLD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT CENTER, TENN.

Colonel FENLON. The first Air Force Systems Command base to be considered is the Arnold Engineering Development Center, approximately 12 miles east of Tullahoma, Tenn. Use of this installation is in support of research development and testing in the field of gas dynamics, propulsions systems, and aerospace environments.

The total program being requested is $1,861,000 consisting of one item to provide a runway and supporting facilities for landing high priority test articles at this Center. Existing facilities within the area for transporting test articles to AEDC are inadequate because of increasing size, complexity, and explosive hazards.

Senator CANNON. Is this a new airport or a new strip on the base complex you are talking about now?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this would be a new strip on the Arnold Development Center, the only strip I should say.

Senator CANNON. You have no facilities nearby to service Arnold at all now, do you?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; there is a small civilian field privately owned, where we have operated small aircraft in and out, and then the closest facility would be Sewart Air Force Base up in Smyrna, Tenn.

Senator CANNON. How far away is that?

General CURTIN. About 60 miles I would gather. It takes an hour and a half to drive it as I recall, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. This is the military base that supports Arnold at the present time?

General CURTIN. That is correct. Well, not supports it. It is the nearest landing place for large aircraft, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Yes, that is what I mean.

General CURTIN. That is right.

Senator CANNON. It is the only air base that you have in that area to support.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. William Northern, the commercial field, is not only small but it has been deteriorating rather rapidly over the past several years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying is that you can't make maximum use of the $370 million investment unless you put this runway in?

General CURTIN. That is our view, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. The only things you have here are just the runway and the taxiway and so on. We would expect if you get authorization and approval of this, that next year you would be coming back for an operations building and build up that type of facility.

General CURTIN. It is not our current intent, Mr. Chairman. This was wrung out completely in the staff. The present view is that this facility will be adequate under the requirements as we envision them at the present time.

Senator CANNON. In other words, your operations in and out of there will be somewhat limited, I take it?

General CURTIN. Well, just as they are now at William Northern which is just a good weather strip.

Senator CANNON. Now what about the length of the field? Is that 6,000 feet that you are asking for enough to get the equipment in and out that you have occasion to put in there? It is not a very long runway.

Colonel THOMPSON. Research and development. We have checked the length of the runway and the operations against the payloads which we would bring in here. For the aircraft that are now in existence, the C–130, C–133, C–141, and including the C–5A and also the modified 97 which NASA has, we will have no trouble getting in here.

We will have to limit the takeoff fuel loads, but we will fly out with partial fuel load empty over to Sewart and load with fuel and take off. We can operate definately from this length runway.

Senator CANNON. All of this land area is on Government property at the present time?

Colonel THOMPSON. It is, sir.

Senator CANNON. Does this clearing item in there, it that adequate to clear your approaches and your exits from the field?

Colonel THOMPSON. We think so. It is fairly well cleared now, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir, you may proceed.

BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, page 165, is Brooks Air Force Base located 6 miles south-southeast of San Antonio, Tex. The use of this base is for the aerospace medical division headquarters and the School of Aviation Medicine.

The total program being requested is $588,000 and consists of three items. The first item provides an adequate fire station to replace a structurally hazardous wooden hanger built in 1917 that is now being used for a fire station. The new station to be located on the main base road will provide better overall fire protection for the base.

Senator CANNON. That item, was that turned down last year?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, it was. The second item will provide alterations to an existing laboratory building urgently needed for satisfactory laboratory space to be used by the Department of Physiology and Pathology.

The last item is for a dormitory to replace substandard open-bay barricks which are fire hazards and unfit for students who require quiet study facilities and undisturbed rest while attending courses at the School of Aviation Medicine.

General CURTIN. Going back to that fire station, Mr. Chairman, may I point out that that is a 1917 wooden hanger, and our intent is to demolish the existing facility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. My memory, General, maybe I am wrong, but I would like to check it with you, you had a number of these fire stations in last year, and we authorized and appropriated for several, and left out one or two, isn't that correct?

General CURTIN. I believe that is correct, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this was one of those that was left out.

Colonel FENLON. I believe that is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think that is right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Yes, thank you. This laboratory alteration, this is a fairly new building down there, General. How does it happen that you are back so soon asking for alterations?

General CURTIN. My information is that this was designed in 1950, Mr. Chairman. I will have to check just when it was built. It was completed in 1959, but it was designed in 1950.

Colonel THOMPSON. When this was designed and constructed, there were no technical library facilities available, and there were certain management administrative space not available at Brooks.

As a result about 39,000 feet or so of this building was used for that purpose, which was constructed basically for laboratory purposes. However, the complete air conditioning and utilities, plumbing, electrical and so forth that is required for laboratory purposes was not placed in it at that time.

Since that time adequate technical library facilities have been provided, and now we want to go back in and modify this space for about $4.50 a foot back to laboratory space and take some people out of some World War II cantonment buildings that we have down there.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next base, on page 169, is Edwards Air Force Base located 65 miles north-northeast of Los Angeles, Calif. The use of this base is for testing Air Force, Army, Navy, and NASA equipment, weapons systems and components in support of research and test programs.

The projects requested in this program total $2,897,000, consisting of five items. The first item provides an addition to the aerodynamic research laboratory required to adequately support the drastic increase in flight test programs of about 200 percent during the recent 2-year period.

The second project provides a propellent research facility required to increase the research and evaluation capacity of the rocket propulsion laboratory and the development of new high-energy propellants.

The third project provides an expansion to the high-pressure nitrogen line for serving research facilities in the industrial complex southeast of auxiliary test site No. 1, the rocket test site.

The fourth project will provide an addition and alterations to the composite medical facility required for adequate base level medical support to military personnel and dependents.

The last item is for a new road from the main entrance to the base to an existing four-lane section of the roads which serve the main base activities. The existing narrow two-lane on-grade road is a bottleneck between the two sections of four-lane road.

Senator CANNON. That is one that was denied last year?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; that is correct, Mr. Chairman. Actually, the situation here is we have two four-lane highways, one coming substantially on the base, and the other starting at the base boundary, and we have 8.2 miles of this two-lane in between, so this section is a very serious bottleneck to traffic off and through the base.

Senator CANNON. Now the composite medical facility is on the base proper down near the housing area near the present hospital.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Colonel FENLON. This is an addition to that facility, sir.

Senator CANNON. An addition to the present existing hospital?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; similar to the one but not in scope, of course; that we talked about a Wright-Patterson.

General CURTIN. The original hospital was built in 1954.

Senator CANNON. You indicate that you have a need for an additional facility. Yet your personal strength here indicates that you will be down about a thousand in personnel. Have you taken that into consideration?

General CURTIN. Yes; that has been taken into consideration, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. How do you get along at the present time? If you have got a thousand more people there now than you are going to have in the future, how do you get along?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir; again this is a matter of utilizing the facility designed in the late 1940's and built in the middle 1950's. Perhaps I should explain this in a little more detail.

In these days the practice of medicine was primarily oriented toward treating patients in bed. Since then the Air Force has evolved the process known as the Air Force clinic, wherein we attempt to keep patients out of bed, that is treat them on an outpatient basis, and this in effect has required more support facilities, more clinics, more laboratory space and so on to take care of these people on an outpatient basis. This is essentially our problem here at Edwards.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I was just going to say from reading this data, while you are decreasing the overall personnel, you are actually increasing the engineering personnel, is that correct?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir; the support personnel, the support facilities, clinics, and the laboratories.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the argument in favor of these additions.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. The propellent research facility in the high-pressure nitrogen line, is that on what you call Haystack Butte, over across the field?

Mr. LAWRENCE. Yes, sir; I am from the Air Force propulsion laboratory. The high-pressure nitrogen line connects the existing facilities on Lehman Ridge with the toxic area out toward Haystack Butte. It is required to provide our gaseous pressure in that area.

The only other alternate way of doing this would be to establish a second plant out there. This is not as economical as this approach. The cost savings in going with the line from a fixed plant, operated by air products up on the hill, will amortize this line in about 1.8 years.

Senator CANNON. And the propellent research facility lab that you are asking for will be located out there too?

Mr. LAWRENCE. It is on the ridge; yes, sir.

This is an addition to an existing small propellent research area out there. This is to expand the Air Force's capability to do propellent research with the advanced high energy propellents.

At the present time we are working in subgram quantities. We want to bring this synthesis capability up to 25-gram size. We are working with 6-pound batches. As we get into small motors, we want to bring this capability up to 20-pound batches. This will give us a very significant improvement in our research ability with respect to the statistical scatter from one batch to the other.

Senator CANNON. All right.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. Next turn to page 175, Eglin Air Force Base located 40 miles east of Pensacola, Fla. The use of this base is for the Air Proving Grounds Center Headquarters, Air Force Counter-insurgency Headquarters and on attack fighter missions.

Requested in this program is $2,208,000, and consists of five items. Three of these projects totaling $708,000 are in support of the TAC missions. The first item is an addition to the dispensary at Eglin Auxiliary No. 9 required to provide adequate medical and dental facilities for the increased number of military personnel assigned to this auxiliary base.

The second item will provide air conditioning for airmen dormitories required to provide comfortable living quarters for the enlisted personnel.

Senator CANNON. Isn't that a pretty big figure, Colonel, $600,000 to provide air conditioning for 600 airmen?

General CURTIN. I think there are 1,600 men involved, 600 tons of air conditioning involved, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. I was misreading the figure.

Colonel FENLON. The third item will provide air conditioning for officers' quarters at Eglin Auxiliary No. 9 required to make these quarters comfortable for bachelor officers.

The fourth item is an addition to the commissary at Eglin Auxiliary No. 9. The existing commissary is much too small to serve the military personnel stationed at this base. The last item will provide alterations.

Senator CANNON. On that item, you say the present one is too small, and yet this is another base where you expect to reduce the size by about 900 men?

General CURTIN. The figures on the front page include the entire Eglin complex, and here we were addressing ourselves to the Eglin 9 or Hurburt Field which is a considerable distance from the main base, and is largely associated with the TAC mission.

Senator CANNON. This is over at Hurburt?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Where you have your counterinsurgency unit?

General CURTIN. That is right, General Pritchard's operation.

Colonel FENLON. The last item will provide alterations of four substations and the electrical distribution system. The electrical system is seriously overloaded and the demand continues to increase.

Our next base, on page 181, is Holloman Air Force Base located 6 miles southwest of Alamagordo, N. Mex.

Senator CANNON. What responsibility does the Air Force have, and what responsibility does he only have there at Holloman? I am talking now about installationwise facilities there.

General CURTIN. At Holloman, at the base proper, we are responsible for providing facilities, particularly any common user facility. Now he only has responsibility for their range. That is the White Sands range.

Senator CANNON. But you provide all the support at the main part of the installation?

Colonel FENLON. The support required at the main base under DOD guidance is the owning services responsibility.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I go back just for a moment to the Eglin Air Force Base. General, in substance as I look through those four or five items, they are to carry out one of the propositions that you gave us this morning of improving the recreational living facilities of men on the base that is already in existence. In substance, is that correct?

General CURTIN. That is correct, those items that relate to the dormitories and the officers' quarters. In the case of the electrical power, this is also an upgrading one, but one that is actually a requirement. We don't have much of a choice there.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The others are not an absolute necessity. I mean the base is going to be operated whether we approve them or not.

General CURTIN. The way we are looking at it, Senator Saltonstall, is these upgrading programs have got to be faced up to at some point in time. What we are trying to do is approach it on an orderly basis over a period of years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

General CURTIN. As we have pointed out, we have had a late start I think compared to some of the other services.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I approve of what you are trying to do. It is just if the question comes up as to what we should put in and what

we could put out, this would be an improvement of living facilities and so on, but not an actual defense need.

General CURTIN. I hope you look at it as a defense need, sir; because the things are actually getting pretty critical across the board now. As you go around and visit these bases, I am sure that the commanders will bring this to your attention.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am not objecting.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But that is really the principle involved there.

General CURTIN. It is a judgment decision of how much we can do this year, that is right, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Holloman Air Force Base located 6 miles southwest of Alamogordo, N. Mex. The use of this base is for the Air Force Missile Development Center, Headquarters and a TAC fighter mission.

The total program request totals $2,164,000 consisting of seven items. Two of these items totaling $450,000 are in support of the tactical fighter wing. The first item will provide replacement of badly broken and deteriorated light-duty operational apron in the west technical area. This is in support of the R. & D.

The second item will provide an addition to the equipment testing laboratory required to handle the increased workload and accommodate new equipment to be used in testing of inertial guidance systems.

The third item will provide a celestial-inertial guidance laboratory needed to completely test celestial-inertial guidance systems both in prelaunch and postlaunch conditions.

Senator CANNON. Just a minute. On that item, where is this work being done at the present time?

Colonel FENLON. Colonel Stone from Research and Development. At the present time we do not have a celestial-inertial guidance test facility in the Air Force. Essentially, to improve the accuracy of our missile guidance systems, and we are modifying the older, originally designed inertial systems and updating them by providing midcourse correction with celestial guidance systems. We are looking down the road in this test facility as we have to provide a facility to test these systems as they enter the system development phase.

Senator CANNON. Is there any laboratory in the Defense Department at all that does this type of work at the present time?

Colonel STONE. The Navy has a facility at Johnsville, Pa., that is adapted to their particular systems. As far as the celestial-inertial guidance test facility of this scope, there is none, sir.

Senator CANNON. It seems that we are getting spread out on a lot of these development and laboratory facilities. I hate to think that we are duplicating our efforts on a lot of these things.

General CURTIN. I am not an expert in this area, Mr. Chairman, but we did look into this during the review process and came to the conclusion that while there are facilities that somewhat relate to this,

this facility is really not in competition with anything in the Army, Navy, or NASA. Also we could find none comparable in industry. There are facilities that relate to this, but I am not enough of a specialist to sort them out.

Senator CANNON. I wonder if you would give us a statement for the record as to the facilities that as you define them relate to this.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. As to what is available and where it is, whether it is in the Air Force or otherwise.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we will do that.

(The information referred to follows:)

There are no facilities existing in the United States today which are adequate for the accomplishment of the Air Force research, development, and testing of new celestial-inertial guidance systems currently under development. However, the Department of Defense and NASA have facilities which have a related mission and limited test capability. They are as follows:

1. ARMY

The Army guidance test capability is located at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala. The capability of this facility is limited to gyro-test tables and static accelerometers. No test capability has been developed to evaluate stellar-inertial guidance systems. The Army depends upon the facilities of the Air Force central-inertial guidance test facility (CIGTF), at Holloman Air Force Base for their work in this area.

2. NAVY

The Navy guidance test capability is located at Johnsville, Pa. These facilities are limited to gyro testing and guidance testing in a large centrifuge. No capability for testing integrated stellar-inertial systems is available.

The Naval Applied Science Laboratory at Brooklyn, N.Y., provides the capability for test and evaluation of ships inertial navigation systems for Polaris submarines. However, no "clean rooms" are available for open-testing or inspection. No facilities exist for the testing of star trackers or celestial-inertial systems.

Like the Army, the Navy depends upon the Air Force's CIGTF at Holloman Air Force Base to supplement its capability.

3. NASA

Nasa has a guidance test capability at several locations. These include the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex.; Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.; the Goddard Space Flight Center, Md.; the control and Stabilization Laboratory at the Langley Research Center, Va.; the Ames Research Center, Calif.; Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Calif.; and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These facilities have either a limited or, in several cases, no capability for testing and evaluation of "celestial" inertial guidance systems. In general, NASA is interested in guidance systems as they relate to NASA programs. These programs cannot be related directly to military ballistic missile programs and the extreme accuracies required therein. NASA supplements its guidance effort by making use of the Air Force CIGTF at Holloman.

4. CONTRACTOR FACILITIES

Insofar as contractor test facilities are concerned, every developer of inertial or celestial equipment has some component test capability. However, none of these have capabilities adequate for testing the high precision guidance systems under development by the Air Force. In providing an adequate test capability, the Air Force prefers to establish it at its Celestial Inertial Guidance Test Facility at Holloman Air Force Base. This eliminates the need to provide this highly refined test capability at each of several contractors and it enables the Air Force to bring the various contractors to Holloman where their contractual efforts in celestial inertial guidance can be impartially evaluated.

Prior to initiating the special design for the testing equipment for the proposed new laboratory, the Air Force conducted a thorough study throughout

industry, and free world governmental agencies to determine the availability of high precision test equipment to accomplish the evaluation of advanced high precision guidance systems. As a result of this survey, it was determined that no comparable facility exists and that new test equipment would have to be designed and fabricated. The unique star simulator will allow testing of a completely integrated stellar-inertial system under inertial space stabilized conditions.

Guidance contractor's facilities surveyed included:
Autonetics.
Nortronics.
General Electric.
Honeywell Corp.
United Aircraft Corp.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item will provide a new warehouse to alleviate the existing deficiency and replace an existing temporary World War II building which has deteriorated beyond economic repair.

The fifth item will provide alterations to the administrative wing maintenance control building being used in support of the tactical fighter wing. The building has proved to be entirely inadequate without alteration, and there is no other facility available to house this important activity.

Our next base is Kirtland Air Force Base on page 189.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You left out the theater.

Colonel FENLON. Yes; back on Holloman the sixth item will provide a new dormitory for the programed growth of the tactical fighter wing. This facility will partly alleviate the shortage of housing space for enlisted men assigned to this base.

Senator CANNON. What is the tactical fighter wing's purpose at Holloman? Is that to participate in test activities or just what is it? Is it considered to be a training base?

Colonel LUSCHEN. This wing was one of the units that we increased the force by in fiscal 1962 budget that was originally activated following the Berlin crisis in Europe, returned to the ZI in 1963, was put at Holloman as the only base we had available at the time that could accommodate this unit. It was brought back with F–84's. It was in the process of converting to F–4C aircraft.

It is a normal TAC fighter wing. It just happened to be put on this base because Holloman, similar to the Eglin, where we just put another TAC fighter wing, had space. We were trying to get maximum utilization of the existing facilities.

Senator CANNON. You are not overloading it with all of the other activities you have going on at Holloman?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Overloading or overtaxing the existing capabilities to the extent that we have to add some bits and pieces to round out the base capability to support it, but we would have had to do more if we had gone to some other base.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The last item to provide a base theater to replace the existing World War II wooden theater which is inadequate, a fire hazard deteriorated and poorly located. It is a very important recreation activity in this isolated location.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far is the base from the nearest city or town?

Colonel FENLON. Holloman is actually 6 miles southwest of Alamogordo.

General CURTIN. In this case the existing facility will be demolished.

Senator CANNON. Then there aren't many facilities in the town itself.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; I am not that familiar with it. I couldn't answer directly on that.

KIRTLAND AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

The next base, sir, is Kirtland Air Force Base on page 189, located 2 miles southeast of Albuquerque, N. Mex. The use of this base is for the Air Force special weapons center, a weather reconnaissance squadron, and an Air National Guard fighter interceptor squadron.

The total program being requested is $1,992,000 consisting of four items. The first item provides an electromagnetic test laboratory which will give the Air Force the capability to test and evaluate the vulnerability of nuclear weapons, weapon systems and components to the effect of electromagnetic radiation and electromagnetic pulse under controlled conditions.

The second item will provide an equipment research laboratory required for space to calibrate and certify complex high value specialized R&D measurements devices and test instrumentation.

The third item will provide a computation facility to accommodate a new computer to be used at this base. This facility is required to fully exploit the use of modern high-speed computational techniques.

The last item will provide a new and adequate gymnasium which would replace the existing inadequate World War II mobilization type structure. The existing building is unsound, requires extensive maintenance and is poorly located. It will be destroyed.

Senator CANNON. This gymnasium is another of your recurring items, isn't it, General?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So when we get your chart tomorrow you will have that information.

General CURTIN. Yes. I might point out particularly on this one at Kirtland, I have been into this gymnasium. Since we had several of them in the program, I tried to visit as many as we could.

Essentially what we are talking about in lots of cases with these World War II gymnasiums, we are talking about barns. Really it is just an open building with gang latrines on one end. This one is in very very bad shape.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I just ask this, General. This calls for $1,992,000. You have got estimated authorizations of $6.3 million coming on. What is planned for that? Are those going to be new test laboratories and one thing and another, or additions to these?

General CURTIN. I can give you that in just a moment, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have $48.9 million in inventory there now.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are going to add another $6 million after this year.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is that for further test laboratories, or what?

General CURTIN. There are community facilities and maintenance facilities, primarily.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, if you get these laboratories, you are going to put in the next next few years what you might call the support facilities.

General CURTIN. They are base support items that are programed out, yes, sir; and a few community support items.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that the issue really here would be whether to provide this start. If I might, Mr. Chairman, ask this one further question. What is in the $48 million you have already out there?

General CURTIN. At Kirtland, there are some laboratories and there are two or three fairly large new buildings. But the bulk of existing facilities are the airfield pavements, the normal base, the troop housing, dormitories and officers' quarters.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this is one of your principal bases?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And this program and the additions beyond this will be building up and modernizing a permanent air base.

General CURTIN. That is correct, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE STATION, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next location is Los Angeles Air Force Station, page 194, located 12 miles southwest of Los Angeles, Calif. The use of this station is for headquarters of the Space Systems Division, Electronic Systems Division detachment No. 3, and a national range division detachment No. 2.

The total program being requested is $822,000 consisting of three items. The first item provides for alterations of an existing building to provide adequate headquarters facilities for the support group, engineering functions and civilian personnel offices of the Space Systems Division.

The second item is an auditorium to provide adequate space for management, scientific and technical meetings concerned with the activities managed by the Space Systems Division.

The last item is a printing plant required to provide minimum adequate printing reproduction, publications, binding and arts services for the Space Systems Division.

Senator CANNON. All right.

PATRICK AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Patrick Air Force Base, located 52 miles east southeast of Orlando, Fla. The use of this base is for the Air Force Eastern Test Range Headquarters.

The total program being requested includes $431,000 for four items. The first item is an automotive administration project required to provide an adequate structure for the base motor pool administra-

tion, vehicle dispatch, driver training, clerical and record keeping responsibilities.

The second item will provide air conditioning for the commissary which required to reduce loss of food items and reduce operating and refrigeration equipment replacement costs.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I, Mr. Chairman, go back for a moment to the Los Angeles Air Force Station. What you are in substance doing there is eliminating leases and putting in a capital expenditure of a new plant.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; what happened there, Senator Saltonstall, was that we were able, about 2 years ago, to take over some surplus Navy property that thye had to provide a separate complex for the support of Space Systems Division in the Los Angeles area. We were able to accommodate all but three activities in the existing facilities. These three activities needed this modification work to take care of it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are eliminating maintenance lease costs of $32,000 at the expense of the capital expenditure of $470,000.

General CURTIN. That is right, and further than that, we are consolidating the activities, so we tend to get a better overall operation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. Going back to Patrick, the third item will provide air conditioning and alteration for the base library to make this library more comfortable and otherwise better suited for reading, research and study.

The last item will provide alterations to the steam heating plant. The project will consolidate two plants into one plant, permitting an existing unsafe plant to be abandoned and demolished.

Senator CANNON. Is this your hot water source, your water source as well as your other heating source, page 202?

Senator SALTONSTALL. You paint a very gloomy picture of the present plant.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; it is. Building 737 is 22 years old and is in pretty bad shape. This was a base we took over from the previous naval air station that was reactivated. I can't answer your question, Mr. Chairman, specifically.

Colonel FENLON. It provides steam distribution, sir.

Senator CANNON. Steam for heating purposes only. I didn't think they had to use heat down there in this part of Florida.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; they do.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS—EASTERN TEST RANGE, ASCENSION ISLAND

Senator CANNON. Ascension Island.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The next location is Ascension Auxiliary Air Field located 2 miles south-southeast of Georgetown, South Atlantic Ocean.

The use of this airfield is for collection of data regarding guided missiles and space vehicles and a communications relay station for the eastern test range. The total program being requested is $310,000, and consists of one item for an airman dormitory to provide living quarters for additional personnel being assigned to this installation.

Senator CANNON. All right.

CAPE KENNEDY AIR FORCE STATION, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. The next installation, page 205, Cape Kennedy Air Force Station, located 50 miles east of Orlando, Fla.

The use of this station is for assembling, testing and launching and recovery of guided missiles and space vehicles tested along the eastern test range. The total program requested is $239,000 consisting of two items.

The first item is an addition to the telephone exchange to provide a necessary underground duct access to the exchange building. The last item will provide additional water mains and pumps to supplement the potable water distribution system serving the missile and space activities in the north area of the station. The present system cannot provide adequate fire protection for launch complex 34 and related support structures.

Senator CANNON. All right, General, I think we will recess at this point until tomorrow at 10 a.m., and then this will give you an opportunity to come in with the chart on your recurring items, and we can take a good look at them.

General CURTIN. If it is agreeable to the chair, we will start out with a presentation on the recurring items and furnish handouts to all of the committee members showing the items, where the bases are, and the scopes. We will also insert that in the record, if that is agreeable.

Senator CANNON. I don't know if I mentioned this earlier, but I think it might be well for you to place a priority category on your recurring items too, if that isn't too big a job. If it is we will just simply ask you about it as we go along.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, or if it is agreeable we could tackle that and furnish it for the record at the end of the hearings, if that will be agreeable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, might I ask this?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, on your recurring items, would it be possible to put opposite them the page in the book so that when we come to those items if they are clear we can just go by them.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, and we will identify them as we go along also.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In your overall statement.

General CURTIN. Right, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think that would be very helpful.

General CURTIN. As we go along we can identify that this is a recurring item covered in the briefing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Senator CANNON. We will stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, April 28, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 a.m., in room 1202, New Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Ellender, Cannon, Inouye, Saltonstall, Smith, and Thurmond.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad, chief clerk of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction, and Joseph Borda, minority counsel.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will please come to order, gentlemen.

General Curtin, we are glad to have you and your staff with us again this morning. Before we start on book 2, we will take up the repetitive items we had reference to yesterday, and I am delighted you were able to get them ready so quickly and have them here this morning. You gentlemen can present them now if you will.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN; ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON—Resumed

General CURTIN. We will do that, Mr. Chairman.

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Colonel FENTON. Mr. Chairman, as you requested yesterday, we are prepared to identify the items in the fiscal year 1966 military construction program that are repetitive. Repetitive items appear in the program in many different locations. However, the justification for the item wherever it is located is essentially the same. The charts that I have here today show the general appearance and pertinent characteristics of these projects, and it summarizes the numbers and dollar value of the particular item in the authorization request. We have also prepared a handout for you which follows the briefing and gives the breakout of these items by the base, the scope, and the dollars; and

it also carries a reference to the volume and page number where you will find the item.

In this repetitive item presentation we will cover 359 items out of the approximately 700 items in the program, and $141 million or 40 percent of the authorization requested.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I congratulate you on that. That ought to help us, General, very much, because these costs, as the colonel has said, as a whole are the same in all these various areas.

General CURTIN. The square feet will vary but it will vary for set reasons, Senator Saltonstall. The pricing is fairly uniform. It will only vary by the area cost factor.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The cost per square foot is approximately the same.

General CURTIN. That is correct; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL Varying according to where it is being built.

General CURTIN. That is correct, but there will be a basic cost factor that will be relatively uniform for all.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Let me emphasize that we especially appreciate the work you did on such short notice in getting these charts ready, gentlemen, and I agree with Senator Saltonstall that they will be quite helpful to us, and I hope it simplifies your work, too, in presenting these items.

When we get to these items in the book, you can just refer to them as repetitive items and, unless someone stops you, continue.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This does not minimize the importance of any of these items, nor the committee's consideration of them either.

General CURTIN. We understand, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The staff members will notify the Navy that as far as they can, we want a similar method of presentation, and the Army, too.

All right, gentlemen, proceed.

POWER CHECK AND WARMUP HOLDING PADS

Colonel FENLON. Sir, for our first repetitive item, we have a power check and a holding or warmup pad. The two are similar, but they do have a little different mission. The power check pad is an apron usually remotely located on the base, such as our diagram here, used for trimming the engines of the aircraft after maintenance or after some malfunction and adjustment, and sometimes it can be involved with sound suppression but not in these cases.

The warmup pad, however, is located at the end of the runway where you do the final runup of your engines and your instrument checks prior to takeoff. We have three of the power check and four holding pads, a total of seven projects at $1.8 million.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

These power check pads and the warmup holding pads are similar in construction, yet have somewhat dissimilar functions. Both are similar in that they are paved areas where aircraft engines are run up and performance checks are accomplished. The difference being the purpose for which the engines are run up and checks are accomplished. The power check pads are used to check the per-

formance of aircraft engines during scheduled inspections, trouble shooting of engine malfunction and engine conditioning. In most instances, power check pads are constructed in isolated areas or include sound suppression equipment to prevent noise disturbance to other activities. The warmup and holding pads are constructed at the ends of the runway adjacent and contiguous to taxiways. It is here that the engine warmup and final performance and instrument check are accomplished prior to takeoff. Also, it is here that the aircraft commander awaits the air traffic control clearance. It is necessary that sufficient space is provided adjacent to the taxiway to allow run up and engine check, for as many as three or more large aircraft without blocking taxiway areas leading to the entrance of the runway. Both type check pads are necessary at Air Force bases which have flying missions assigned.

Power check and warmup holding pads

[Dollars in thousands]

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
PAD POWER CHECK		
AFLC, Tinker, Okla.	[1] 2	$337
PACAF, Kadena, Okinawa (replacement)	[1] 2	874
MATS, Travis, Calif.	[1] 2	44
Total, 3 projects		1,255
PAD WARMUP HOLDING		
ADC:		
Hamilton, Calif.	[2] 8,200	149
Kingsley, Oreg.	[2] 8,200	147
USAFE:		
Chateauroux, France	[2] 10,200	164
Wiesbaden, Germany	[2] 7,373	115
Total, 4 projects		575
Total, 7 projects		1,830

[1] Each.
[2] Square feet.

Senator STENNIS. Your total there is for all seven projects; is that right?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the total of $1,830,000.

Senator STENNIS. On these power check pads, just one question. Would you repeat that statement? You used a term there that I am not familiar with.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, if we have been performing maintenance on the aircraft, especially on the engines, perhaps even had to take out the engine and put it back in the aircraft, then we take it out and perform a runup, what we call a trim check in the aircraft.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS

Our second repetitive item, sir, is the base communications. These facilities normally house the telephone control, the teletype, and the crypto, encrypting, and decrypting devices for the base. We have had considerable expansion in this area brought about by expanded dial systems on the base, and the requirements for controlled environment in connection with some of these dial systems. In many cases on the base we have had to just expand, for instance two cases here at $114,000, and in three we are providing new facilities, because

the current facilities are either not expandable or it is not economically feasible to alter them or to add to them.

This is a total of five projects for just under $1 million.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

This program calls for enlargement of existing or construction of new base communications buildings.

These facilities are required to support approved telephone central office expansions, National Security Agency's security criteria, maintenance area, and dust and humidity control to meet operational standards.

Department of Defense policy required the military departments to provide telephone exchange buildings, underground ducts, etc., for on-base telephone systems regardless of whether the equipment is Government or commercially owned. This policy is in accordance with established tariff rates which require the furnishing of housing facilities for private telephone exchanges.

Base communications facilities

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
	Square feet	*Thousands*
AFLC, Kelly, Tex.	15,951	$469
ATC:		
Moody, Ga. (replacement)	6,880	181
Williams, Ariz. (replacement)	6,880	229
ADC, Tyndall, Fla. (addition)	2,480	71
SAC, Blytheville, Ark. (addition)	1,554	43
Total, 5 projects		993

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

Senator INOUYE. What is the policy of the Air Force in communications? Do you use the facilities available to the public, or do you have your own communication system?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, some of it is contract equipment, but we do have to provide the facility itself on the base, but in some cases the equipment is contracted and not owned by the Air Force.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. What are the three new locations? Can you give us that quickly?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The three new ones are at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.; Moody Air Force Base, Ga., and at Williams Air Force Base in Arizona.

Senator STENNIS. And these are three of how many in your total plan? We have been improving them for years as I recall. You have a few in every bill.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this has been a continuing program.

Senator STENNIS. How many more do you contemplate? Of course I know this varies.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, I would have to provide that. I do not have it available.

Senator STENNIS. This program contemplates some every year.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. For several more years.

General CURTIN. Only the more pressing ones each year. They have been running three, four, or five each year.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

APPROACH LIGHTING

Colonel FENLON. Our next item which we have listed as a repetitive item is approach lighting. This, of course, is the initial source of guidance when the pilot is transitioning from instruments to a visual landing. It includes the Strobe flashers which provide the initial identification for the pilot, and then we have high-intensity lights here on the balance which gives him azimuth, roll, and pitch guidance, and we consider this, of course, an item to enhance the flying safety at the bases involved. We have six new ones this year. We have one extension which is carrying it out to the 3,000-foot standard, and we have an alteration—we covered this yesterday—just adding the Strobes to an existing high intensity set, a total of $2.4 million.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The standard approach lighting system provides the initial source or visual guidance in the transition from instrument to visual flight. The Strobe flashers provide early system identification. The fixed high intensity lights provide azimuth, roll, and pitch guidance up to the runway threshold. Shortened systems are provided when terrain limits the length, or for secondary instrument runways served by precision approach aids. Roll guidance bars are a standard system component for systems frequently used by fighter aircraft. The standard approach light system is comprised of five lamp bars at intervals of 100 feet extending 3,000 feet into the approach zone from the threshold. At the 1,000 foot point there is a 100-foot wide bar commonly called the decision bar. A 50-foot wide bar of red lights marks the end of the system at a point 200 feet from the threshold. Complimenting the fixed high intensity system are 28 very high intensity Strobe flashers that flash in sequence twice per second toward the threshold. These Strobe flashers give positive and early system identification even while the aircraft is still in the clouds. Through this forewarning the pilot is able to adjust his approach path with confidence and make final preparations for the transition to visual flight.

Approach lighting

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
ADC:	*Square feet*	*Thousands*
Selfridge, Mich. (alterations)	1,500	$42
Stewart, N.Y. (extension)	3,000	414
ATC: Laredo, Tex. (replacement)	3,000	339
AFLC: Griffiss, N.Y.	1,500	282
TAC:		
MacDill, Fla. (replacement)	2,700	388
McConnell, Kans. (replacement)	3,000	372
USAFE: Chateauroux, France (replacement)	3,000	173
PACAF: Clark, Philippines	3,000	364
Total, 8 projects		2,374

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

With faster jets and so on, these safety lights become more and more important.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, they do. The speed of the approach, of course, makes the transition here more critical.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, do you have a comment or questions about this?

Senator CANNON. No, sir. We went into that yesterday on the alteration, the fact that they were adding the Strobe lights on one of the installations.

You might just mention where the six new locations are for us as you go along.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.

The alteration we had yesterday was at Selfridge, Mr. Chairman. We have an extension, the extension at Stewart. We have a replacement at Laredo in Texas, Griffiss Air Force Base in New York, at MacDill in Florida, at McConnell, Kansas, and then two overseas at Chateauroux in France and Clark in the Philippines.

Senator STENNIS. This is in the pattern that you have established and you add items every year, is that right?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now, a few years ago the Appropriations Committee held a special hearing on the inadequacy of lighting in commercial fields used by the airlines. I was amazed at the slowness with which they had moved forward in using what had been worked out within the profession. I have noticed since then there is a gradual increase in these facilities at different airports that I have gone into.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, FAA has a tremendous program.

Senator STENNIS. I suppose the Air Force was ahead of the commercial lines at that time, but they have made a lot of improvement in the last several years, have they not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. I do not know about the installation, but the development of the system was a joint effort of the Army, the Navy, the FAA, and the airlines.

Senator STENNIS. And these are all considered necessary for safety.

Colonel FENLON. Safety of flight.

Senator STENNIS. Aids.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Would you gentlemen expound a little bit on this new jet plane that can use a much shorter runway? In appropriations a few years ago you talked us into appropriating money for Dulles Airport. I am not saying that that was a mistake. But it was a lot of money, and the justification was that they would never be able to use National Airport for jets. I am not being critical of those who testified, that is the way it looked then—but I understand they have developed now a jet plane that carries a lot of people, a passenger plane that lands or will land at National. I do not know whether you have any of that type now or not. I think you do. But you already have all the long runways you need anyway, have you not?

So that is not necessarily related to this.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Will the Senator yield?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator CANNON. I would like to address myself to that point.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would. You understand it better than I do.

Senator CANNON. The situation is that they are now developing some shorter range jets, some of the smaller jets that can operate out of the shorter fields. These were not the type of jets that were in use a few years ago, and they are not the type that they use on the cross-country runs or on the transatlantic or the Pacific runs.

For example, the Boeing 727 and the Douglas DC–9 that is just coming into service and the BOAC 111. These are high-density loading, but are jets that can operate out of smaller fields, and these are the ones they are currently trying to get permission to operate in and

out of National. They do not have the authority yet, but the FAA is considering it at the present time. But this type of a jet operation is entirely different. The high-performance fighters, the high-performance military jets would never be able to operate in or out of National, and I have used this device many times myself, and it is a very useful aid.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator. I was not suggesting that the two were directly related, but I did want further information about this new development, which seems to be a very happy development, and it is going to make a lot of airports usable that could not use other jets.

Do you have a plane comparable to the Boeing 727 that the Senator has mentioned?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Which one is it?

Colonel FENLON. It is not comparable, but it is in the same field. We are operating smaller jets such as the T–39, the Saber Liner, the C–140.

Senator STENNIS. That is your small one?

Colonel FENLON. That is real small. We have the C–140 which is a little larger. It is still a twin-engine aircraft with tail-mounted engines. The military transport system does have some turboprops, of course, which would operate in this area.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I do not discredit this. It seems to me you ought to be asking for more of this approach lighting. Go to the next one.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, one further question. You mentioned Chateauroux. Now, what is the situation with respect to the future planned use of Chateauroux? Is that going to be in our program for a long time, or is that subject to the whims of the President there to say you have to get your fighters out, you have to get out of that base?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Chateauroux is presently in our program throughout our programing period. We expect to be there on into the 1970's. Chateauroux in addition to our activities is the prime NATO force supply and support base. At the present time period for instance we are putting the Cinceur airborne command post aircraft into Chateauroux, and it is part of the reason for the current project, the 135-type aircraft. The same ones we have been using out at Offutt for SAC Air Force Command. We will be in Chateauroux for a long, long time.

Senator CANNON. If this is a key NATO base, is NATO assisting in the buildup there? Are they providing any of the costs of improving this base?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Not on this item. They provide part of the cost in running the NATO supply depot which is adjacent really to Chateauroux. We operate and maintain the airfield. No problem is anticipated with the French.

Senator CANNON. Do we have an existing lease with the French to use this up through 1970?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Yes, sir; we do have.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you. Next item.

FIRE STATIONS

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, sir, is fire and crash stations. We have seven projects here, four new ones and four additions. In siting these facilities the requirement is to strategically locate these to house both the fire protection and the crash rescue equipment.

Senator STENNIS. Where are these locations? Give us that in each instance.

Colonel FENLON. The new ones are located at Tyndall Air Force Base in Florida, at Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, at Vance Air Force Base in Texas, and at Ankara Air Station in Ankara, Turkey. The additions are at Suffolk County, Long Island; at Buckley Field in Colorado, and at Homestead in Florida.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by additions?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, these are additional stalls brought about and enlargements on the facility brought about by additional equipment and additional functions being performed here in the building.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Strategically located fire stations are required to house and provide operational control for fire protection and aircraft rescue activities. A fire station structure is designed to accommodate the firefighting and rescue vehicles; emergency observation, communications, and dispatch control service; shops and storage space for organizational maintenance and working stocks; fire department administration; fire-prevention service; and personnel facilities for housing, limited food preparation and messing, and training of assigned personnel performing 24-hour-a-day tours of duty on an emergency "on-call" status. The fire-fighting requirement for airbase protection falls into one of two areas—that related to aircraft accidents including rescue, and that related to general airbase structures and facilities. Fire station requirements for every airbase are planned for maximum utilization of manpower and equipment in providing the service desired.

Fire stations

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ADC:		
Suffolk County, N.Y. (addition)	3,772	$106
Tyndall, Fla.	5,120	110
AFSC: Brooks, Tex.	5,740	135
ATC:		
Buckley, Colo. (addition)	1,440	24
Vance, Okla.	12,930	294
SAC: Homestead, Fla. (addition)	2,722	65
USAFE: Ankara, Turkey	4,620	115
Total, 7 projects		849

Seantor STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why is the one at Vance almost double the cost of the others?

General CURTIN. The one at Vance is a 13,000 square foot facility. It is actually the largest one in the program, Senator. The one at Tyndall is about 5,000 square feet at $110,000. The one at Vance is 12,930 square feet at $294,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is because of the heavier traffic?

General CURTIN. And a larger facility.

Colonel FENLON. It supports a flying training school which has a heavier activity, Senator, and would therefore have more equipment.

Senator STENNIS. You have before you there, gentlemen, a list of these items if you want to follow them in your book. All right.

READINESS CREW FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is readiness crew facilities. We have five projects—four new facilities and one addition. The success of the alert aircraft deployment of course depends upon the immediate availability of the aircraft and the crews on a 24-hour basis. These facilities provide crew accommodations, sleeping and messing facilities, target training in connection with their missions, and some recreational facilities in the building located in the alert area in the proximity of the aircraft so that they can make their alert takeoff times. These are located—the new ones are at Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana, Carswell Air Force Base in Texas, and March Air Force Base in California, and also at Hickam in Hawaii.

The addition is again at Chateauroux in France. This is in connection with the Eucom airborne alert.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The success of all aircraft deployment for mission response depends on the immediate availability of the aircraft and the crews to maintain a 24 hour continuous ready-to-go posture. Since the entire aircraft deployment program is based on the timely launch of fighters, bombers, tankers, and airborne command aircraft, it is necessary to provide a facility that will shorten the groundtime required to place a mission in the air. The readiness crew building was designed for this purpose. It consolidates crew accommodations such as sleeping, messing, recreation, and target training in a single structure conveniently located to the flight line alert aircraft. It is a composite, independently operated facility, which allows the Air Force to respond rapidly to the ever-present threat of enemy missile and air attack.

Readiness crew facilities

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
SAC:		
Barksdale, La.	22,940	$534
Carswell, Tex.	17,725	430
March, Calif.	22,940	565
USAFE: Chateauroux, France (alterations)	6,200	28
PACAF: Hickam, Hawaii	5,600	96
Total, 5 projects		1,653

Senator CANNON. We are not having any more units on alert now than we had in the past. What have you been doing at these bases in the past to take care of this situation?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the ones I read here are in connection with the doubling up of the B–52's and KC–135's on those three bases by virtue of the base closures where we are consolidating two squadrons of B–52's. Our facilities in the past would only accommodate the one squadron.

Senator CANNON. So you are actually doubling up on the people on alert at all five of these bases, is that right?

Colonel FENLON. We are at Barksdale, Carswell, and March, sir. The two facilities—the one at Hickam and at Chateauroux are in connection with airborne command and control alerts, the C–135 airborne command and control alert.

Senator CANNON. But how have you been making out before at Chateauroux and Hickam? Have you not had adequate facilities there for your airborne alert system?

Colonel FENLON. This is a new mission, sir, that we are just putting in at these two stations.

Senator CANNON. It is an added mission that was not in existence there before?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Senator ELLENDER. Where did you transfer the squadrons from, and what facilities did you have for them from where they were transferred?

Colonel FENLON. Are you speaking of the SAC squadron, sir?

Senator ELLENDER. I do not know. You said you are doubling up?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You must be taking them from some other area.

Colonel LUSCHEN. At Barksdale we will have two units, one coming from Dow Air Force Base.

Senator ELLENDER. From where?

Colonel LUSCHEN. From Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine, which will make a second unit there. Dow is closing. At Carswell, we are taking a unit from Barksdale, but at the same time we are moving a B–52 unit from Eglin Air Force Base to Barksdale, making additional space at Eglin Air Force Base for tactical fighter missions which we discussed yesterday.

At March Air Force Base we will end up with two B–52 units, one coming from Larson Air Force Base, Wash., and one from Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont. Larson Air Force Base and Glasgow Air Force Base will also close.

Senator ELLENDER. The Maine contingent that is going to be added to Louisiana, are you closing that base altogether?

Colonel LUSCHEN. At Barksdale?

Senator ELLENDER. In Maine.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Dow? Yes, sir. Dow, Glasgow, and Larson. Three bases will be closed in conjunction with these actions.

AIRFREIGHT TERMINALS

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is airfreight terminals. We have one new one and three additions. These terminals, of course, receive cargo for airlift and in turn receive airlift cargo for dispersing to vendors and to the base users. These are involved with the new 463–L system which is a mechanized handling system using palletized delivery, and it provides for a rapid pickup of cargo for airlift, and it is commensurate with the increased airlift capability that we are going to have—in the C–141 aircraft. The 463–L was tested originally at Travis, and they were able with this system to increase some 300 percent their priority I aircargo.

These are located—the new one is at Yokota Air Force Base in Japan. The additions are at Travis in California, Rhein Main in Frankfurt, Germany, and at Clark in the Philippines, which are major air terminals for military transport.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

An airfreight terminal is a structure at a flight departure point designed for concentration and temporary holding of airfreight consigned for shipment.

Functions within the terminal are numerous. Cargo is received from commercial carriers, inspected, and damage and short and overage reports prepared

when necessary. Small packages are consolidated. All cargo is inspected for air shipment to preclude in-flight damage and hazards, sorted by priority and destination, and palletized for maximum use of space aboard aircraft. Necessary documentation is accomplished. Cargo is temporarily held in transient storage awaiting delivery to aircraft, then delivered to and loaded aboard the aircraft. The terminal also offloads incoming aircraft (retrograde cargo) and processes that cargo for loading to consignee.

Installation of the 463–L system (mechanized aircraft loading system) brings the terminal processing and handling of materials in phase with the high-speed, large payload aircraft entering the inventory. In the 463–L test terminal at Travis AFB there has been a 300-percent increase in the capability to process priority I aircargo. As a result manpower peak workloads have been leveled off and it is possible to handle increased cargo loads with the same number of assigned personnel.

Airfreight terminals

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
MATS: Travis, Calif. (addition)	35,200	$386
USAFE: Rhein Main, Germany (addition)	8,700	157
PACAF:		
Clark, Philippines (addition)	20,000	280
Yokota, Japan	35,000	577
Total, 4 projects		1,400

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are our lease arrangements at Yokota?

Colonel LUSCHEN. We will be there indefinitely. The purpose of this is to——

Senator SALTONSTALL. I do not mean the purpose, but have we indefinite rights there?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And do we pay for those rights?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Specifically I cannot answer the question, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is there a contract or a lease or a formal——

Colonel LUSCHEN. I think it is the terms of the peace settlement that we maintain certain military base rights. It is not, to the best of my knowledge, a lease or a short-term operation. We will be there indefinitely. If there is any correction to that, I would like to be able to provide it for the record.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Yokota Air Force Base is provided for U.S. use, rent free, under article VI of the Status of Forces Agreement, effective in June 1960. Agreement was for an indefinite period (until international peace exists) with right to terminate after 10 years by either party, termination in such case to be effective 1 year from notice; thus the agreement provides the base rights until June 1971 as a minimum.

Senator ELLENDER. Are these Air Force terminals exclusively for our own use?

Colonel FENLON. For the Air Force?

Senator ELLENDER. The Air Force.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is any freight, that is being hauled there, for anybody other than the Air Force or our military?

Colonel FENLON. Military, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All military?

Colonel FENLON. All military.

Senator ELLENDER. Now, what about the commissaries that may be there. Who hauls that freight? Is that included in here?

Colonel FENLON. To my knowledge, sir, I do not believe we are airlifting commissary or perishable materials at all, no, sir. That would not be the case.

Senator CANNON. On Yokota, did not your distribution point used to be at Tachikawa?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. What happened there?

Colonel FENLON. We were unable to extend that runway, and we have built up the passenger terminal facility at Yokota where we had the air field facilities to handle it.

Senator CANNON. So you have transferred all of your facilities for that purpose from Tachikawa over to Yokota now.

Colonel LUSCHEN. This is correct, sir. As Colonel Fenlon said, we are unable to extend the runway at Tachikawa. It is only a 7,000-foot runway incapable of taking the jet aircraft, 135's, and larger aircraft which we will be using, so we are gradually phasing all of the freight and passenger terminal operations into Yokota. They are approximately 8 miles apart. It is due to the airfield limitations and inability to expand Tachikawa.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel, I notice at Travis you have a project, 35,200 square feet costing $386,000, a new project at Yokota for 35,000 square feet for $577,000. I realize one is an addition and the other is a new one, but I was assuming that it would be cheaper to construct in Japan.

Why is this so expensive in Yokota?

General CURTIN. We have the cost estimates on both of these.

Senator STENNIS. While he is looking for that, let me ask you a question here. Do these all have the ultramodern mechanized methods of handling commodities and handling freight?

Colonel FENLON. They will have eventually, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I doubt the wisdom of all those investments everywhere just to have the most perfected way of doing the work.

I do not believe we are going to war so fast that we have to be able, all over the world, to move everything instantly.

Colonel FENLON. The tremendous airlift capability that we are getting, sir, with the C–141 and the amount of materials that will now be going airlift that would previously have been going by sea—in other words, held, stockpiled, and then airlifted—one figure, for instance, is a squadron of C–141's are the equivalent of four C–124 squadrons in the amount of airlift in a time period that they can manage, and with this increased capability, this type of handling is a requirement at either end to be able to funnel the materials out or in once you have established this airlift capability.

Senator STENNIS. One observation about this equipment that you are requesting and a lot of what you have is that the General Motors people tell me they cannot afford to buy such equipment as that. They just do not have the money to pay for it. That raises a question. I want to ask about Yokota. Are you carrying all this modern equipment over there and machinery to handle this so efficiently? Can you not hire people to handle it over there at a very low rate compared to the U.S.

rate? I do not know whether you are prepared to answer that or not, but I would like to have something on it.

Colonel FENLON. We can give a definite answer. I might remark here to this extent. That it is not only a volume and effort of moving the material. It is the idea of the manner in which you package it on pallets and so forth for its efficient loading in the aircraft and efficient off loading as far as that goes. It is a technique rather than just a manpower proposition. It has to do with the technique of the way in which we make up the cargo and the way we handle it on palletization.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good point. This is the forerunner of many such installations I imagine, General, is that right?

General CURTIN. We have already started on this in prior years, but there will be additional requirements along this line I am sure, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. While we have an opportunity, I want to make this request of all of the services, and those representing the Navy and the Army here take notice. We want you to submit a list for the record of the items and the amounts throughout the entire bill that are in here as a result of these base closure programs.

General CURTIN. We have that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. We want items and amounts listed all together and identified by base and where personnel are moved from, such as those that you are moving down to Louisiana, we want to know where they are coming from, how much you are going to spend on these bases all over the United States. We need that in our records.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Projects included in this program resulting from the consolidation of Air Force missions

	Quantity	Cost (thousands)
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND		
Ent AFB, Colorado Springs, Colo. (Flying activities from Lowry AFB, Colo.):		
Shop Grnd Pwrd Equip	5,475 square feet	$122
Shop A/C Eng I&R	14,995 square feet	246
Aprin Operational Addn	31,370 square feet	355
Command total		723
AIR FORCE LOGISTICS COMMAND		
Hill AFB, Ogden, Utah (Depot consolidation from Olmsted AFB, Pa., and Norton AFB, Calif.):		
Shop Inst O/Haul Test Alter	43,838 square feet	347
Shop Missile Serv. Alter	60,571 square feet	734
Shop C&E Addition	28,580 square feet	392
Shop Repair Alter	39,792 square feet	271
Log Fac. Depot Alter	146,528 square feet	1,865
Total		3,609
Kelly AFB, San Antonio, Tex. (Depot consolidation from Olmsted AFB, Pa., and Brookley AFB, Ala.):		
Base Comm	15,951 square feet	469
Test Cell	10,116 square feet	36
Shop Turbine Alter	48,616 square feet	186
Shop A/C Eng I&R Alter	14,885 square feet	123
Shop Instr O/Haul Alter	16,968 square feet	209
Shop Elect O/Haul Alter	42,685 square feet	159
Log Fac. Depot Alter/Addition	221,424 square feet	2,492
Total		3,674

Projects included in this program resulting from the consolidation of Air Force missions—Continued

	Quantity	Cost (thousands)
McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif. (Depot consolidation from Brookley AFB, Ala.): Log Fac. Depot	111,280 square feet	$2,285
Norton AFB, San Barnardino, Calif. (Photo and Charting from Orlando AFB, Fla.; Photo Group from Lookout Mountain AFS, Calif.; Photo Sq from Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio; and Photo Sq from St. Louis, Mo.): Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Alter.	Lump sum	3,300
Robins AFB, Warner-Robins, Ga. (Depot consolidation from Brookley AFB, Ala.): Log Fac. Depot Alter/Addition.	278,600 square feet	2,557
Tinker AFB, Oklahoma City, Okla. (Depot consolidation from Olmsted AFB, Pa., and Brookley AFB, Ala.):		
Shop A/C Eng Depot	20,000 square feet	110
Shop A/C Eng Depot	12,000 square feet	227
Mech Inst O/Haul	60,000 square feet	772
Log Fac. Depot	94,185 square feet	1,452
Total		2,561
Command total		17,986
AIR TRAINING COMMAND		
Buckley Field, Aurora, Colo. (Flying activities from Lowry AFB, Colo.):		
Grnd Cont Appr Fac	1 each	61
Fire Station	1,100 square feet	24
Medical Serv Fac	932 square feet	14
Weather Observation Station	6,000 square feet	25
Emerg Elec Pwr	Lump sum	43
Total		167
Chanute AFB, Rantoul, Ill. (Training from Amarillo AFB, Tex.):		
A/C Wpns Trng	67,700 square feet	687
Dorm AM	600 men	1,226
Total		1,913
Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Tex. (Training from Amarillo AFB, Tex.): Comp Rect Trng & Hsg	1,040 men	2,933
Mather AFB, Sacramento, Calif. (training from James Connally AFB, Tex.):		
Mil & Prof Trng Fac	1 each	90
Dorm AM	200 men	409
Dining Hall, officer	9,976 square feet	348
OQ	200 men	1,554
Total		2,401
Randolph AFB, Universal City, Tex. (training from James Connally AFB, Tex.):		
Shop A/C Maint Org Alter	Lump sum	257
Test Stand	1 each	95
OQ	40 men	299
Total		651
Sheppard AFB, Wichita Falls, Tex. (training from Amarillo AFB, Tex.): Dorm AM	600 men	1,440
Command total		9,505
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE		
Dover AFB, Dover, Del. (15th Troop Carrier from Hunter AFB, Ga.): Field Trng Fac	15,000 square feet	365
McGuire AFB, Wrightstown, N.J. (14th Troop Carrier from Hunter AFB, Ga. and AFCS Mob. Communications Group from Hunter AFB, Ga.):		
Auto Maint Shop	5,500 square feet	125
Maint Dock Lg A/C	1 each	431
Total		556
Scott AFB, Shiloh, Ill. (Air Rescue Hq from Orlando AFB, Fla.): Hq Air Rescue Service	42,000 square feet	672
Command total		1,593

Projects included in this program resulting from the consolidation of Air Force missions—Continued

	Quantity	Cost (thousands)
STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND		
Barksdale AFB, Bossier City, La. (B-52 Sq from Dow AFB, Maine):		
Deflector Blast	1,652 square feet	$62
Readiness Crew	100 men	534
Sq Ops	26,000 square feet	193
Auto Maint Shop	8,750 square feet	157
Shop Refuel Vehicle	3,200 square feet	98
Storage Base Dem/Water	595 barrels	11
Dorm AM	800 men	1,600
OQ	48 men	360
Total		3,015
Carswell AFB, Fort Worth, Tex. (B-52 Sq from Barksdale AFB, La.):		
Deflector Blast	15 each	138
Hydrant Fuel Avfuel	8 operating locations	99
Readiness Crew	70 men	430
Total		667
March AFB, Riverside, Calif. (B-52 Sq from Glasgow AFB, Mont.):		
Corrosion Control	4,540 square yards	56
Readiness Crew	100 men	565
Maint Dock Lg A/C	1 each	479
Dorm AM	200 men	400
Total		1,500
Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebr. (High altitude training from Lincoln AFB, Nebr.): High Altitude Training	4,110 square feet	30
Command total		5,212
Total		35,019

PRIORITY OF THE PROJECTS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF MISSIONS

Each of the projects in this program related to the consolidation of Air Force units is extremely critical to the specific operation it supports. Because of this fact, there is no relative priority between the items. They are all among the highest priority construction requirements contained in our fiscal year 1966 military construction program. The provision of these facilities is essential if we are to realize the full cost savings and benefits of the unit consolidation.

Senator ELLENDER. What will become of the facilities you now have at Yokota that were used before you decided——

Colonel FENLON. At Tachikawa you mean.

Senator ELLENDER (continuing). You were going to move?

Colonel FENLON. We are putting the freight handling in at Yokota.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Colonel FENLON. We will still use the depot and storage facilities at Tachikawa. We will just not be handling the airfreight, the jet airfreight through Tachikawa.

Senator ELLENDER. But you are going to have two installations.

Colonel FENLON. We have both installations, sir, yes. Yokota also has a tactical mission in addition.

Senator ELLENDER. Will you have any surplus at this new installation or the place from which you are——

General CURTIN. The basic question Senator, was whether to build this facility at Tachikawa or at Yokota. It would have bad to have been built in either event.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, I understand, but you are building a new one which will entail more administration, more expenses doubtless.

General CURTIN. The MATS function itself which this will support will all be at Yokota. Freight handling and freight unloading will continue for the other aircraft at Tachikawa. Our original hope was to combine these functions, but because of the extension of the runway problem, it is not possible.

Senator ELLENDER. There is no question of abandonment then of any of these?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. One other question on that. Is this type of facility that you are coming along with now, is that going to be compatible for not only the 141 but for the C–5A when we get that into the inventory?

Colonel FENLON. Very definitely, sir. It will just actually make this requirement for mechanization even stronger.

Senator CANNON. Very good.

Senator STENNIS. That is the new big cargo carrier.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, this is very helpful to us. I like the way you are presenting it.

Senator Inouye, will you resume your questioning?

Senator INOUYE. I just want to know the reason for the difference in cost between Travis and Tachikawa.

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir. Although the facilities have approximately the same scope, there are two factors which tend to increase the cost of the Yokota facility. First it is an entirely new building. The one at Travis is an addition to an existing building where we can utilize certain portions of the existing facility to reduce costs.

Secondly, we are paying a certain amount of money additionally in Yokota to minimize the foreign exchange problem; in other words, gold flow. You will find this characteristic of most of our oversea projects. We buy U.S. materials. We do everything possible to minimize the foreign exchange.

Actually this prices out at about $10.50 per square foot for the Travis facility as opposed to about $13.50 at Yokota.

Senator STENNIS. Will you gentlemen excuse me a moment?

AIRCRAFT WEAPONS CALIBRATION SHELTERS

Colonel FENLON. The next repetitive item is aircraft weapons calibration shelters. We have two designs. We have an open shelter in the warmer climate areas. The weapon control systems of our modern fighters, of course, electronic as they are, require maintenance and calibration under cover away from the elements such as the wind and the rain, and this is basically what we are doing in this shelter. We are operating the black box maintenance and we are at the same time calibrating our weapons even down to such things as our firing in our pods on a 1,000-inch range and so forth in the calibration shelters. We have five of these projects located as follows:

One at Mountain Home, one at Myrtle Beach, and then three in the USAFE area in Europe—one at Aviano, Italy, at Bitburg in Germany, and Hahn in Germany. These would all be in support of the F–4.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Two variations of design are used. One is an open shelter for warm climate. The second variation provides a closed facility necessary for cold climates.

The aircraft weapons calibration shelter will provide space for scheduled and unscheduled weapon control systems maintenance checkout, calibration, and harmonization. Complexity and installed location of the weapon control systems requires protection from the elements. During maintenance and inspection, to include harmonization and calibration of the weapons control system, the greater portion of the precision electronic components of the system must be uncovered. This dictates the need for protection from moisture, dust, and/or wind damage. Many of the calibration and alinement procedures require that the aircraft be jacked and leveled. A boresight target is required in conjunction with the calibration and alinement procedures.

This target is placed a minimum of 1,000 inches (83 feet 4 inches) in front of the aircraft. Additionally, the use of test equipment to simulate target distances requires placement of a signal generator in front of the aircraft. An area 350 feet out and 50° either side of aircraft centerline must be restricted to prevent possible injury to personnel and/or equipment from radiation effect. This phase of operation cannot be performed on ramps or taxiways because of the danger of the aircraft being blown off jacks or damage to armament doors and bays caused by external winds. The requirement for electrical marriage of the many components requires maintenance within the installed environment. All of the electronic equipment is installed in electronic bays of the aircraft. Access to this equipment is gained through panels and electronic bays on the fuselage. Centralization of this equipment in the aircraft reduces the amount of covered space required to insure protection from direct exposure to the elements during extensive periods. To insure operational readiness of the equipment in accordance with design specifications, it is necessary to open the electronic bays for extended periods of time. In unsatisfactory climatic conditions, exposure to the elements makes it impossible to maintain the system's effectiveness.

Aircraft weapons calibration shelters

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
SAC, Mountain Home, Idaho	4,372	$122,000
TAC, Myrtle Beach, S.C.	6,400	147,000
USAFE:		
Aviano, Italy	1,850	69,000
Bitburg, Germany	4,000	104,000
Hahn, Germany	12,450	350,000
Total, 5 projects		792,000

Senator CANNON. You have no comparable facility there now.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. What are you doing for calibration at the present time?

Colonel FENLON. I believe that we have some calibration, but not to the degree that we require with the number of assigned aircraft.

Colonel WOOD. These are all associated with new missions at these locations that were not there previously. This is all new F–4 deployment.

Senator ELLENDER. Are any of these being constructed in France?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; not in this group.

Senator ELLENDER. They are all in Germany.

Colonel FENLON. All in Germany except for one in Italy, sir.

Senator CANNON. The predecessors of the F–4 had a requirement for calibration there. What I am trying to find out is what you use, what facilities did you use? The F–4 is just a successor to something else.

Colonel WOOD. Basically the aircraft that is being replaced is the F–100 which did not have the sophisticated fire control system, and

therefore we did not have a requirement for calibration. It was just a ranging radar, and therefore we did not have this calibration requirement which we have on the F–4 for the sophisticated fire control system. That is basically the reason for it, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

AIRCRAFT ENGINE INSPECTION AND REPAIR

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, sir, is "Aircraft engine inspection and repair." Of course this is required for the normal function of maintenance on aircraft engines involved normally in periodic inspection, tear down and reassembly of the engines, and compliance with tech order requirements where we have to do modifications on the engines.

For an example of the use of these facilities, a base having say 15 B–52's and 10 KC–135's would have an average of 27 engines a month going through this facility. Another thing that has caused an increased requirement in some instances is going to the F–4C where we have double the amount of engines that we would have had with the previous tactical fighter squadron, and thus the greater workload in engine inspection and repair.

We have four new installations. They are at Peterson Field, which we discussed yesterday, in Colorado; Aviano in Italy; Cigli Air Force Base in Turkey; Incirlik Air Force Base in Turkey; and then we have two additions—one at Myrtle Beach in the Carolinas and one at Hahn in Germany, and an alteration that is at Misawa in Japan.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Engines are removed from aircraft for the following reasons: correction of a malfunction; periodic inspection; and/or for accomplishment of time compliance technical orders. New engines are delivered unassembled and consequently must be builtup in the engine shop. For example, 27 engines are normally processed through the engine shop each month for a 15 B–52/10 KC–135 mission. Upon completion of the maintenance or buildup of the engines they are tested and then stored ready for immediate placement on aircraft. If required repairs are too extensive to be performed at base level, then accessories are removed and the engines are shipped to a depot.

Aircraft engine inspection and repair shops

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ADC, Ent, Colo	15,640	$246
TAC, Myrtle Beach, S.C. (addition)	8,532	147
USAFE:		
Aviano, Italy	11,020	170
Cigli, Turkey	11,020	274
Hahn, Germany (addition)	9,065	196
Incirlik, Turkey	11,020	274
PACAF: Misawa, Japan (alterations)	24,609	27
Total, 7 projects		1,334

Senator CANNON. This one at Ent, is that to take care of those T–29's and T–33's?

Colonel FENLON. That was the basic part of the requirement, but it will handle the entire load there when it is complete, but it was brought about by the increase in T–33's at Peterson.

Senator CANNON. What happens to the facility that you have at Ent now?

Colonel FENLON. I believe the facility there is inadequate.

Senator CANNON. But you show this as a new facility.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And you do have a facility there now that is handling the support aircraft that are there at the present time.

Colonel WOOD. The existing facility is a 10,000-square-foot temporary building. We felt with this additional workload this was the time to replace this complete facility because it was not expandable. It is an old building. So the 15,640 square feet we are asking for here is a new complete facility to take care of the total workload, but the basic reason for doing it at this time was because of the almost doubling of the workload caused by these new airplanes. The existing facility would be demolished.

Senator CANNON. You will demolish the existing facility there.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And your contention is that you do not have enough capacity in that to handle this additional load?

Colonel WOOD. That is right, sir, plus the fact that it is an old building and should be replaced.

Senator CANNON. What about this addition at Myrtle Beach? Are you adding to the mission at Myrtle? Myrtle Beach has quite a bit of activity there, and I assume that you have that type of facilities available there.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. This is a change in mission to the F–4C again from F–100's where we double the number of engines, the F–100 being a single engine and the F–4C being a dual engine aircraft so that this addition is related to that increase in workload by the two-engine aircraft.

Senator CANNON. Can we expect that every time you locate an F–4 unit on a base, that you are going to say "Our workload has double because these have two engines where was only one before, and therefore we have to double all of our facilities to take care of engine maintenance and repair"?

Colonel WOOD. We have already started this program in previous years and have done essentially this, although it does not amount to a doubling. It actually is an increase of about 50 percent. We do get a good percentage of double utilization. We do have to have extra maintenance bays, but it is going from about 20,000 square feet for the F–100 wing to about 30,000 square feet total for the F–4C wings. It is about a 50-percent increase, and we have done this at several bases already and will continue to do so as we integrate the F–4C, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What about these next five. Aviano, Cigli, Hahn, Incirlik, and Misawa. Will you address yourself to those bases to show what the increase is and what is being done with the old facilities?

Colonel WOOD. All right, sir.

At Aviano they are converting the squadron there to F–4C aircraft. Presently they are doing maintenance in a portion of the hangar facility on the F–100 aircraft that are presently there. This, of course, is a makeshift operation with no real facilities. They are just using the hangar floor.

We felt at the time they put the F–4C's in there this was the time to give them an adequate engine inspection and repair shop, so this is a replacement of the hangar space that they are now using which will be used for aircraft maintenance when they move the engine activities out of there.

Senator CANNON. But this is a complete unit.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So this would be in addition to what you have there now, and you would use that for what; normal aircraft maintenance?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; the hangar space will be used for aircraft maintenance for the F–4C aircraft which are moving in there.

Senator CANNON. Is that same situation true at Cigli?

Colonel WOOD. Basically the same situation is true at Cigli and Incirlik, new aircraft being assigned there, replacing the F–100's, and they are using makeshift space now in both cases.

Senator CANNON. And Hahn, is that addition for the same reason?

Colonel WOOD. At Hahn it is the F–4C again, replacing of 100 aircraft.

Senator CANNON. So all of these bases where you are asking for these requests are where you now have F–100's and you expect to replace them with the F–4C's?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What about Misawa?

Colonel WOOD. At Misawa this is just a small item for improving the electrical power and some minor alteration work in an existing facility. It is no increase in scope at all. It is just some minor work within the existing facility to modernize it.

Senator ELLENDER. Let's talk about the facility you are going to level in Colorado.

Colonel FENLON. Peterson Field, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. When was that constructed, do you know? In other words, why can you not use it now? Why can you not add to it rather than destroy it?

Colonel FENLON. That building was built in 1929, sir, and it is impossible to expand it by virtue of the siting, plus it is in rather poor repair and condition at this point.

Senator ELLENDER. You are using it now?

Colonel FENLON. We have been using it, yes, sir.

Colonel WOOD. The building does not have an overhead crane, adequate storage areas, or any washing facilities for the engine which we do require on the jet engines, and is basically inadequate for the job that has to be done.

Senator CANNON. All right.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE DOCKS

Colonel FENLON. Our next repetitive item, sir, is a total look at maintenance docks for aircraft. We have in the large aircraft docks, four new ones, one addition and one alteration. These are in conjunction with the assignment of C–141 or the deployment of C–141 aircraft to the units.

As depicted here, symbolically this type of hangar would cover the fuselage and wing area. We also have several of the fuel main-

tenance docks. These are in connection with rather hazardous activities, and we must provide in these docks vapor detection and warning systems and fuel and vapor trench and emergency exhaust systems in the hangar while we are working on the fuel cells. The docks that we are talking about here are covered on page 19, Mr. Chairman. I can go through each of them if you would like.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

These facilities are preengineered steel frame, metal sided structures which provide the necessary maintenance cover for the fuselage and wing sections of aircraft in the most economical method available.

The docks in the current program are mostly for MATS C–141 aircraft. These requirements include space for fuel system work where no existing facilities exist for this function.

Fuel system maintenance is inherently a dangerous function due to the presence of fuel and explosive vapors. It cannot be performed satisfactorily on an open ramp since the system is exposed to contamination by blowing dirt, and necessary temperatures essential to proper sealant curing cannot be maintained. The fuel system maintenance dock is specifically designed to eliminate many of the potential hazards associated with fuel systems maintenance.

Special features incorporated into the design of this structure include: Vapor detection and warning system; fuel and vapor collection trench and emergency exhaust system; air handling units for each wing to provide for heating, cooling, and ventilating for purging, working in, and curing sealants in wing tanks.

Aircraft maintenance docks

Command and installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
ADC: McChord, Wash. (fuel system)	1	$530
AFLC:		
Robins, Ga. (large)	2	907
Robins, Ga. (addition, large)	[1] 10,434	205
Tinker, Okla. (fuel system)	1	428
MATS:		
McGuire, N.J. (large)	1	431
McGuire, N.J. (fuel system)	1	100
Travis, Calif. (large)	5	2,098
Travis, Calif. (alternate, large)	1	38
SAC: March, Calif. (large)	1	479
MATS (O/S): Prestwick, England (large)	1	626
PACAF:		
Hickam, Hawaii (fuel system)	1	517
Hickam, Hawaii (medical)	1	300
Total, 12 projects		6,659

[1] Square feet.

Senator CANNON. You might just go through them briefly.

Colonel FENLON. At McChord we have a fuel cell dock, one of the new ones. This is in connection with the C–141. At Robins Air Force Base, Ga., we have two new large docks, and an addition to an existing large dock.

At Tinker Air Force Base in Oklahoma we have a fuel systems dock. McGuire in New Jersey, one large dock and also a fuel system dock.

We have a large dock at Travis in California, and we are altering another large dock at Travis. March Air Force Base we have one large dock. We have a medium dock at Prestwick in Scotland for MATS.

Senator CANNON. What is the purpose of that dock? That is not in connection with your 141 program, is it?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, this is a medium dock.

Colonel WOOD. The basic requirement for this dock is to support C–130 aircraft that are being assigned to Prestwick. They are recovery squadron aircraft, rescue and surveillance operations in that area of the world.

Senator CANNON. Do you not have any docks at Prestwick now?

Colonel WOOD. Nothing that will take the C–130 aircraft. The only hangars we are using there are hangars that we have been using that actually belong to the British, and none of them are large enough to house the C–130. We also expect to use this dock for the aircraft that have to get into Prestwick that MATS aircraft from time to time do have to be maintained there, but the basic requirement is for the permanently assigned C–130 unit which is an air recovery mission.

Senator ELLENDER. Under what conditions are you building that at Prestwick? Are you furnished the land and the facilities used there now?

Colonel WOOD. The land is there, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you have any contribution from Scotland?

General CURTIN. The United Kingdom furnishes us, under the base rights agreement, the underlying real estate, that is their basic requirement, and any existing facilities that they can make available to us. Any new facilities that we require for our use are provided by the United States.

Senator ELLENDER. And after you get through using them, what becomes of those?

General CURTIN. After we get through using them, it becomes a matter of residual value and final negotiations between the two Governments. On termination of our use, we turn the facility over to the United Kingdom after a joint inspection and documentation. This is retained in the field until our final stay in England is terminated at which time it would be subject to Government level negotiations.

Senator ELLENDER. The reason why I asked that, I can well remember in that huge base we had south of Glasgow—what was the name of it——

General CURTIN. Are you thinking of Burton Wood Depot?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes. We were building a lot of houses there. We had not completed the building before we turned them all over to the British. We had no use for them. Are you certain that this is going to be used for sufficient time to warrant our building this?

General CURTIN. It is the present Air Force view that we will be in Prestwick for a considerable period of time; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. That was the view of the Air Force in respect to the big one we had at Burtonwood, but within 6 or 8 months after my last visit there it was abandoned, after all expenditures were made there, and why, I do not know.

Senator STENNIS. I think the Senator has raised a mighty serious question, gentlemen, but this Prestwick is and has been since the end of World War II your main operation of its kind, has it not, over that route?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Prestwick, as Colonel Wood has said, is a permanent location for a rescue unit, has been there, and will continue to be there for an indefinite period in the future. It is also the prime, you might say, weather alternate for all of the MATS and other air traffic like the North Atlantic route. It receives a lot of traffic. We will

be there with the rescue unit, and the facility, as you said, is for conversion of the unit. It has been flying C–54-type aircraft. We are now going to the HC–130.

Senator CANNON. One other question, Mr. Chairman.

How do you account for the fact that your medium unit at Prestwick costs a little more than twice the amount of your medium unit at Hickam? Those should be standard designs; they should be the same size. I cannot understand your paying $626,000 for it in Prestwick and $300,000 in Hickam, because normally we think of Hickam as a high cost area.

General CURTIN. We will have research that.

Colonel REILLY. It is primarily due, sir, to the higher cost factor in the northern Scotland area.

Senator CANNON. The cost factor would not be double what it is in Honolulu, would it? I thought Honolulu was about as high as we had any place.

Colonel WOOD. I think that it is a mistake on this piece of paper. This actually is a large dock. I would like them to check it.

Colonel REILLY. Yes.

Colonel WOOD. That is my understanding, it is a large dock instead of a medium dock.

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir; I can confirm that. Prestwick is a large dock whereas Hickam is a medium dock.

Senator CANNON. It shows medium here. That is why I raised the question.

Colonel FENLON. Sorry, sir. It will be corrected on the material to be inserted in the record.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, proceed, gentlemen, to the next item.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Colonel FENLON. The next item, sir, is "Automotive maintenance shops." Sometimes there is a little misunderstanding on maintenance shops. We think of the maintenance of only sedans and trucks, but virtually all vehicles have to be maintained in this, and the predominant vehicles or 90 percent of our vehicles are special-purpose vehicles. They do require special facilities for the maintenance and daily upkeep of these vehicles.

We have here four new ones and three editions, a total of seven projects at $2,152,000.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The title, "Automotive maintenance shop," is descriptive of the functions accomplished in the building, but it can be misleading without a full understanding of the fact that most of the equipment maintained consists of special types of motor vehicles other than sedans and trucks.

The automotive maintenance shop is required for maintenance of virtually all vehicles assigned to an Air Force base. It provides the covered area necessary for inspection, general repair, replacement of major assemblies, lubrication, painting, welding, upholstery, minor parts, fabrication, etc.

Of about 130,000 vehicles in the Air Force fleet only one-third are of the general purpose commercial type such as sedans, station wagons, pickup trucks, etc. The majority of the Air Force fleet consists of special-purpose-type vehicles such as crash firetrucks, aircraft towing tractors, vacuum runway and apron sweepers, snowplows, etc., many of which are specifically designed to Air Force standards for peculiar requirements and for which commercial maintenance capability is not available on local basis. The majority of the parts for this equipment must

also be supplied through Air Force channels. Maintenance support for the majority of our vehicles requires special analyzers and shop equipment and the responsible mechanics must have extensive training at factory and service schools to master the specialized maintenance techniques. The special-purpose-type vehicles represent approximately 90 percent of the maintenance workload due primarily to their complex electrical, pneumatic, and hydraulic systems. The O–11B crash firetruck, for example, is nearly as complex as an aircraft and almost as difficult to maintain. The space requirements for automotive maintenance shops vary, according to the number and type of vehicles assigned to a particular base.

Auto maintenance shops

[Dollars in thousands]

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
MATS, McGuire, N.J (additional)	5,500	$125
SAC:		
Blytheville, Ark	19,720	368
Barksdale, La. (additional)	8,750	157
USAFE, Cigli, Turkey (additional)	8,000	101
ADC, Otis, Mass. (replacement)		700
AAC, North River, Alaska (replacement)	1,950	135
TAC, MacDill, Fla. (replacement)	33,000	566
Total, 7 projects		2,152

Senator STENNIS. You had better enlarge on that. You have a replacement for MacDill. That is over a half-million dollars. What are you using now? Why can you not continue to use it? You had better develop that some.

Colonel WOOD. Mr. Chairman, at MacDill Air Force Base we have not done anything to improve their automotive maintenance facilities since World War II, so they are operating with old wooden buildings that should have been replaced, and we have not done it in the past because the status of the base has been somewhat insecure. Now that we have got a firm mission in there, we have to do something about the automotive maintenance facilities there. This is a complete replacement for everything that they have there now, and it is a brandnew facility, their complete automotive maintenance function in this facility.

Senator STENNIS. This is in Florida.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What else is there in the bill for MacDill?

General CURTIN. There is a considerable dormitory replacement program down there. I think the total amount is $8 million, Mr. Chairman, and there is a headquarters for STRICOM also in the bill which is a large item.

Senator STENNIS. I did not get that last.

General CURTIN. For Strike Command, the Joint Command Army-Navy-Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Are you moving something in here from something else?

General CURTIN. There have been new fighter missions and the Strike Command Headquarters was added 2 or 3 years ago on a temporary basis. It is now occupying two or three converted dormitories, which are required for other uses.

Senator STENNIS. This was put in when the Cuba matter came up?

General CURTIN. Associated with that, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. $9,679,000 of new money for MacDill this year. You have a $700,000 replacement for Otis, also. You had better develop that a little further.

Colonel WOOD. This again, Mr. Chairman, is a complete replacement of the automotive maintenance facilities they have there. Again they have been operating with what was built there in World War II, and it has been gradually deteriorating, so this will provide a complete facility for the large number of vehicles they have at Otis.

I visited there about 3 weeks ago and saw what they have and also in very poor shape. It needs to be replaced.

Senator STENNIS. That is a lot of money just for a shop to repair automobiles or motor vehicles at least. Does this include any of the equipment, and, if not, how much is the equipment going to cost?

Colonel WOOD. We have the equipment required except in the case of the hoist that will be part of this facility. Those are included in the costs of the facility. The other equipment—dynamometers and tools and so forth—are available now. They are there. But there is no other equipment cost associated with this.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to use your old equipment except for the hoist?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And the hoist cost is included in the building?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much money are you going to be able to save in the operations because of this new building?

Colonel WOOD. I would not like to say we are going to save a lot of money with this. I think we are going to be able to maintain our vehicles the way we should be maintaining them.

Senator STENNIS. You do not have an estimate on any savings.

Colonel WOOD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else on this one?

All right, proceed.

HEATED AUTOMOTIVE STORAGE

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, is auto storage facility. This is a garage-like structure. It is used for storage of emergency and special-purpose vehicles. Most of these are in our northern remote sites where we have low temperatures and heavy snow. One is located at Cape Lisburne, one at Kotzebue, one at Barter Island, and one at Saglek. These are all up in Alaska, except for Saglek in Newfoundland.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The automotive storage facility is a garage-like structure required to house and protect emergency and special-purpose vehicles from subzero temperatures, intense winds, and heavy snows. Only those vehicles which will be required for urgent use on short notice are provided this type of protection. When parked in the open during severe weather conditions, these vehicles are not immediately available for use. Vehicles in this urgent use category are those used in direct maintenance tasks on mission equipment, snow removal from airfields and roads, and transportation of mission personnel and supplies. When

exposed to the subzero cold and heavy snows it takes up to 2 hours to prepare these vehicles for use. Head bolt heaters are used in many areas, however they are not sufficient in the most severe areas and do not provide the immediate response required.

Heated automotive storage

[Dollars in thousands]

Command and installation	Scope [1] (square feet)	Amount
AAC:		
Cape Lisburne, Alaska (replacement)	1,408	$138
Kotzebue, Alaska (replacement)	1,024	91
A.C. & S.: Barter Island, Alaska	4,608	388
ADO: Saglek, Canada	4,220	145
	500	26
Total, 5 projects		788

[1] Square feet.

Senator STENNIS. All in Alaska?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this for the men or for vehicles?

Colonel FENLON. It is for the vehicles.

Senator STENNIS. Who is going to be most helped? What is it most essential for?

Colonel FENLON. These vehicles in many cases, sir, are needed to actually keep these people from being totally snowed in. They are snowplows and heavy maintenance trucks, and without this facility and the capability to be able to start them up and move out, they can actually get isolated for considerable periods of time.

Senator STENNIS. Are these the communications centers where we have so many things located out on those little peninsulas?

Colonel FENLON. They are communications and A.C. & W., sir. I can go through and identify each.

Senator STENNIS. I think the men that stay up there in those places deserve a lot of credit. We have to protect them. But just as a country lawyer, it looks as if you are overbuilt on your communications and support. I do not see how you can possibly use them.

All of these are in Alaska.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And you have a 2½ cost-ratio compared to the United States.

Colonel FENLON. Or more, in some cases.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

REFUELING VEHICLE SHOPS

Colonel FENLON. Our next item covers refueling vehicle shops. We cannot repair our refueling vehicles in our normal maintenance shops. Before we could do that, we would have to depurge the entire system, which can take up to 24 hours, to be able to take one of these vehicles into a regular shop that was not equipped to specially handle them. We do require special equipment in this building such as forced ven-

tilation and exhaust systems, explosive-proof fixtures, and so forth when we are operating and working on these types of vehicles. We have 11 of these that are new, and we have 1 alteration for a total of $1,131,000.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The refueling vehicle shop provides a safe area with a forced ventilation and exhaust system and explosion-proof electrical fixtures for maintenance of engines, pumps, hoses, segregators, strainers, and other items pertaining to refueling vehicles. Refueling vehicles cannot be repaired in regular maintenance shops unless they have been previously purged, a process requiring about 24 hours of constant steam cleaning plus the wastage of a certain amount of fuel per vehicle. Such a process each month in order to inspect the vehicle is impractical and wasteful. Any attempt to perform this work outside would result in fuel contamination and thereby generate aircraft accidents. The Air Force is continuously striving for pure fuel through a constant high degree of quality control in all areas of fuel handling. Contamination of filters and separators when opened in elements of weather is obvious.

Refueling vehicle shops

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
ADC:		
Richard-Gebaur, Mo.	1,920	$104,000
Selfridge, Mich.	1,920	75,000
Sondrestrom Grnld. (alternate)	4,000	50,000
USAFE: Cigli, Turkey	2,560	85,000
ATC:		
Mather, Calif. (replacement)	2,560	111,000
Williams, Ariz. (replacement)	2,560	106,000
SAC:		
Barksdale, La.	3,200	98,000
Homestead, Fla.	3,840	129,000
Plattsburgh, N.Y.	2,560	126,000
USAFSO: Howard, C.Z.	1,920	92,000
TAC: Shaw, S.C. (replacement)	2,560	87,000
PACAF: Kunsan, Korea (replacement)	1,920	68,000
Total, 12 projects		1,131,000

Senator STENNIS. How do you do that work now, Colonel?

Colonel FENLON. In many cases we are having to do it outdoors, sir, and of course this creates a problem in contamination of fuel, and this is again one of our approaches to getting a pure fuel system for our jet aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. How many of these are abroad? Count them up. I notice some but I do not know where they are located.

Colonel FENLON. Three, sir, one in Turkey, one down in the Canal Zone, and one over in South Korea, at Kunsan.

Senator ELLENDER. Which is in the Canal Zone?

Colonel FENLON. Howard Air Force Base.

Senator ELLENDER. What is that, Cigli?

Colonel FENLON. That is in Turkey, sir. Sondrestrom is in Greenland.

Senator STENNIS. It seems to me in a mild climate like the Canal Zone you would not have to build a whole house just to work on one particular kind of vehicle.

Colonel FENLON. Well, you do have the rainy season down there, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, is ground support equipment. This is the type of equipment used in support of our aircraft on the ramp. Back in the early 1950's we had rather simple systems. We had some small generators and battery carts and so forth. With the advent of the Century-type aircraft, the latest series of fighters and larger aircraft, we now have quite a bit more complicated equipment to maintain and operate. Some of the gas turbine engines which we talked about yesterday in the depots we have to maintain on the bases, complex electrical regulators and some high pressure hydraulic systems. These are all mobile pieces of equipment that are in support of the aircraft when they are on the ground for starting and for maintenance. We have six new and two additions.

(The following information was subsequently furnished.)

In the early 1950's ground support equipment consisted of relatively simple mechanical systems such as small generators, battery carts, tow bars, and crew chief stands. With the advent of the Century-series fighters, high-performance bombers, tanker aircraft, and new cargo aircraft, the necessary ground support equipment has increased in number, size, and complexity.

Present day ground support includes features such as gas turbine engines, complex electrical regulators, and extremely high pressure hydraulic systems. The gas turbine engines are similar to those used to power the aircraft and they require similar skills and equipment for maintenance. Ground support has necessarily become complex to meet the demands of the weapon system it supports. For example, fighter aircraft in use today have radio and electronic equipment comparable in power requirements and complexity to 100 radios and 100 television sets. One gas turbine powered generator must furnish continuous stable power for this aircraft during the time that maintenance is being accomplished.

The size of the ground support equipment shops is based on the number and types of pieces of equipment programed to be assigned to the using organization. Each piece of power ground equipment receives periodic inspections and preventive maintenance similar to aircraft.

Ground support equipment facilities

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
ADC:		
Ent, Colo	5,475	$122
Kingsley, Oreg	4,910	111
ATC: Vance, Okla	5,475	136
AFLC: Tinker, Okla. (replacement)	5,475	129
SAC:		
Minot, N. Dak	4,100	64
Turner, Ga. (replacement)	5,475	119
TAC:		
MacDill, Fla. (addition)	7,707	167
Myrtle Beach, S.C. (addition)	5,475	117
Total, 8 projects		965

Senator STENNIS. What page is that on?

Colonel FENLON. That is on page 27, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right; if there are no other questions you may go ahead.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. The next item covers our medical facilities. As was discussed yesterday and previously with the committees, we have two composite medical facilities new, and we have additions to some eight, and of course this is the change in the approach to medical care in the Air Force going from the old hospital, pure hospital bed, to the outpatient type of treatment which requires an expansion of the clinics, laboratories, and related facilities. We do have dispensaries. Of course these are where we have a small base or a base that is located adjacent to a larger medical facility and therefore can utilize it in addition to the base itself.

We also have some dental clinics, two new dental clinics and one addition, a total of $16,742,000 in this bill.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The medical program is composed of: Two replacement composite medical facilities, major additions to eight existing facilities which are inadequate, one new dispensary, additions to two dispensaries which are undersized, one dispensary conversion, two new dental clinics, one dental clinic addition, and one aero medical evacuation patient holding facility.

The base medical service on a typical Air Force base is housed in a structure which we call a composite medical facility. This building normally contains all of the various medical, dental, and ancillary medical support types of services which are to be found scattered throughout any civilian community. The Air Force houses these various services within one structure to conserve manpower, i.e., one receptionist rather than one per doctor's office or clinic as in civilian practice; to conserve on construction funds, i.e., one patients' waiting area rather than one reception room per doctor's office or clinic, and to conserve on material, i.e., one stock of drugs rather than the same drugs on the shelves of the several drug stores scattered throughout the civilian community. Some of the persons housed in the base composite medical facility who are not housed in the civilian community hospital who are not often thought of when attempting to compare these two facilities are: the civilian airline medical examiner represented by our flight surgeon, the civilian dental laboratory represented by our area prosthetic laboratory, the public health officer represented by our preventive medicine officer, the medical supply wholesale jobber, and the hospital purchasing officer represented by our medical supply officer.

Dispensaries are programed for those Air Force installations which are too small to justify a composite medical facility. Dispensaries are also programed at those Air Force bases which are near enough to other medical facilities of sister services which are large enough to accommodate the Air Force workload. In each case, cross servicing between the three services has been formally coordinated prior to any request for the appropriation of construction funds. an on the site survey of civilian medical assets has been made and the number of beds as well as the scope have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

The facilities in this program are not standard designs which have been made for many Air Force bases. Each one has been individually tailored to fit all known programing requirements for that particular Air Force base. This has been accomplished through the use of a basis for design and a program for design. This, in effect, is a translation of medical procedures and workloads into floorspace requirements. This approach insures that the medical capabilities authorized in the program will be adequate in size, without oversizing, and specifically tailored to the individual specialty workload of the base. Flexibility in design is emphasized to accommodate minor changes in mission and programs.

Medical facilities

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
COMPOSITE MEDICAL FACILITY		
SAC:		
Davis Monthan, Ariz. (addition)	45,578	$1,233
Beale, Calif. (addition)	30,054	842
Blytheville, Ark. (addition)	28,804	761
Bunker Hill, Ind. (addition)	23,935	607
Turner, Ga. (replacement)	75,529	2,443
USAFE: Ankara, Turkey (replacement)	68,964	2,301
AFSC: Edwards, Calif. (addition)	29,588	893
TAC: Myrtle Beach, S.C. (addition)	20,970	439
PACAF: Clark, Philippines (addition)	86,423	2,809
AFLC: Wright Patterson, Ohio (addition)	77,695	2,509
Total, 10 projects		14,828
DENTAL CLINICS		
MATS: Travis, Calif.	4,261	170
TAC: McConnell, Kans. (addition)	2,100	60
ADC: McChord, Wash. (replacement)	9,380	360
Total, 3 projects		590
DISPENSARY		
USAFSS: 9H (addition)	12,103	284
MATS: Prestwick Scot (replacement)	8,647	327
AFSC: Eglin, Fla. (addition)	11,966	350
ATC: Buckley, Colo. (conversion)	932	14
Total, 4 projects		975
AEROMEDICAL EVACUATION		
TAC: Pope (replacement)	18,000	349
Total, 1 project		349
Total, 18 projects		16,742

Senator STENNIS. Suppose you start with your first one, Davis-Monthan, one of your SAC bases, $1,233,000 for an addition.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Discuss that more in detail. We will come to this again, I know, but on these large items, let us get an idea of what you are proposing.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; I would like to ask Colonel Jarboe to discuss that.

Senator STENNIS. You have another addition for $2.8 million. That is at Clark Air Force Base. That is in——

General CURTIN. The Philippines.

Senator STENNIS. I remember some time back we left it out one year, about 1957 or 1958, and I went by there to see the hospital you were using, and you could take a stick and just push it through the wall most anywhere you wanted to. I came back and we put that at the top of the list the next year.

Now, you require $2.8 million for an addition just a few years later?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is your justification on that?

Colonel JARBOE. Colonel Jarboe, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We had volumes of proof here about the need for the hospital, but as I recall, it did not cost but $3 or $4 million.

Now you are asking for this addition before the mortar gets dry hardly on your new one. What about that?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, this relates to the general buildup in southeast Asia, and specifically at Clark Air Force Base wherein the troop strength is almost double from the day we programed the original hospital, which was for 200 beds as you recall.

This $2.8 million addition gives us 70 additional beds. It also gives us more clinic and support facilities space, in addition to increasing the dental operating rooms by nine.

Related to the original cost—and I do not have that right at my fingertip, but I can provide it for you in a moment—actually the cost of a facility as related to beds can be misleading, I am sure as Colonel Carmichael brought out several times.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel JARBOE. The cost of building bed space is very inexpensive.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me just a minute, Colonel. I think that we sometimes have had a special hearing on these medical matters but I think it is more important now to go along with this general presentation.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We may take up some of these items further when we come to them. There is a replacement at Turner Air Force Base, $2.4 million. We will pass on to the next item.

General CURTIN. The cost of the Clark hospital, Mr. Chairman, was $4.1 million.

Senator STENNIS. It was?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE MAINTENANCE CONTROL FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Sir, our next repetitive item is seven projects for administrative wing maintenance control. With the advent of the more complex systems in our aircraft, it has called for a maximum effort in management control in the aircraft maintenance area. This is to interface the various phases of maintenance whether it be on the engines, the airframe itself, and so forth, and in total coordination with the operations people to maintain a maximum operational ready capability of the unit.

In this connection with the increased amount of complicated equipment, the press for operational ready aircraft, and a requirement for a minimum number of aircraft down for maintenance, this type of a management system has had to be put into effect, and the facility required is administrative in nature, but it is peculiar to this type of operation.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The complexity of weapons, and the need for economic merging of aircraft and missile inventory with fixed industrial shop and personnel resources requires maximum concentration of the staff elements of the chief maintenance. Such close proximity provides increased responsiveness and eliminates duplication of clerical and recordkeeping functions and reduces communications costs. These functions are: Maintenance control unit; supply liaison unit; quality control unit; aircraft maintenance standardization team. These units: (1) plan, develop, publish, and implement maintenance plans and procedures for effective

administration, supervision and direction of the aircraft/missile maintenance operation; (2) coordinate requirements with the director of operations to insure maximum utilization of maintenance resources in supporting the mission; (3) schedule and control all maintenance and repair of aircraft/missiles and component parts against the preplanned accomplishment to insure the maximum availability of safe, reliable, combat ready aircraft/missiles; (4) maintain current technical and management records essential to the planning and management of the maintenance program; (5) maintain quality control of production to insure that established standards are met and monitor condition of all equipments to preclude degradation of quality; (6) plan, schedule and direct the accomplishment of technical order compliances; (7) schedule and direct the accomplishment of quality inspections, and flight tests to identify and correct irregularities and establish procedures to prevent recurrence; (8) maintain the master files of technical data, drawings and microfilm authorized and used in the base mission; and (9) determine the proficiency level of technicians and arrange for and schedule necessary training.

Administrative wing maintenance control facilities

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
AFLC, Hill, Utah (ADC)	5,200	$118
AFSC, Holloman, N. Mex. (TAC) (alteration)	9,014	50
SAC, Blytheville, Ark. (addition)	2,360	44
TAC: Cannon, N. Mex	10,000	230
George, Calif.	20,000	463
Myrtle Beach, S.C. (addition)	4,000	80
PACAF, Kadena, Okinawa	8,225	163
Total, 7 projects		1,148

Senator STENNIS. Give us something on the cost of the equipment that will go with this system you are putting in.

Senator Cannon, will you ask some questions about this, so we can understand it?

Senator CANNON. Were you going to give this, Colonel?

Colonel WOOD. There is really not any equipment, special equipment for this operation except the communications system. The heart of this system is a communications system that gives us immediate response to all aircraft. We have vehicles on the base that are tied into this communications system which is the heart of this maintenance control system advising us of the status of the aircraft and what is needed at the aircraft and where a mechanic ought to go and what he should bring with him. So the only equipment associated with this is the communications equipment and the status boards which are very minor actually in nature.

It is basically a management administrative facility.

Senator CANNON. But you show, for example, at George Air Force Base a facility for almost a half million dollars. That is quite a bit of money for a wing administrative facility that is just for the purpose of keeping your status boards up to date.

Colonel WOOD. Actually, sir, it is a little more than that. As I said, the central activity here is to the actual control function which is the heart of the system, but we also have approximately, for each say TAC fighter wing as an example, around 125 people associated with this activity. There are a lot of other functions going on besides just the control function. We have inspectors and supply people, expediters and the chief of maintenance and his whole quality control staff is in this facility.

The one at George particularly is for two TAC fighter wings, F–4 wings. This is a complete replacement for the inadequate facilities they have now, and it takes care of two F–4 wings, the complete requirement at George Air Force Base.

They are now operating in World War II barracks buildings, wooden barracks buildings.

Senator CANNON. Do you need that type of a facility for an installation the size of Kadena where you show relatively small units? That shows the new unit.

Colonel WOOD. At Kadena?

Senator CANNON. Yes.

Colonel WOOD. This is for the F–105 wing which is stationed at Kadena, 75 F–105 aircraft.

Senator CANNON. And you have to have that complicated a system to control that size unit on your maintenance control data?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. Our whole combat readiness system is based on having this expedited management immediate response. In other words, this is how we keep our aircraft combat ready, such a high percentage, by having this kind of a quick response management system which requires this facility.

Senator CANNON. Yet on the other hand up at Hill where you have a depot with considerably more control requirement and maintenance and supervision, you have a much smaller unit and a much smaller cost.

Colonel WOOD. The one for Hill Air Force Base is for an ADC B–57 squadron.

Senator CANNON. I see.

Colonel WOOD. It is only a one-squadron operation.

Senator CANNON. This is not for the depot at all at Hill.

Colonel WOOD. No, sir, an ADC tenant.

Senator CANNON. Does the depot have a separate facility of its own there for control?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir, for the depot operations itself. This is rather extensive.

Senator CANNON. This is more of that pushbutton operation. It is a computer-type operation.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that gives us a picture of what you want here. Go to the next one, please.

DEPOT LOGISTICAL FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Sir, we have listed next the administrative logistical facilities. We have nine projects. Two are new, two are additions, and five are conversions. The conversions involve warehousing at the depots. In most cases this has been a long-range program coming up in the last few years in connection with the deskworkers. The logistics management activity connected with all our weapons systems in the Air Force, is handled at these depots. In many cases they have been operating in facilities that are just old warehouses and old World War II barracks, and all we are doing here is upgrading these facilities or providing new where we do not have facilities to convert.

These facilities will give better lighting, better ventilation, and control and a reduction in noise level.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The purpose of these facilities is to provide adequate administrative management space for the large number of deskworkers at Air Force Logistics Command bases. Adequate facilities are critically short at all locations. Many personnel are presently housed in inadequate, makeshift facilities such as open-bay warehouses, World War II barracks, space previously used for industrial operations, and small scattered areas intermingled with maintenance operations. Environmental conditions are well below the standards required for efficient administrative work. Makeshift lighting arrangements do not provide the illumination required (20- to 25-foot candles versus standard criteria of 30- to 50-foot candles). High noise levels interfere with the ability to communicate, induce fatigue, and affect concentration (70 decibels versus standard of 50 decibels). Ventilation, heating, and cooling systems are inadequate and thereby reduce productivity and employee morale.

The personnel for whom these facilities are requested are engaged in logistics management activities for all the weapon systems in the U.S. Air Force inventory. Functions involved are the overall management of procurement, supply, maintenance, and transportation requirements of worldwide Air Force logistics operations. Each year the management decisions for which these personnel are responsible involve several billion dollars, therefore, even a small improvement in efficiency by the provisions of adequate working conditions could result in a substantial dollar impact.

Depot logistical facilities

[Dollars in thousands]

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
AFLC:		
Hill, Utah	[1] 146,528	$1,865
Do	[1] 88,050	841
Kelly, Tex	[1] 40,000	328
Do	[1] 221,424	2,492
McClellan, Calif	55,400	1,129
Do	115,480	2,285
Robins, Ga	[1] 278,600	2,557
Tinker, Okla	[2] 94,185	1,452
Do	[2] 74,173	1,200
9 projects, total		14,149

[1] Conversion.
[2] Addition.

Senator STENNIS. Those five conversions are going to cost $8 million. What would they cost new? Can someone give us a round figure on that?

General CURTIN. It would cost new about two to two and a quarter times what we have programed here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Now, why do you have to have these two additions? Is it just a matter of space? You have to have more space?

General CURTIN. Sheer numbers of people that are involved. You are right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are those additions to be the same quality of work and type as the building you are adding to? Is it better or is it a makeshift job or what?

General CURTIN. No, sir. These will be standard construction, Mr. Chairman. They are not pretentious.

Senator STENNIS. How many square feet of working space? I do not know how much you are supposed to have.

General CURTIN. This overall program for the depot logistic facility, which is what we call the depot admin space, is programed on the basis of 145 square feet gross per person. After we take out the corridors and support areas this is about 100 square feet net per person. This is our objective in the program. It will vary widely from depot to depot depending on the individual case, but an average of about 60 to 70 percent of this space has been provided in upgraded or in new facilities.

The balance of the requirement is generally being met by crowding up in the existing facilities or using dispersed buildings around the base.

Senator STENNIS. These two new projects are both at the same base, are they not? McClellan——

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is $3.3 million.

Colonel FENLON. One of those, Mr. Chairman, is in support of the current mission. One is in support of the additional personnel that are going into that depot by virtue of the consolidation of the depots.

Senator STENNIS. They are going to McClellan from where?

General CURTIN. The bulk are coming from Brookley at Mobile, Ala., sir.

Senator STENNIS. Where is McClellan?

Colonel FENLON. Sacramento, Calif.

Senator ELLENDER. Do any of the expenses come about from the consolidations and changes that have been made and closings that were made that caused so much of a ruckus on Capitol Hill?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. There are five items that relate to this particular requirement. In response to Senator Cannon's question yesterday, we are preparing for the record a status summary of how we stood on these facilities in the original eight-depot configuration and a comparison of how it stands in the five-depot configuration. This will be furnished as soon as it is prepared.

Senator ELLENDER. To close one and then increase does not seem to add up.

General CURTIN. As we discussed yesterday, in this closure there is about $18 million involved in additional facilities for Logistics Command. These are facilities now to accommodate the consolidation from the eight depots to five depots, and the estimate of annual savings as a result of this—I think the figure used yesterday was $89 million a year once we effect the consolidation, which will be out in the 1969 time period.

Senator STENNIS. General, what is the advantage of moving this from Mobile, Ala., way out to Sacramento? What are the reasons given, just in your responsibility as an Air Force witness before this committee? What do you think about that?

General CURTIN. The whole basis of this study, as I have understood it and the data that I have seen, indicates that we are seeking to achieve a tighter knit materiel system throughout the Logistic Command and that this can be accommodated and still meet mission requirements on five bases instead of eight bases.

As evidenced by the cost studies that have been made, it is anticipated that when this is achieved, we will be making substantial savings.

Senator STENNIS. I never have been around when those savings were brought about, although I do not say you do not have any.

Senator CANNON. I was just going to comment, Mr. Chairman, that this is the sort of thing that we do not permit private companies to do under the antitrust laws that the Government is encouraging here. It does not seem quite reasonable.

I would like to ask the General to supply for the record a list of priorities on this particular item in the event that we determine to slow this process up a little bit.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, make note of the request.

(The information referred to follows:)

(Information requested will be found on p. 284.)

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

AIRMEN DORMITORIES

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is airmen dormitories. This is our requirement to house our assigned airmen. The factor that we use normally here in the United States is based on 45 percent of our assigned airmen strength. In the oversea area this would vary by virtue of the amount of housing, actually married people available and housing available. This is based on two to three men per room, giving a gross floor area of about 125 square foot per man, and a net living space not to exceed 72 square foot per man.

We have some 29 new or replacement modernization, and some 20 alteration and air-conditioning projects in upgrading these dormitories.

(The following information was subsequently furnished.)

New dormitory projects are requested in this program where sufficient facilities do not exist to house assigned airmen. At certain locations the projects requested are to replace old, deteriorated and unuseable structures. The facilities to be replaced are in some cases prefabricated type metal buildings with no integral sanitary facilities and in other cases are World War II wooden structures which are deteriorated to the point that they cannot be improved or rehabilitated.

The design for the modern dormitory is much changed from the familiar open bay barracks of World War II and before. There is a necessity for the Air Force to use a floor plan which will provide semiprivate room accommodations. On almost every type of installation there is a mission requirement for personnel to be on duty around the clock. The privacy afforded by the separate rooms permits people working on shifts to come and go without disturbing others who are sleeping. A standard definitive design is used for the construction of dormitories. This provides adequate latrine facilities, two- to three-man rooms and clothing storage space all within a gross floor area of 125 square feet per man. The net living space for each individual, after subtracting the public areas of the building, does not exceed 72 square feet. This building is constructed within the statutory limitation of $1,850 per man.

Computation of requirements for the dormitories in this program varies according to location depending upon whether dependents are permitted to accompany personnel assigned to the station. Normally in the United States where married personnel may live off base, a factor of 45 percent of the total authorized strength is used in keeping with our current marital rates. The requirement for dormitories is increased when off-base family housing is not available in sufficient quantity. The method of computation used for oversea installations is based upon the availability of family housing and varies according to location. Added to this is a small number of spaces for transient personnel established by experience and according to the mission of the base. The projects requested in this program represent the minimum essential number of spaces required in support of personnel assigned to the base.

Airmen dormitories

Command and installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
NEW		
ADC: Ent, Colo	200 men	$419
AFLC:		
Tinker, Okla. (MTC)	do	400
Wright Patterson, Ohio	do	400
AFSC:		
Ascension Island	61 men	310
Holloman, N. Mex. (TAC)	200 men	400
ATC: Chanute, Ill	600 men	1,226
AAC: Sparrevohn, Alaska	24 men	135
SAC:		
Barksdale, La	800 men	1,600
Grand Forks, N. Dak	200 men	416
TAC: Cannon, N. Mex	133 men	266
A.C. & W.: Cape Charles, Va	28 men	75
USAFE:		
Ankara, Turkey	432 men	758
Aviano, Italy	100 men	182
Incirlik, Turkey	200 men	374
Total, 14 projects		6,961
REPLACEMENT		
ADC: Hamilton, Calif	200 men	418
AFSC: Brooks, Tex	133 men	276
ATC:		
Mather, Calif	200 men	409
Sheppard, Tex	1,000 men	2,240
Williams, Ariz	200 men	396
AU: Gunter, Ala	do	400
MATS: Scott, Ill	400 men	850
PACAF:		
Clark, Philippines	do	805
Hickam, Hawaii	do	800
SAC:		
Davis, Monthan, Ariz. (TAC)	do	800
Malmstrom, Mont	200 men	400
March, Calif	do	400
Turner, Ga	400 men	788
TAC:		
Langley, Va	200 men	432
MacDill, Fla	800 men	1,600
Total, 15 projects		11,014
ALTERATION		
ADC:		
Hamilton, Calif	474 men	400
McChord, Wash	45 men	12
Tyndall, Fla	1,968 men	2,059
AFLC: Kelly, Tex	563 men	536
SAC: March, Calif	810 men	810
A.C. & W.:		
Fallon, Nev	36 men	23
Fort Fisher, N.C	30 men	30
Total, 7 projects		3,870
AIR CONDITIONING		
AFSC: Eglin, Fla	600-ton (1,602 men)	600
HQC: Andrews, Md	300-ton (750 men)	315
MATS:		
Charleston, S.C	560-ton (1,400 men)	490
Wake Island, Wake Island	35-ton (124 men)	42
SAC:		
Carswell, Tex	110-ton (346 men)	99
Mountain Home, Idaho	100,000 cubic feet (270 men)	49
TAC:		
England, La	175-ton (576 men)	242
Langley, Va	140-ton (800 men)	153
Luke, Ariz	120-ton (600 men)	120
Pope, N.C	120-ton (600 men)	126
Shaw, S.C	80-ton (398 men)	89
A.C. & W.:		
Cape Charles, Va	40-ton (93 men)	44
Roanoke Rapids, N.C	24-ton (80 men)	19
Total, 13 projects		2,388
Total, 49 projects		24,233

Senator STENNIS. All right, you want to develop that any more?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, we could address any one of them as we go through the program.

Senator STENNIS. Just pick out one of the large ones or two or three of the large ones. There is $1.2 million for one at Chanute, 600 men. That is a new one, isn't it?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. These are new.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have this need? Is there a new mission going in there?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir. There are new missions going into Chanute, and this would also take care of replacing some of the World War II dormitories that are beyond repair. Predominantly this is based on new missions.

Senator STENNIS. What new missions?

Major STURGEON. These are training missions coming to Chanute.

Senator STENNIS. From where?

Major STURGEON. From Amarillo, I believe.

Senator STENNIS. You are phasing out Amarillo?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next large one is Barksdale. Just briefly, is that a new mission, and where is it coming from?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir; this is a result of the B–52 additional squadron and KS–135's going into Barksdale.

Senator STENNIS. From Eglin?

Major STURGEON. With the closure of Dow.

Senator STENNIS. You are bringing them into Barksdale from both Dow and Eglin?

Major STURGEON. That is correct, sir.

Colonel FENLON. But only one of them is actually an increase. There is a squadron from Barksdale that moves out to Carswell.

Senator STENNIS. I favor this general idea of having adequate quarters for your men, but where you have a building that could be reconditioned—you had some presented yesterday—it seems to me, you certainly ought to do it.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. There is no other space at Barksdale that you could use?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It will require a new building.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item is at Grand Forks, I know that is one of your bases up on the border.

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir; at Grand Forks we require additional dormitory space there to take care of the personnel that would be associated with the MINUTEMAN.

Senator STENNIS. All right, a new installation. Ankara.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice that too, Mr. Chairman. I notice here at Ankara for 76 men, is that correct, in the last column? What is that?

Colonel FENLON. 432, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Give us something on these foreign projects, outside the United States.

Major STURGEON. Sir, at Ankara this is to construct two dormitories at the Ankara Air Station. At the present time the personnel are being billeted in leased facilities in downtown Ankara.

Senator STENNIS. That is in Turkey.

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. The capital.

Major STURGEON. This will enable us to get the personnel out to the air station where the facilities are being constructed, where they will work, and also the recreational facilities are located there.

Senator ELLENDER. What is the situation in Turkey now? Is it pretty steady there?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; in this particular case at Ankara, the Turkish Government has provided us an area of land on the periphery of the city to develop as replacement facilities for the leased facilities that we now have in the city, a considerable number of which they want returned to their normal use.

Senator ELLENDER. Who constructed these leased facilities? Did we?

General CURTIN. No, sir. They were originally either municipal facilities or privately owned.

Senator ELLENDER. Didn't we loan money there? I have a distinct recollection that we used counterpart funds of some kind to build some of these facilities which afterward were leased.

General CURTIN. A lot of facilities—I can't speak to that specifically. I do know that a lot of the facilities that we occupy certainly were built prior to any of our assistance over there.

Senator ELLENDER. And they were built from private funds?

General CURTIN. Either private or municipal funds; yes, sir. They are very old.

Senator ELLENDER. Wasn't there some kind of a contract made prior to the building whereby we agreed to stay there long enough to pay out?

General CURTIN. I am not aware of it.

Senator ELLENDER. I wish you would look into that. I haven't been in Turkey for about 7 or 8 years, but I have a recollection that there were some contracts entered into which provide a guarantee of a certain length of time of occupancy by our people.

General CURTIN. I know that in most of our leases out there they are on a year-to-year basis, and I can't speak though to any guarantee. I can research that.

Senator ELLENDER. Will this be much cheaper than what you are now paying?

General CURTIN. It will be cheaper and it will be more effective really, because we will have these people out at the work site as opposed to dispersed in individual buildings throughout the city as we are now.

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent does the cost that you are now paying exceed the allowances made to those who occupy these buildings?

General CURTIN. I can't answer that specifically, but I can furnish it.

Senator ELLENDER. I wish you would look into that.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And find out how much it will cost for these new facilities, and what part of the allowances furnished will be utilized toward that end.

General CURTIN. I can furnish that for the record, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Aside from the 128 acres furnished without cost to the United States by Turkey, the agreement between the United States and Turkey requires that the United States pay for acquiring any improvements on this land. Turkey does permit direct leasing of privately owned property by the United States. In major Turkish cities (Ankara, Izmir, and Istanbul) the only feasible method of acquiring facilities is through leasing.

This project will provide the new facilities and facilities to replace leased buildings. It will consolidate USAF activities on land furnished by the Turkish Government for development of Ankara Air Station. Adequate support of varied military and civilian activities in Ankara is seriously hampered by poorly constructed, scattered facilities. The use of the dispersed leased facilities adds substantially to the cost of operation, detracts from efficiency and lowers the morale of assigned personnel. Considerable savings in funds and intangible benefits can be realized from the movement of all activities to the Ankara Air Station. The dollar savings from cancellation of the present facility leases will be approximately $550,000 per annum. Other monetary savings (estimate $250,000) are possible by a reduction of operating expenses, utility costs, and transportation requirements. This project will provide adequate on-base facilities, afford an annual savings of approximately $800,000 and provide a functional efficient operation for "Ankara support activities." This development of Ankara Air Station is in accordance with the desires of the Government of Turkey.

There are no rental guarantee provisions in the Ankara leases. This same situation exists as to guarantees in leases at Aviano, Italy and Iraklion, Crete.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I may further go into that, would the general furnish us a statement as to whether there are rental guarantee provisions or accommodations on any of these locations?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I will research that point, too.

Senator CANNON. And if so, what our obligation is with relation thereto, and also if you would furnish a list of priorities. Place these units here in order of priority.

General CURTIN. We will do that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I want a little more on these other items outside the United States. Where is Aviano?

Colonel FENLON. In northern Italy.

Senator STENNIS. What are you doing for that space now?

Colonel STURGEON. Sir, at the present time we are having to crowd up the men in the dormitories and in some instances some of them are having to obtain space in the local community, which is not desirable.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost ratio compared to the United States in Italy?

General CURTIN. It is about even now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next one is Incirlik. That is way up north, isn't it?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; that is in southern Turkey.

Senator STENNIS. What is the cost ratio in Turkey?

General CURTIN. 0.9 compared to the ZI.

Senator STENNIS. What are you doing for these 200 men now? How are you taking care of them now at Incirlik?

Colonel STURGEON. Here again we are having to crowd them in some instances four men to a room, and they are also occupying some metal prefab buildings.

Senator STENNIS. These are all permanent installations now?

Colonel STURGEON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I can deal with this for the Air Force. Some of the places which I saw you were using, you certainly need something better.

General CURTIN. I would like to make a point here on this question of dormitories, and I think it is well to put this in focus.

You mention about the upgrading. We have roughed out the requirements for properly housing our airmen, only speaking of airmen here. To complete this program we estimate it will take about $165 million of new construction, and some $30 to $35 million of further upgrading of facilities like the one at Hamilton which we discussed yesterday. If we are ever going to achieve this, we do have a sizable program in front of us.

Senator STENNIS. That is throughout the entire Air Force installation?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Worldwide?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, based upon our present manning.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to remark, according to all that is being done here, that it looks as though we are going to remain abroad from here out. Is that what you have in mind?

General CURTIN. These particular stations are long-term stations, particularly the one at Incirlik. All three of these actually have been of extreme concern to the commander in chief in USAFE in terms of properly taking care of his airmen in these areas.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, on the next page there are 16 projects. There is justification material in between. I suppose you have an explanation for that?

Colonel FULTON. These are replacements, sir.

General CURTIN. There is a follow-on from the page ahead of airmen's dormitories, Mr. Chairman, except that these are categorized as replacements.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you level those you have there now and rebuild new ones? Is that what you are doing?

General CURTIN. In most of these cases we will be replacing existing facilities that we have determined are not economically repairable or cannot be upgraded.

Senator ELLENDER. Who makes that judgment?

General CURTIN. That is made locally and by a survey also by the command staff that is responsible. Generally, our rule of thumb is that if it will take more than $1,000 per man to upgrade the facility to an acceptable standard, in a condition that we can retain 10 to 15 years, we feel it is more economical and prudent to go to replacement construction. If we can do it for less than $1,000 then we try to upgrade the existing facility.

Senator ELLENDER. As to the 16 projects, I wonder if you would give when each was constructed and the number of people you have in them now. Furnish that for the record.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we can do that.

Senator ELLENDER. When they were constructed and the kind of construction, and the justifications for your brandnew buildings.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. Most of these you will find will have been constructed in 1941–42 time period and will be two-story frame construction, but we will furnish the detail for the record by base, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Dormitory replacements

Command and base	*Year built*
Air Defense Command: Hamilton Air Force Base	1941–42
Air Force Systems Command: Brooks Air Force Base	1940
Air Training Commond:	
Mather Air Force Base	1942–44
Sheppard Air Force Base	1941
Williams Air Force Base	1941
Air University: Gunter Air Force Base	1942
Military Air Transport Service: Scott Air Force Base	1940
Strategic Air Command:	
Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (TAC)	1941–42
Malmstrom Air Force Base	1951
March Air Force Base	1929
Turner Air Force Base	1941
Tactical Air Command:	
Langley Air Force Base	1942
MacDill Air Force Base	1940
Pacific Air Forces:	
Clark Air Base	1947
Hickam Air Force Base	1941

NOTE.—The 16th base, Wright-Patterson, was listed as a replacement in error. New dormitories are proposed for Wright-Patterson.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice you have Scott Field here, replacements for MATS. Is that to take care of the aviators who operate our airplanes?

General CURTAIN. This will be for all base personnel. Not only the MATS Headquarters is there but there is also the Communications Service, a portion of the Air Weather Service, and other functions. It will be for the total base support.

Senator ELLENDER. It is not only for dormitory then?

General CURTIN. Well, it is dormitory replacement; yes, sir, but the occupants of these buildings could be from any one of the activities that are stationed at Scott Field. It is only shown under MATS here because MATS is the host for this particular base.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice you have a third page.

Senator STENNIS. There are quite a few. I see they have them listed on separate pages.

Senator ELLENDER. Forty-nine projects on the third page, $24 million.

General CURTIN. Going back to that Scott one, Mr. Chairman, we have the information here. There will be 12 buildings replaced by this particular replacement. This is just an example. These were built in 1940–41, and they are wood frame and will be disposed of on the completion of this project.

Senator STENNIS. The advantage of this presentation as you are doing it, is to give us a complete picture of what you want in the way of airmen's dormitories, and then when we come to them individually, you can cover each a little more fully.

This is a replacement for 12 buildings. You have your alterations on page 40, and you have some air conditioning items here. Do you want to especially cover those, the reasons you are asking for them, in addition to the obvious reasons?

Colonel FENLON. The general reason, without any specific case, Mr. Chairman, would be comfort, of course, in the areas that are within criteria for air conditioning. In many cases, not necessarily all of them, we have shift people here who are living in these dorms and who have to sleep during the daylight hours when it is even warmer than possibly in the evenings. This becomes an additional requirement.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this air conditioning to be done on a unit basis per room?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. Normally it would be central air conditioning.

Senator ELLENDER. Central?

Colonel FENLON. For the building.

General CURTIN. You will also notice, Senator, the alteration listing at the top. The alteration listing at the top of page 40 is in line with this $1,000 a man rule of thumb that we previonsly mentioned.

Senator STENNIS. The alterations.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This is generally our rule of thumb. If it exceeds $1,000 per man and unless there is some overriding reason, we generally feel it is better to go ahead and build a replacement facility.

Senator STENNIS. And the new construction is how much per man?

General CURTIN. The new construction, the statutory limit to the 5-foot line is $1,850, but the total cost is about $2,000 to $2,100 average per man.

Senator STENNIS. We still have the $1,850 though?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Beyond the 5-foot line?

General CURTIN. No, sir; to the 5-foot line.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there is nothing more we can go to the next one, "Officers' quarters."

OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Colonel FENLON. Our next one, sir, is "Officers' quarters," again to provide onbase living for our bachelors officers. These requirements in the States are normally based on 15 percent of the assigned officer strength, making allowance for some transit and TDY personnel.

We actually come up to a maximum gross living area of some 330 square feet for officers. We have three different types of BOQ's as we mentioned yesterday: the residential, the motel, and the high rise. The sort of layout that we have shown here is the motel type, and it could be very close to the high rise.

Of course the manner in which we go depends a lot on the area and the land available as to the type of officers' quarters that we would build. We have some 53 projects, $21,241,000. Thirty-six of these are new or replacements.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Officers' quarters provide on-base living accommodations for 15 percent of the permanently assigned bachelor officers and for transient personnel on official temporary duty on an installation. The design of the permanent officers' quarters provides a private bedroom, private bath, private or semiprivate living room, and in some instances, kitchen facilities. Design is based on a maximum gross living area of 330 square feet per officer. There are three basic designs utilized for officers' quarters, i.e., residential, motel, and high rise.

Officers' quarters

Command and installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
NEW		
ADC:		
Ent, Colo	40 men	$314
McChord, Wash. (MTC)	60 men	443
AFLC:		
Tinker, Okla	72 men	570
Wright-Patterson, Ohio	100 men	750
ATC:		
Craig, Ala	120 men	880
Lackland, Tex	100 men	745
Laredo, Tex	80 men	600
Mather, Calif	202 men	1,554
Moody, Ga	40 men	300
Randolph, Tex	do	299
Reese, Tex	do	310
Williams, Ariz	80 men	589
AU: Gunter, Ala	40 men	316
HQ COM: Andrews, Md	do	325
MATS: Scott, Ill	80 men	600
PACAF: Naha, Okinawa	40 men	317
SAC:		
Barksdale, La	48 men	360
Castle, Calif	40 men	340
March, Calif	80 men	630
TAC:		
England, La	24 men	188
Shaw, S.C	40 men	305
ACW: Barter Island, Alaska	44 men	720
USAFE: Ankara, Turkey	48 men	420
Total, 23 projects		11,875
REPLACEMENT		
ADC: Hamilton, Calif	40 men	330
AFLC:		
McClellan, Calif	48 men	375
Norton, Calif	28 men	230
AU: Maxwell, Ala	100 men	770
PACAF:		
Clark, Philippines	100 men	796
Hickman, Hawaii	48 men	380
Osan, Korea	96 men	640
SAC:		
Davis Monthan, Ariz. (TAC)	100 men	750
Turner, Ga	48 men	362
TAC:		
Cannon, N. Mex	32 men	240
MacDill, Fla	100 men	780
Pope, N.C	80 men	616
USAFE: Lakenheath, England	48 men	376
Total, 13 projects		6,645
CONVERSION/ALTERATION		
AFLC: McClellan, Calif	89 men	27
ATC:		
Laredo, Tex	34 men	160
Laughlin, Tex	108 men	445
Moody, Ga	40 men	217
Vance, Okla	80 men	406
Webb, Tex	do	340
SAC: Plattsburgh, N.Y	18 men	38
Total, 7 projects		1,633
AIR CONDITIONING		
ADC: Tyndall, Fla	50 tons (100 men)	67
AFLC: Kelly, Tex	135 tons (97 men)	130
AFSC: Eglin, Fla	200 tons (168 men)	238
ATC: Laughlin, Tex	120 tons (441 men)	96
MATS:		
Charleston, S.C	105 tons (98 men)	98
Wake Island, Wake Island	40 tons (40 men)	48
SAC: McCoy, Fla	45 tons (49 men)	40
TAC:		
Langley, Va	160 tons (165 men)	180
Luke, Ariz	150 tons (225 men)	142
Shaw, S.C	50 tons (45 men)	49
Total, 10 projects		1,088
Grand total, 53 projects		21,241

Senator STENNIS. I think you gave it yesterday but give us again your ceiling on these bachelor officers quarters; how much per unit?

Colonel FENLON. $7,000 per man, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much under that ceiling do you operate?

General CURTIN. Actually, Mr. Chairman, may I correct that. $8,500 as I recall is the statutory ceiling. The Department of Defense administratively has given us a target of $7,000 per man to work toward, and this we have found is a reasonably good working figure.

Generally our residential type of officer quarters, which we discussed yesterday the four-man, four-bedroom, four-bed unit, we can get comfortably under the $7,000. The motel and high rise tends to push the $7,000 limit, and in cases we do have to go back to the Department of Defense to get a waiver to that $7,000 limit.

Senator STENNIS. The motel type is more expensive than the four-room layout?

General CURTIN. Unless we have to buy the land. The highrise is generally the most expensive, the motel the middle, and the residential generally the lowest in cost. That has been our experience, provided we do not have to buy land. If we have to buy land this can distort the picture.

Senator STENNIS. All right, any other questions, gentlemen, on this? The next item, gentlemen.

DEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Colonel FENLON. Next, sir, is dependent schools. We have 10 projects in here. Nine of them are additions, one is new. These are overseas only, and they are in keeping with our aims to assure dependent child education up to and meeting the State's accreditation standards. They are based on the actual enrollments and program and family housing.

In the elementary schools, the 1 through 8, we provide up to 70 square feet per student. In the high school 110 square feet per student. As I say, these are of course all overseas.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

These facilities are constructed only at oversea installations not financed by the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the terms of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, as amended.

Schools at oversea bases are required to assure that dependent children are properly educated to meet stateside accreditation standards. Where possible, elementary schools are centralized within proximity of dependent housing areas. High schools are centrally located and draw from a large area. Four of our high schools provide dormitories for children from remote areas.

Requirements are based on actual school enrollments and programed family housing. Grades 1 through 8 are authorized 70 square feet per pupil, and high schools are authorized 110 square feet per pupil.

Dependent schools

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
USAFE:		
Alconbury, England	8,400	$168,000
Alconbury, England (addition)	14,000	319,000
Aviano, Italy (addition)	6,000	115,000
Lakenheath, England (addition)	39,083	761,000
Spangdahlem, Germany (addition)	30,803	636,000
PACAF: Clark, Philippines (addition)	45,376	1,188,000
USAFSS:		
6S (addition)	14,690	317,000
QC (addition)	11,500	279,000
9H (addition)	5,000	126,000
10C (addition)	10,800	213,000
Total, 10 projects		4,122,000

Senator ELLENDER. How much of that expense is paid out of the allowance of the people abroad, that is the fathers of these children? Aren't they allowed so much under the law?

General CURTIN. If they are military they do get a station allowance, but this is largely to take care of the increased cost of living and transportation and so on in the area. There are various factors that are provided in the survey sheets on this. I don't recall specifically whether any one of them relates to schools, but I don't believe so.

Senator STENNIS. You had better look that up.

Colonel FENLON. I can verify that. I am almost certain that school costs are not provided for in there, but I will verify that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Officers station allowances do not include provision for costs of education of school-age dependents.

Senator ELLENDER. Does the Government provide for all of the facilities?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. And transportation of the children of our military men abroad?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

General CURTIN. And this has been a matter of real deep concern to a lot of us as we go around and see some of these facilities. For example, I just came back from a trip to Japan. At Misawa in northern Japan the conditions were really unbelievable. Fortunately we did have a school for them in last year's program, and they are very happy now. It is getting under construction, and in a year or so they will be out of their very poor facility into an adequate one. It makes all the difference in the world in terms of the motivation of the student as well as the teacher.

Senator ELLENDER. I was of the impression that the Army had a method somewhat like what we have with the State Department, that is for the children who go abroad because their fathers and mothers are with the Foreign Service.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask one question. I thought we had finished up this school building program, gentlemen. These seem to be all additions on page 46.

Colonel FENLON. All but one, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All except one, yes. Does that mean that we are sending more and more dependents over there?

General CURTIN. It means, in general, Mr. Chairman, that we are experiencing the same growth of student population overseas with our families as we are here in this country.

Senator ELLENDER. I wonder if you could, if it is not too much trouble, indicate the per capita costs to the Government of educating these children abroad.

General CURTIN. I am sure we can get the figure from the education people, Senator.

(The information referred to follows:)

The cost of educating American dependents overseas is $285 per annum per student.

Senator CANNON. What is the reason for the one new school, General, at Alconbury? Is that a new station or what?

General CURTAIN. No, sir; it has been in the inventory for some time. I recall in 1956 or 1957 we built the first school there which was a 300-seat school, which was just the first increment. Let me just check that.

Senator CANNON. It may be due to an increase in mission. I don't know. I am not familiar with it.

Major STURGEON. Sir, I believe what happened here at Alconbury, the original school that was constructed was an elementary school, and subsequent to that time it was taken over by the high school, and the elementary has had to go into whatever buildings they could obtain So this is to provide them with some classroom space.

Senator ELLENDER. What about the addition then at Alconbury? You have one new school and you have an addition to the old school.

General CURTIN. Addition to the elementary; yes, sir.

Major STURGEON. This would be the addition to the original school, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Has there been a change, an increase in the mission there, or is this one of the places where the population has increased more rapidly than in some of the others?

General CURTAIN. I think just going through the supporting information here quickly, it appears that there have been two things. They have been crowded up for one, as was pointed out. They were crowded out of the elementary school.

Secondly, they have been using improvised facilities at RAF Molesworth, which is about 10 to 12 miles away as I recall. They want to get out of these improvised facilities at RAF Molesworth.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

RELIGIOUS FACILITIES

Colonel FENLON. Our next item covers all of the chapels and chapel annexes in the program. The total program is $7,724,000.

These are required to provide minimum space for the religious activities on the base for the military personnel and their dependents. These facilities are designed to provide services for all faiths and they include, in addition to the services, religious education; they include Sunday school, instructional workshops, certain youth activities that

would be associated with the normal church and chapel activities. The size of the facility is based on the military population of the base.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The Air Force Chaplaincy exists to provide essential spiritual and moral guidance for Air Force personnel and their dependents. Fully effective ministration, however, becomes impossible where necessary religious facilities are not adequate. The expansion of family housing, both on and near Air Force bases has, within recent years, rendered present facilities quite inadequate at a growing number of installations. As a result, an increasing number of young airmen and dependent children are deprived of opportunities to avail themselves of all the elements of religious programs supervised by chaplains. In the light of pressing operational needs the request for construction of religious facilities submitted here represents the absolute minimum required to provide religious coverage for military personnel and their dependents residing on and near Air Force installations.

Such religious facilities are designed to be available to persons of all faiths to provide a place for religious services, religious education, discussion groups, instructional workshops, religious fellowship gatherings, catechism and confirmation classes, youth activities, denominational meetings, and other chaplain-sponsored programs which, due to ecclesiastical laws and restrictions, may not be conducted in the sanctuary or nave of a chapel.

Since the spiritual and moral strength of our Nation will depend on the best possible development of personal virtues and values that conform to the basic tenets of faith in God and His moral law, a shortage of proper religious facilities will tend to place in jeopardy the destiny of our way of life in an age of acute danger and manifest temptations to surrender our heritage.

Chapels and annexes

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
CHAPELS		
USAFE, Camp New Amsterdam, Netherlands	5,460 square feet	147,000
AAC, Shemya, Alaska (DFRP)	5,380 square feet	525,000
SAC, F. E. Warren, Wyo. (replacement)	7,625 square feet	263,000
ATC, Sheppard, Tex	4,963 square feet	148,000
Total, 4 projects		1,083,000
CHAPEL AND ANNEX		
SAC:		
Vandenberg, Calif. (DFRP)	17,060 square feet	491,000
Beale, Calif	11,110 square feet	387,000
Ellsworth, D. Dak	11,110 square feet	426,000
Grand Forks, N. Dak	11,580 square feet	496,000
Homestead, Fla	18,000 square feet	493,000
AFLC:		
Wright-Patterson, Ohio	11,110 square feet	378,000
Kelly, Tex. (air conditioning)	35 tons	32,000
TAC:		
Luke, Ariz	11,110 square feet	388,000
MacDill, Fla. (DFRP)	11,110 square feet	323,000
Pope, N.C. (DFRP)	11,580 square feet	335,000
USAFE, Ankara, Turkey	11,110 square feet	258,000
ATC, Keesler, Miss. (replacement)	11,110 square feet	334,000
PACAF:		
Wheeler, Hawaii (DFRP)	11,110 square feet	396,000
Clark, Philippines (DFRP)	17,500 square feet	558,000
Total, 14 projects		5,295,000
ANNEXES		
AFLC:		
Kelly, Tex. (alternate)	9,440 square feet	56,000
Tinker, Okla. (replacement)	8,000 square feet	171,000
McClellan, Calif. (DFRP)	7,353 square feet	190,000
ATC:		
Laredo, Tex. (DFRP)	3,585 square feet	102,000
Laughlin, Tex	3,585 square feet	135,000
ADC, McChord, Wash. (replacement)	5,000 square feet	147,000
AFSOU, Howard, C.Z.	3,985 square feet	145,000
Total, 7 projects		946,000
Total, 25 projects		7,324,000

Senator CANNON. You show a pretty good sized one there at Shemya.

General CURTIN. 3.1 is the cost factor there.

Colonel FENLON. It is a high cost factor.

Senator CANNON. That is due to the cost factor?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

COMMISSARIES

Colonel FENLON. The next item is "Commissaries," and we covered one or two yesterday. We have a total of 11 projects. Four are new, six are additions, and one is air conditioning. They are sometimes referred to as fringe benefits, but the commissary is a real morale factor for personnel on a base. Most of these additions and expansions are due to the increase in family population on the base, by virtue of the housing projects and family expansion itself. We do have three in here that are at oversea remote sites.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The availability of a commissary to a service family is a major element in the area that is often referred to as fringe benefits; however, access to a commissary for our married enlisted personnel is a serious consideration in making ends meet. This is true regardless of whether the individual is stationed near a metropolitan area or at a remote site. In many instances due to the remote location or the unavailability of suitable commercial outlets the provision of adequate commissaries is a basic necessity to normal base operation.

The ability of the Air Force to provide commissary privileges to its personnel regardless of where they may be assigned is a prime morale factor and makes a substantial contribution to our ability to retain our highly trained personnel.

Commissaries

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
ADC: Suffolk County, N.Y. (replacement)	7,600 square feet	$188,000
AFSC:		
Eglin, Fla. (TAC) (addition)	6,000 square feet	120,000
Patrick, Fla. (air conditioning)	40 tons	57,000
AAC: Elmendorf, Alaska (addition)	8,000 square feet	281,000
MATS: Travis, Calif. (addition)	18,036 square feet	334,000
SAC:		
Blytheville, Ark. (addition)	7,000 square feet	132,000
Homestead, Fla. (addition)	27,496 square feet	342,000
TAC: Shaw, S.C. (replacement)	22,335 square feet	380,000
USAFE: Incirlik, Turkey (addition)	5,870 square feet	146,000
USAFSS:		
Site 6-S	12,000 square feet	261,000
Site 10-C (addition)	5,000 square feet	125,000
Total projects (11)		2,366,000

Senator ELLENDER. Which are those?

Colonel FENLON. At Incirlik we have an addition, sir. That is in Turkey. And then we have two security sites, 6–S and 10–C.

Senator ELLENDER. You say that is a morale builder. Is that because you can get your goods there cheaper?

Colonel FENLON. In a sense, yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that what you mean?

Colonel FENLON. And availability of the facility.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that true in this country?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I am told that you can buy almost as cheap at some of these stores.

Colonel FENLON. It depends upon the item, sir.

Colonel WOOD. The commissary program which, as Colonel Fenlon said, is certainly a large morale factor and a large morale problem in the Air Force, is based primarily on the leveling of food costs throughout the world for military personnel.

Senator ELLENDER. I can well understand abroad, but I am addressing myself to this in this country.

Colonel WOOD. We accomplish this leveling factor in the United States on the same basis. In other words, someone who lives in a high-cost area pays the same price in the commissary as someone who lives in an area where the outside prices are a little lower.

In other words, we charge the transportation costs and the overall costs to one account, and a can of beans in one commissary costs the same as in the others.

Therefore in the United States we don't have to provide an individual, when he moves from one base to another, a cost differential or allowance which, if he were a civilian and he moved from a low-cost area to a high-cost area, he would expect to get a little larger salary. One of our ways of accomplishing this, preventing us from having to do this, is the commissary.

In general we have run a lot of studies on this, and an airman, for instance, an airman with a family averaging two and a half dependents saves from around $35 a month on the average on his food by the fact that he has a commissary to go to.

Senator ELLENDER. Do we construct these commissaries and are they operated by our personnel?

Colonel WOOD. The commissaries are an appropriated fund activity; yes, sir, completely.

Senator ELLENDER. Completely?

Colonel WOOD. We do provide a surcharge, in other words, each time you buy something in the commissary, you are charged a percentage. I think right now it is 3 percent of your bill, and we use this to buy new equipment for the commissaries and keep the equipment up to date.

Senator ELLENDER. But it is a Government operation?

Colonel WOOD. As far as the personnel that operate it and the facility in which it is housed, it is an appropriated fund activity; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. How does that differ from the PX abroad? That is operated by whom?

Colonel WOOD. Well, in the case of the PX, all that is provided out of an appropriated fund is the facility, if there is one available, but the operation of it and the personnel is all out of the money taken in in the operation.

Senator ELLENDER. Not all, Colonel. Quite a bit of it is provided for by personnel, as I understand it. A good deal of the management is——

Colonel WOOD. Some of the management, yes, sir; the management personnel, the military personnel associated with it; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You have some in France wherein at least we furnish the buildings there.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. At quite an expense to us.

Colonel WOOD. When there is a facility available, they are provided a facility.

Senator ELLENDER. But now the one in France has been there for quite some time, and I was wondering why it is that in places like that, that the rental is not paid out of the profits that are made at the PX. I am not going to go into that.

Colonel WOOD. I cannot respond to that particular point, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. But in this country though you don't have any PX, or do you have PX's?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. Each location does have a post exchange.

Senator ELLENDER. Does the Government furnish the PX building, the building in which to operate the PX?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And it furnishes the administration?

Colonel WOOD. The overall management personnel; yes. As far as the operating personnel within the facility, they are paid for out of the exchange funds.

Senator ELLENDER. I wonder if we could have a little résumé of the PX operations in this country.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. In the United States, just the 50 States?

General CURTIN. We will furnish that.

Senator ELLENDER. Where you have facilities.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And what we furnish, that is what the Federal Government furnishes, if it is by way of buildings, and the personnel, the military personnel required to administer it, and I presume that is paid out of the general funds.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And not out of the PX.

Colonel WOOD. Their salaries are; yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You can furnish that?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we will furnish that.

(The information referred to follows:)

1. Army and Air Force exchanges operate on a worldwide basis. Sales and services outlets are available wherever American troops are concentrated. There are 149 Army and Air Force exchanges operating in the 48 contiguous States. Alaska and Hawaii operate as oversea bases, each having their separate exchange systems.

2. Exchange facilities: (*a*) As a general policy facilities for authorized exchange activities are provided from appropriated funds. Exchange funds are used to alter, modify, delete, and add to these buildings and to their inside utility systems to make them suitable for use as exchanges. Exchange funds also provide all sales fixtures and displays.

(*b*) In CONUS utilities for exchange operations are provided on a reimbursable basis. Appropriated funds provide utilities without reimbursement in oversea areas which include Alaska and Hawaii. Projected reimbursement of utilities by CONUS exchanges for fiscal year 1965 is approximately $3 million.

3. Assignment of military personnel: (*a*) A limited number of military officers are assigned to exchange activities to provide command supervision and to maintain executive control of exchanges. In exceptional cases in remote areas of the United States where civilian staffing of exchanges is not feasible assignment of enlisted personnel is utilized. The following number of military personnel were reported on January 25, 1965, as assigned to full-time duties in

Army and Air Force Exchange Service activities: Army officers, 50; Air Force officers, 56; Army enlisted, 5; Air Force enlisted, 21; a total of 132.

(b) During this same period Army and Air Force Exchange Service had 32,305 civilian employees in the United States with an annual payroll including fringe benefits of $97,354,939 paid from exchange funds.

Senator CANNON. To get back to the general question on the commissary, do I understand your testimony then that the prices at all of the commissaries are generally the same? You equalize that through the system?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. So that you don't have any cost differential when the man moves from a low-cost area into a high-cost area?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; that is right. We buy the materials usually in a central location, and the transportation costs regardless of where it is shipped is averaged out in the price at the commissary.

Senator CANNON. What about about your local purchase items such as perishables? What happens there?

Colonel WOOD. In the case of perishable items, the way this is handled, we do centralize this to a great extent.

In other words, all the northeast area, most of the perishables are bought in the Boston area and shipped to our various bases in that locality, so we do get some price advantage there or leveling.

But in the case of perishables we have to charge enough for those perishable items to take care of the cost plus a small percentage for waste, of course, and loss, and it is not quite the same as the staple items. It is not quite stable as the price worldwide, but we try to stabilize it as much as we can.

Senator ELLENDER. I was handed a little note here indicating that the savings at Fort Bliss amounted to as much as 34 percent. I wonder if you could indicate whether that is correct or not, and what is the average saving percentagewise to the force.

Colonel WOOD. I can put it this way, sir. The existing commissary legislation requires that the Department of Defense each year survey each location where we operate a commissary in the United States, and make a cost comparison between the local community and the commissary prices, and this is done every year by each service and reported to the Secretary of Defense, and then he determines whether we should retain it.

Now the general percentage is that if the costs of the local community are 20 percent higher than it is in the commissary by the survey, then the commissary should be retained. If the cost in the local community is less than 20 percent higher, then consideration is given to closing that particular commissary. That is the criteria we use.

Now in our review of the commissary requests within the Air Force, that was the basis for this submittal, this particular year, we reviewed some 35 or 40 requests, and selected these as being the most critical. I can give you an average figure. It is something in the neighborhood of 35 percent price differential at most every one of these locations between the price in the local community at a supermarket and the base.

Now in some cases the location is also a factor. For instance, at some of our northern pier bases, the nearest community may be 16 or 17 miles away, and there may be 15,000 people in the wintertime. We couldn't be supported that way, anyway. But the cost factor differential is one of the considerations. The other is the location and relationship to supermarkets.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you many bases at which the cost to the serviceman is less than 20 percent if he buys locally?

Colonel WOOD. To my knowledge there is none.

Senator ELLENDER. I didn't think so.

Colonel WOOD. Because if there was, then we wouldn't be able to operate a commissary at that location, according to the criteria.

Senator ELLENDER. Have you many bases at which you don't have a commissary?

Colonel WOOD. I don't have that information. I would say at most of our bases we do have a commissary.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand, but I don't suppose you have a base in this country that hasn't got a commissary, have you?

Colonel WOOD. I know of none.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we will take a recess until 2 o'clock and resume at this point. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock, the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m. on the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon, Smith, and Thurmond.

Senator STENNIS. I am going to ask Senator Cannon to preside this afternoon. He is not only a valuable member of the committee, but he is especially valuable here as he is familiar with the Air Force and its problems as well as its needs. Because of my interest in it, I am going to stay here as much as I can, but I am subject to call at any time on some matters on the floor. Senator, I appreciate your being here and the interest you have taken in this. Will you just follow through?

Senator CANNON (presiding). You have two new items on these commissaries apparently, one at Suffolk County.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON—Resumed

Senator CANNON. And the other at Blytheville?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Do you not have commissaries at either of those places?

Colonel WOOD. Mr. Chairman, the item at Suffolk County is a replacement of an existing facility that is in an old building, about this same size. This is a replacement of an existing facility. The item at Blytheville is an addition, although it does not show as an addition here. It is an addition to a small facility there that was built when the mission at the base was approximately half the size that it is now. So this is an addition to take care of the increase in population over the last 2 or 3 years.

Senator CANNON. What about Shaw? Is that a replacement?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. What they are operating in down there is old warehouse buildings and World War II facilities.

General CURTIN. We will correct those, Mr. Chairman, when we insert this material in the record. This is one of the oversights in getting it compiled last night.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed to the next item.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask this question. Do you gentlemen think that it is necessary for efficient operation to spend this much money on these new commissaries or replacement commissaries?

Colonel WOOD. I would like to speak to that.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel.

Colonel WOOD. I have a pretty intimate knowledge of our commissary program and the status of our commissaries in the Air Force worldwide. As I mentioned earlier, I believe that in our review of the request that we received for commissaries, we went over the thing very thoroughly, and this represents about one-sixth of the request that was made. What we tried to do was pick those locations that had the most critical need, and although this seems like a lot of money, these particular locations are in a real critical situation as far as commissaries go, and we have many more requirements than this that we have not requested funds for.

Senator STENNIS. This represents about one-sixth of your needs?

Colonel WOOD. Of what we reviewed in the fiscal year 1966?

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

SERVICE CLUBS

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, our next item in the repetitive listing is the airmen's service clubs. These facilities, of course, provide the recreation for the enlisted personnel and their dependents.

The planned recreation program that is held in these facilities is administered by professional recreation directors, and it is rather the focal point of the off-duty time for the young airman, and it gives him a place for an effective recreational program on the base. We have four new, one addition, and two air-conditioning projects for a total of seven projects at $2,214,000. This is on page 53.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The Air Force service club program is designed to make life in the Air Force more attractive by developing social and recreational activities and services which help enlisted personnel and their dependents make satisfying use of their leisure time. Club activities are planned and administered by professional civilian recreational directors.

Experience has shown that indispensable to morale is the establishment of a well-rounded, wholesome, entertaining, and constructive training and recreational program designed to promote the general mental, physical, and social well-being of the serviceman during his on and off duty hours. A well-prepared and well-presented program of this kind effectively combats the morale-destroying effects of boredom, lonesomeness, and homesickness, by providing instructive and entertaining projects to occupy an airman's free time, thus reducing unauthorized absences and other disciplinary problems. Suitable facilities designed for this purpose will insure effective recreational programs.

Service clubs

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
SAC:		
Grand Forks, N. Dak., (addition)	9,040	$262,000
Bunker Hill, Ind. (air conditioning)	60	56,000
Lockbourne, Ohio (air conditioning)	120	110,000
ATC:		
Lackland, Tex. (replacement)	27,720	554,000
Sheppard, Tex. (replacement)	27,800	590,000
TAC: MacDill, Fla. (replacement)	19,800	400,000
USAFE: Aviano, Italy (replacement)	10,500	242,000
Total, 7 projects		2,214,000

Senator CANNON. These four new ones, particularly at Lackland, Sheppard, and MacDill—what condition are the old installations in that are now in existence?

Major STURGEON. These are the World War II-type service clubs and constructed approximately in the 1940–41 time period. They are in rather poor structural condition, and these projects would replace them.

Senator CANNON. It is proposed to just destroy or remove the existing ones and build completely new facilities?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir; because the present ones are not even worthy of being repaired or rehabilitated.

General CURTIN. In the case of Lackland as an example, Mr. Chairman, there are actually three buildings involved in this. The original cost of the buildings ranged from $30,000 to a little over $100,000. They are wood frame and were built in 1942–43.

Senator CANNON. What about the personnel load? Has that increased at Lackland?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; the personnel load is forecast to go from about 25,000 total population to 29,800 by the end program period, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. This is a basic training center.

General CURTIN. The troop training plus some specialized training.

Senator CANNON. What about this replacement in Italy at Aviano. What have you been getting along with there?

Major STURGEON. Sir, this is to replace a small-type facility that they have been utilizing up to now. It has not been large enough. But the construction I am not sure of.

Senator CANNON. You do not anticipate increasing that mission at Aviano, do you? As a matter of fact, if anything, it probably would be decreasing.

General CURTIN. Actually, in the case of Aviano, data shows there is one building involved here, about 4,800 square feet. Its origin and cost are unknown. It is wood frame, and when the service club proposed here is built, this building will revert to use as a teenage club.

Senator CANNON. How many people do you have at Aviano now?

General CURTIN. It is approximately 1,300 at the present time, Mr. Chairman, going up to 1,600, plus dependents. These are just the military involved.

Senator CANNON. I know these service clubs are important for the morale of these people, but I hope you have given a close look to the best utilization you can get out of these in existence. You know we have been hearing for 4 and 5 years about buildings that had to be replaced because they were built in 1941 and 1942. It seems that those that have not been replaced are still being used all right you know, and 4 years ago they were in pretty bad shape, a lot of these buildings. So this is not just an attempt to start a modernization program insofar as these items are concerned, is it?

General CURTIN. No, sir. Actually, regarding your point about the continued utilization, some few of these will be continued, as I pointed out in the one previously as a teenage club. Generally, this is a facility that is not authorized in the Department of Defense facilities listing. The only way that it can be provided is by using some available existing building on the base and then through nonappropriated funds furnishing and putting it into operation. But except for very minor departures like that, the buildings we are talking about will have to be torn down. They just do not merit trying to continue them in use.

Senator CANNON. All right.

OFFICER AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER OPEN MESSES

Colonel FENLON. Our next repetitive item, Mr. Chairman, is "Open messes, officer and NCO"; these are, as we know them, officers clubs, NCO clubs.

Considering the airbase as a community, this is the center of social activity for our NCO's and our officers. It is a recreation facility, and it does not duplicate a dining facility as far as the base goes. The size is based on the strength of the assigned officers and/or NCO's.

In this program we have 5 new clubs and 1 addition for 6 projects in the officer category, 9 new NCO and 3 additions for 12 projects in the NCO's, $4,132,000. These are shown on page 55, Mr. Chairman.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

This facility is more commonly called the officer's club or NCO club. The term "open mess" is a return to tradition. It is a recreation facility and does not duplicate other dining facilities. The Air Force base today must be considered a community in which large numbers of people work and live with their families. In such a community there must be full opportunities for the use of free time and participation in normal social activity. The open mess becomes the center of social activity on a military installation.

It has long been a policy of the Department of Defense, established under Executive order, that appropriated funds should assume the necessary costs up to a certain level for construction of facilities for recreational activities. In keeping with this policy, the open mess projects requested in this program provide only the basic structure. Interior decorative treatment, furnishings, and equipment are provided from nonappropriated funds generated by the operation of the open mess. The exterior of the building is finished in keeping with other construction on the base with only minor decorative departure such as planters or larger glass areas. We have found, that the open mess activities have become an increasingly important recreational facility particularly on bases where large numbers of family quarters have been provided. The size of the facility for a particular location is determined according to the number of officers and noncommissioned officers assigned to the base.

Open messes

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER		
USAFE, Ankara, Turkey	14,000	$354
USAFSO, Howard, Canal Zone	8,000	280
USAFSS, 10C	6,500	203
SAC:		
Beale, Calif. (addition)	12,062	330
Grand Forks, N. Dak. (addition)	8,018	230
Homestead, Fla. (replacement)	22,000	468
TAC, McConnell, Kans. (addition)	21,989	323
AAC:		
Shemya, Alaska (replacement)	6,500	512
Sparrevohn, Alaska (replacement)	1,500	166
AFLC:		
McClellan, Calif. (replacement)	16,800	466
Tinker, Okla. (replacement)	16,800	440
ATC, Webb, Texas (replacement)	14,000	360
Total, 12 projects		4,132
OFFICER		
USAFE:		
Ankara, Turkey	22,000	536
Incirlik, Turkey	8,000	230
SAC:		
Grand Forks, N. Dak. (addition)	6,379	180
Turner, Ga. (replacement)	16,000	407
AFLC, Tinker, Okla. (replacement)	16,000	461
USAFSS, 10C (replacement)	4,400	142
Total, 6 projects		1,956
Total, 18 projects		6,608

Senator CANNON. Of the NCO clubs, six of them are replacements and three of them are new; is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator CANNON. What did you previously use? For instance, at Ankara what did you previously use for a noncommissioned officer club?

Major STURGEON. Here again, sir, this is in Ankara where we are utilizing leased facilities for practically all of our personnel facilities in Ankara and other items, too. The NCO club is one of those that is in a leased facility now?

Senator CANNON. It is a leased facility?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is it a long-term lease so that you are going to have lease obligations if you get one authorized?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. What about at Howard? That is not a leased facility.

Colonel FENLON. That is a buildup at Howard with the flying mission there. Some of these personnel were billited and housed up at Albrook. They are now at Howard with the buildup of the aircraft in there, the commando squadron, and the flying activity at Howard.

Senator CANNON. So you have no facility there at all at present.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. And is that true with your classified location, too?

Major STURGEON. It is a classified location, sir. I believe we are using the butler type building right now, a very small building.

Senator CANNON. I note at Beale you have an addition for $330,000. I thought they had a pretty substantial NCO club at Beale, do they not?

General CURTIN. I will get the exact size in just a minute.

Senator STENNIS. Let me say to all members of the Armed Services Committee we will have our regular committee meeting in the morning, and we will then continue these hearings. Our regular meeting room in the other building will be large enough to hold those that can attend. These hearings from here on will be in the regular room, and you can come there in the morning at 10:30. I will set the regular meeting at 10 and that will give us time to dispose of the matters that are on the calendar, and then we will go right on into these hearings.

General CURTIN. At Beale, Senator Cannon, the existing facility is 9,938 square feet. The requirement associated with the end position there is 22,000 square feet. In terms of physical construction, the existing facility qualitywise is adequate. It is just too small.

Senator CANNON. So you are just adding onto it.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. At Homestead this 22,000-square-foot replacement is as big as the entire requirement at Beale.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is there that much difference in the size of those installations?

Colonel FENLON. At Homestead, sir——

General CURTIN. The Homestead population is fairly stable at about 6,800 total. The requirement is the same, 22,000 square feet for Homestead.

Senator CANNON. And the one at Homestead would just simply replace the existing one at the present time.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the existing facility is a makeshift arrangement in a very poor building. It is quite cut up. I was in it recently. It is impossible from a site standpoint to expand it at all.

Senator CANNON. Now, one other question. The one at McConnell is shown as an addition of 21,989 feet. Is McConnell that large that you need a 22,000-foot addition on what you already have?

Major STURGEON. Sir, this actually is not a complete addition. It includes approximately 11,000 square feet of existing NCO club and an addition of approximately 10,000. This 21,989 is the total that they would have.

Senator CANNON. That would be your net footage after you have modified part of it and added on; is that right?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir; it is a misnomer. It is a combined project.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

GYMNASIUMS

Colonel FENLON. Our next repetitive item, "Recreational gymnasiums." These are used for physical training and for physical conditioning, both officers and airmen. The facility as it is designed and built provides showers, dressing rooms, squash, badminton, and a basketball court and also space to hold intramural games and calisthenics.

The standard gymnasium now is 20,500 square feet, and with two or three exceptions here, these are replacements for World War II-type facilities. These were mobilization types, and they amount to just about a covered room.

There are none of the other additional features that we have cited here for physical training. These are listed on page 57.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Recreatonal gymnasiums provide for daily physical training, conditioning, and recreation for both officers and airmen. They provide indoor covered space for showers, dressing rooms, squash, basketball, and badminton courts and areas for intramural games and calisthenics. These buildings are centers for a major portion of the military physical fitness program.

Gymnasium size is based on the military strength of the installation. The standard gymnasium is 20,500 square feet.

These facilities contribute to the physical fitness and morale of our personnel.

Gymnasiums

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount (thousands)
AFLC, Tinker, Okla. (replacement)	20,500	$409
ATC:		
Craig, Ala. (additional)	7,800	145
Laughlin, Tex. (additional)	9,856	190
Mather, Calif. (replacement)	21,000	421
Reese, Tex. (replacement)	21,000	392
Sheppard, Tex	21,000	380
Vance, Okla. (replacement)	11,100	234
Williams, Ariz. (replacement)	21,000	440
Hq Com, Andrews, Md	20,500	455
SAC:		
Davis, Monthan, Ariz. (replacement)	21,000	395
Fairchild, Wash. (alterations)	49,800	187
Turner, Ga. (replacement)	21,000	371
Walker, N. Mex. (replacement)	21,000	378
AFSC, Kirtland, N. Mex. (replacement)	16,355	376
TAC, England, La. (replacement)	21,000	381
USAFSO, Howard, C.Z. (replacement)	16,600	428
Total, 16 projects		5,582

Senator CANNON. Are all of these at bases that you intend to keep in the program?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Through this projected time period?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask one question. Do any of these gymnasiums go to places where we have the new recruits, where you are bringing in new men?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; Lackland is our only center.

Senator STENNIS. What is your situation at Lackland? Do you have a sufficient gymnasium there for those young fellows?

Major STURGEON. Sir, we have what we call a fieldhouse at Lackland now. I think it is around 33,000 square feet. It is World War II type building. It is programed for replacement sometime in the future, but it is sufficient for the time being.

General CURTIN. I believe it is in next year's program, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. How much would it be? I just make the point because it seems to me those youngsters that are going in there are just boys. They are entitled to some consideration rather than to put them last. Put them first, it seems to me. What is your response to that?

General CURTIN. We have a sizable program in here for Lackland this year, Mr. Chairman, but it is devoted primarily to improved living conditions and dining facilities for the recruits. Our feeling was that we ought to take care of this first. We are able to live at least 1 more year with the other facilities, but we do have a programed schedule for replacing these facilities over the next 5 years.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, following up Senator Stennis' question, do you have anything in the line of a physical fitness program that would require these gymnasiums and recreation halls?

General CURTIN. The Air Force has sponsored over the past couple of years, Senator Smith, a so-called 5BX program. Officers and airmen are tested periodically in terms of being able to meet the minimum requirements under this program.

There are five basic exercises geared to the age of the individual, and this is the basic element of training.

Now, of course, at training centers like Lackland and others where there are high-density populations of students, there are other athletic programs that are geared to give them an adequate amount of physical exercise and are compulsory.

Senator SMITH. And there are sufficient facilities for that kind of training for this young group that Senator Stennis referred to?

General CURTIS. For the moment the facilities are adequate in size. But they are old and need to be updated and replaced. I believe the first replacement in the Air Force program is scheduled in next year's program.

Senator SMITH. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. One more question.

Are these gymnasiums used mainly for games or mainly for calisthenics and similar matters?

General CURTIN. The present ones that we are trying to replace were built during the World War II time period. Essentially they are a small basketball court, generally with a latrine and shower facilities at one end of the building and two small lean-to's for spectators. If you do have calisthenics or physical exercise, you have to do it on a portion of the basketball floor.

In the present facilities generally there are no separate rooms for calisthentics, exercising, weight lifting, judo.

Senator STENNIS. Briefly describe the modern ones, the ones you are building.

Colonel FENLON. We have here a handball court and exercise room where you would have your horses, your weight lifting, rowing, and so forth. There is a small equipment room, a steamroom, showers, men's latrine, and locker room, some administrative and utility space here, and then a large gymnasium here.

Senator STENNIS. Basketball courts there?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; in here.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, sir.

WAREHOUSES

Colonel FENLON. We have some other repetitive items we thought we should list, Mr. Chairman; we have several warehouses, some 10 projects totaling $4 million. These are mostly brought about by increased missions and stock levels and stock items on the bases. Some of them are replacements. There is one here which we mentioned yesterday, which is a replacement for the Elmendorf one, which was lost in the earthquake, and these are shown, I believe, on page 58.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Warehousing

Command and installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
USAFE:		
Ankara, Turkey	50,000	$450
Ankara, Turkey (addition)	35,754	340
AAC:		
Elmendorf, Alaska (replacement)	120,000	1,760
Glenallen, Alaska (replacement)	660	55
ADC: Tyndall, Fla	61,305	625
AFLC: Hill, Utah	8,000	74
USAFSS: 9H	7,400	101
TAC: England, La. (alteration)	49,580	86
AFSC: Holloman, N. Mex. (replacement)	41,105	346
SAC: Davis Monthan, Ariz. (replacement)	32,000	270
Total, 10 projects		4,107

Senator CANNON. That is a pretty expensive warehouse for Elmendorf.

Colonel REILLY. 1.7 is the cost factor.

General CURTIN. Actually in the case of that one, Mr. Chairman, there was over 200,000 square feet lost in the earthquake. The requirement has been restudied, and we feel we can get along with a replacement of 120,000 square feet.

Senator STENNIS. I noticed Davis-Monthan comes in for a great number of these places. Is that because you are transferring to Davis-Monthan some of the activities you are closing down elsewhere? Does that come into the picture? Why are there so many new projects at Davis-Monthan?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Davis-Monthan here is receiving at the present time, an increase in the bulidup in the F–4 training mission, the TAC combat through training school for the F–4 type aircraft in Davis-Monthan. After the B–47's were phased out last year, this is a merging of the base mission. Likewise it has two squadrons of TITAN II missiles as a reconnaissance wing, the U–2 reconnaissance wing, and it is also the site for consolidated Air Force and Navy aircraft reclamation and salvage program.

Senator STENNIS. It seems odd if you are going from a B–47 to a fighter craft that you would have to have a new $270,000 warehouse. What is the special reason for that?

Colonel WOOD. Without looking at the books, I cannot recall the exact justification for this one.

Senator STENNIS. You had better wait until you know.

General CURTIN. We will have it in just a minute, Mr. Chairman.

LIBRARIES

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, the libraries that we have shown here total some 10 projects. Of course these are both recreational and technical facilities in a sense, similar to the library that would exist in a small community. In many cases these are replacements for rather makeshift facilities on the base. They provide a recreation library for the airmen and officers and their dependents. From a technical standpoint, they are a reference library that people who are taking off-campus courses and so forth would be using on off-duty time.

(The following information was subsequently furnished.)

Libraries

Command and installation	Scope	Amount (thousands)
ADC: Kincheloe, Mich	3,500 square feet	$104
SAC:		
Blytheville, Ark	5,991 square feet	140
Castle, Calif. (alteration)	5,194 square feet	49
Columbus, Miss. (replacement)	5,991 square feet	134
Turner, Ga. (replacement)	7,758 square feet	153
AFSC: Patrick, Fla. (air conditioning)	40 tons	55
AFLC:		
Wright Patterson, Ohio (conversion)	9,153 square feet	55
Hill, Utah (replacement)	5,991 square feet	142
ATC: Lackland, Tex. (replacement)	11,250 square feet	258
PACAF: Hickam, Hawaii (replacement)	7,800 square feet	201
Total, 10 projects		1,291

Senator STENNIS. They are college courses?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; college or in some cases it could be studying for tests in high school accreditation for our younger airmen. These are shown on page 59, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right.

THEATERS

Colonel FENLON. We have listed 14 theaters as repetitive items. Of course this is a major recreation item for our younger airmen on the base as well as all assigned military strength and the dependents. Most of these are replacements as shown on page 60 for a World War II type theater. In most cases they are much too small for our requirements today, plus the buildings themselves are getting to the point of being beyond economical repair and maintenance. In some cases we are relocating them because of shifts in the population on the base by virtue of new housing areas.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Theaters

Command and installation	Scope (square feet)	Amount
ATC:		
Keesler, Miss	11,460	$321,000
Lackland, Tex. (replacement)	18,550	492,000
Laredo, Tex., (replacement)	5,974	186,000
Lowry, Colo. (replacement)	11,460	352,000
SAC:		
Lockbourne, Ohio (replacement)	15,490	455,000
Walker, N. Mex. (replacement)	15,940	418,000
Whiteman, Mo. (replacement)	5,974	218,000
USAFE: Bentwaters, England (replacement)	9,275	284,000
PACAF: Kadena, Okinawa (replacement)	15,940	385,000
AFLC:		
Hill, Utah (replacement)	9,275	255,000
Tinker, Okla. (replacement)	11,460	308,000
AFSC: Holloman, N. Mex (replacement	9,275	262,000
TAC:		
George, Calif. (replacement)	1,1460	321,000
Langley, Va. (replacement)	9,275	226,000
Total, 14 projects		4,483,000

General CURTIN. You will notice the second item here, Mr. Chairman, is for Lackland also, in connection with the recruiting.

Senator STENNIS. That is good. I want to ask this question: What additional purposes do you use these buildings for, additional to the ordinary movies and stage shows?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, we do use them for such things as commander's call, administrative meetings, and various types of things which are quasi-official and official other than just entertainment. They are an assembly place for the military or any group on the base desiring to hold meetings.

Senator STENNIS. Are those additional uses considerable?

Colonel FENLON. From my standpoint and experience, yes, quite considerable. In fact, on most bases that I have been, you have at least a daily meeting of some type in this facility.

Senator STENNIS. Could it be called a community project for general use? You say the officers meet there.

Colonel FENLON. I think that anyone on the base, whether it be a military unit or some other group has this facility available to be scheduled for their use in meetings.

Senator STENNIS. What about your practice and things of that kind?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, this would be available on a scheduled basis for anyone, I am sure, and they are used for this considerably.

Senator STENNIS. That is all I have.

Senator CANNON. What is this about relocation which you mentioned? Are you trying to relocate them closer to the housing areas or what?

Colonel FENLON. In some cases, Mr. Chairman, it is more appropriate to build the new one that you are replacing in another area nearer to a center of population that now exists on the base rather than to put it on the old site, so to speak.

Senator CANNON. I notice that you have a theater in there for Lowry as a replacement. Were your activities increased or decreased at Lowry in this base closure program?

General CURTIN. Of course, you know we closed out or will be closing out the flying field. The actual strengths at Lowry remain approximately the same. In December of last year the strength was about 12,000. Its end position strength is projected for 11,860. The student population here actually goes up from about 4,000 to 5,500.

Senator CANNON. Part of your justification says:

> This project is required to provide theater facilities to the student airmen housing area and the area housing the move from Amarillo installation.

Are parts of this as a result of the closure there?

General CURTIN. I believe it is. I would have to verify whether they are coming from Amarillo or not, but the student load does go up from about 3,800 to 5,500.

Colonel LUSCHEN. This is correct, sir. The phaseout of the technical training center at Amarillo is part of the training mission from Amarillo relocated to Lowry Air Force Base. There are some of the photo schools, some of the armaments schools.

We attempted, in phasing out Amarillo, to put all of the like courses and subjects at the same training center, so Lowry does get an increase.

Senator CANNON. So this would be one of the items in the bill as a result of the base closures that we were talking about yesterday.

General CURTIN. Not necessarily, because this particular item, Mr. Chairman, is actually one of these replacements that has to come about, regardless of any new missions. The present facility actually

involves two buildings, one built in 1941, the other one in 1942. They are wood frame, and should be demolished. It will help out in meeting this requirement, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Senator STENNIS. May I ask how many of these are on foreign soil, and which ones? Kadena?

Colonel FENLON. Kadena would be Okinawa. Bentwaters is in the United Kingdom. Those are the only two, sir.

ELECTRICAL AND WATER FACILITIES

In regard to our last item on the repetitive list, Mr. Chairman, it was mentioned yesterday we might address ourselves to some of these utility items. We chose to cover the electrical and the water because they were the ones that we felt we could best address ourselves to. The electrical power, of course, is brought about by increased requirements, mainly by communications increases and computer increases on the bases, and again in many cases just modernizations of the systems. This is particularly true in our distribution and substations where we are modernizing. These, I believe, are shown on page 61 in a little more detail, and by location.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Electrical

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
Emergency powerplant:		
AFAFC: AF Finance Center, Colorado	25 kilowatts	$41,000
SAC:		
Moron, Spain (addition)	1,000 kilowatts	256,000
Offutt, Nebraska (alteration)	Lump sum	141,000
Total, 3 projects		438,000
Primary power:		
MATS: Wake Island (addition)	300 kilowatts	347,000
USAFSS:		
1D (addition)	600 kilowatts	195,000
9H (addition)	2,000 kilowatts	401,000
Total, 3 projects		943,000
Transformers:		
USAFE:		
Aviano, Italy (addition)	Lump sum	78,000
Lakenheath, England (addition)	1,600 kilowatts	150,000
Total, 2 projects		228,000
Distribution lines:		
ATC: Lackland, Texas (alteration)	36,700 linear feet	360,000
ADC: Sondrestrom, Greenland (alteration)	Lump sum	45,000
AFLC: McClellan, California	522 linear feet	40,000
USAFE: Ankara, Turkey	6,600 linear feet	426,000
Total, 4 projects		811,000
Substations:		
SAC: Offutt, Nebraska (addition)	Lump sum	218,000
AFSC: Eglin, Florida (alteration)	Lump sum	1,000,000
Total, 2 projects		1,218,000
Other electrical:		
AFLC:		
Robins, Georgia	Lump sum	36,000
Robins, Georgia (replacement)	12 each	243,000
AIR U: Gunter, Alabama (addition)	Lump sum	25,000
Total, 3 projects		304,000
Total, 17 projects		3,942,000

Water

Command and installation	Scope	Amount
Water storage:		
AAC:		
Bethel, Alaska	40 TG	$116,000
Neklason Lake, Alaska	30 TG	71,000
Pillar Mountain, Alaska	30 TG	80,000
Soldotna, Alaska	30 TG	60,000
SAC: Malmstrom, Montana	1,100 TG	177,000
ADC: Stephenville, Canada	50 TG	70,000
USAFSS: 9H	100 TG	60,000
Total, 7 projects		634,000
Water supply:		
USAFE: Ankara, Turkey	200 TD	228,000
ATC: Reese, Texas	500 TD	387,000
SAC:		
Grand Forks, North Dakota	Lump sum	2,500,000
Vandenberg, California	576 TD	50,000
MATS: McGuire, New Jersey	Lump sum	280,000
Total, 5 projects		3,445,000
Water mains:		
SAC: Torrejon, Spain	30,000 feet	79,000
AFSC: Cape Kennedy, Florida	6,000 feet	105,000
USAFE: Lakenheath, England	9,900 feet	41,000
Total, 3 projects		225,000
Total, 15 projects		4,304,000

Senator THURMOND. What is the source of your power in those places?

Colonel FENLON. In most of these oversea areas is it generation, Senator Thurmond. In the case of the emergency power, these are generators in backup for computer installations where we have a requirement for a minimal time off the line.

In the primary power also this is generation power on our part. These are oversea bases.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The water projects, sir, are some 15 at $4 million.

Senator CANNON. Before we leave that, you have one of these emergency powerplants at Moron. What is the situation? I thought we were getting out of most of those bases.

General CURTIN. This at Moron is actually associated with a communications site that will be retained. This is a peculiar requirement.

Senator STENNIS. Before you leave the electrical projects, let us get the list of all those that are out of the United States, all these items on page 61. Some we recognize, and some we do not.

Colonel FENLON. Moron, sir, we just mentioned at the top. The Wake Island and then the two security service sites are both overseas under primary power.

Your transformer bank changes, one of them is in Aviano, Italy, the other one in Lakenheath in United Kingdom.

On the distributions, Soundrestrom in Greenland an Ankara is in Turkey. The rest of them are in the States.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you do not have any in France?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Or anything in Western Europe.

Colonel FENLON. Only in northern Italy, at Aviano.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, thank you.

Colonel FENLON. Of the seven water storage, five of these are in our remote northern sites where we have a problem in supply of water due to the weather and also due to a requirement for firefighting during periods when these sites are rather isolated. The supply again, this is increasing the base supply in many cases to handle firefighting requirements for emergency, and then the water mains—this is mainly modernizing our older systems at three installations.

Senator CANNON. Again, what about Torrejon. Why are you modernizing there? Are we not getting just about ready to clear out there?

General CURTIN. No, sir, our mission has been reduced.

Senator CANNON. It has been reduced quite substantially there.

Colonel REILLY. Mr. Chairman, this water main at Torrejon is a 2½-inch water main that connects the base with the POL terminal on the POL line that we have. It has been found more economical to install this line rather than to keep hauling the water to the pump station there.

Senator CANNON. I do not follow you on this. You say this connects the POL line. I thought that POL line was a fuel line, is it not?

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir; it is a fuel line. Adjacent to Torrejon, as I recall some 6 or 7 miles away, there is a terminal storage area and pumping facilities. The water, both potable and for fire protection, has been hauled from Torrejon. Unfortunately a bridge which crosses the river is considerably to the north of the base, and, as I recall, it is something like a 40- or 50-mile round trip for the water trucks. This line is to provide a direct water supply to the pumping station, thereby eliminating this long haul by truck.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Senator STENNIS. I have a question here for Senator Bartlett. Is the conversion at Elmendorf absolutely essential to your mission there? To put the question another way, has coal been an unsatisfactory fuel for heating your facilities at Elmendorf?

As I say, this is asked for Senator Bartlett.

General CURTIN. I would not want to say, Mr. Chairman, that at Elmendorf coal has been unsatisfactory. We have had problems with coal in terms of the quality as well as the winter handling. This is your main problem up there in terms of actual operation.

We have over the last several years made studies of converting to fuel oil and more lately, when gas was opened up in the Kenai Peninsula, to the conversion to gas with a fuel oil standby.

We have made these studies in conjunction with the Army at Fort Richardson and concluded that the economies in this are such that we should make this conversion.

Senator STENNIS. I see this item shows up on page 119 of book No. 2, Mr. Chairman, an item for $900,000.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You say the Army has one at Fort Richardson.

General CURTIN. I believe there is one in this year's program, a companion item. These were reviewed in very critical detail by the Department of Defense. Several studies have been made. In our own particular case, as I recall, we now have, as an example, I believe 52 or 53 personnel working in the heating plant there, the main heat-

ing plant. On a conversion to gas, for example, this could be reduced by 10 down to 42.

It escapes me momentarily what the exact figures are on the economy, but I can produce those. The estimated savings, annual operation and maintenance savings once the conversion is completed and using gas as a main fuel—and this is just for the Air Force, Mr. Chairman—it has been estimated at $796,000.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Nease tells me, based on correspondence, there will be some outside witnesses who want to be heard on this representing the coal industry.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I had understood you might have a separate hearing on this particular item.

Senator STENNIS. That covers his question for the time being, Mr. Chairman, if you want to move on to something else.

Senator CANNON. All right, General, that covers the repetitive items. Now if you will just go ahead and proceed where we left off.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; we were starting, I believe, Mr. Chairman, on book 2.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

BUCKLEY AIR GUARD BASE, COLO.

Colonel FENLON. Our first station under the Air Training Command, Mr. Chairman, is on page 3. The first base we consider is Buckley Air Guard Base, located 6 miles southeast of Aurora, Colo. This base supports the flying activities of the Air National Guard and the support aircraft for Lowry.

The total program requested is for $167,000, consisting of the following five items:

The first item for a ground control approach facility is an operational requirement to support the installation of precision aircraft ground approach facility (GCA) required due to the increased flying mission at this installation.

The second item provides for an expanded fire station.

Senator STENNIS. May I interpose there. Whenever you come to a repetitive item, it is well to identify it.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And that ties in with your formal justification.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The second item is a repetitive item for a fire station, which we covered this morning, for 1,440 square feet to existing building, an addition.

The third item, conversion work to an existing weather observation station is required in support of the transfer of flying operations from Lowry Air Force Base to Buckley Air Guard Base. No facilities exist that can be provided for this type of service.

The fourth item is——

Senator CANNON. Did Buckley not have weather service set up there?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. They received their weather service by a drop line from Lowry through the weather service.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item is a repetitive item. This is for a dispensary and was covered under the medical repetitive items in support of the flying activities transferred from Lowry.

The last item requested in this program is for utilities and ground improvement work in support of the flying operations transferred from Lowry. When completed, the project will provide a control tower and navaid facility to meet minimum Air Force criteria.

Senator CANNON. Did you previously have a GCA over at Lowry?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we did.

Senator CANNON. What became of that facility?

Colonel LUSCHEN. We will shut down the GCA at Lowry Field, sir. Part of this project at Buckley is to provide the turntable and pad on Buckley Field to locate the GCA trailers and units, provide the utility power, communications, et cetera, to that pad so we have a GCA unit operational there.

Senator CANNON. You will actually be using the same equipment then that you were using over at Lowry, and it is just setting up a base for it; is that it?

Colonel LUSCHEN. The same type. Whether it will be the same piece, I cannot answer, but the same type; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. You have increased the requirements there at Buckley over and above what the National Guard was handling there. Is that by reason of your support for your flying officers that are still assigned to Lowry?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, and air travel out of and into Lowry, or to support Lowry. Buckley supports not just the officers there but all air travel associated with the mission at Lowry.

Originally, as you will recall, we moved the jet operations out so we would not interfere with Stapelton, a municipal airport. Then instead of running the dual operation, it was felt this was more economical to combine them and move them all over to Buckley.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Colonel FENLON. The next base to be considered under Air Training Command is Chanute Air Force Base, located 1 mile south of Rantoul, Ill.

Its mission is a technical training center. The program contains a request for $2,027,000 for the following three items.

The first item for alteration of an existing aircraft weapons training facility involving 67,700 square feet is needed to provide adequate training space for aircraft and missile technicians in pursuit of their highly specialized training courses at this installation.

The requirement for this facility results from the transfer of training activities from Amarillo Air Force Base.

Senator CANNON. So this is directly attributable to your base closure.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; these first two items actually, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The second item, which is a repetitive item, is for an airman dorm and is also attributable to the Amarillo transfer.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The last item requested in this program is to provide an additional sludge divestor capacity together with alteration work to piping and appertinent work as required to properly and effectively process the increased sewage load at this installation.

Senator CANNON. Then actually that is attributable to the closure, too, is it not?

General CURTIN. No, sir. This is really a part of our long-term program to upgrade our waste disposal in keeping with the President's program. In fact our program was started prior to this, to make sure that we were at least meeting minimum State standards.

Senator CANNON. Your cover sheet shows that you are going to increase your strength there by about 2,200 people. Is that directly attributable to the base closure program?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I believe not all of it. There are actually 1,700 of it that are involved in the transfer of students from Amarillo. The balance would be a normal growth in the classes that were there.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

CRAIG AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Colonel FENLON. The next location is Craig Air Force Base located 5 miles south-southeast of Selma, Ala. The mission of this base is undergraduate pilot training. The program requested amounts to $1,781,000, and includes four items as follows:

The first item for a 6,800-square-foot armament and electronics shop is needed to support the T–33 trainer aircraft as well as the increasing numbers and the accelerated program for the new T–38 aircraft. An adequate maintenance, calibration, and repair capability under proper environmental controls is essential for mission accomplishment.

The second item is a repetitive item, and it is for officers quarters.

The third item is a repetitive item and is one of the gymnasiums discussed earlier.

The last item requested in this program is for the construction of a 550,000-gallon daily capacity sewage treatment plant designed to prevent pollution of the Alabama River and its tributaries adjacent to the base.

Senator CANNON. Is this consistent with the statement you made a moment ago, General, of trying to upgrade the sewage disposal facilities?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; this is becoming, as you well know, more sensitive as time goes on.

Senator CANNON. You indicate an end strength here of about 600. What is the reason for the increase in strength at this base? Are you increasing your pilot flow or your training flow?

Colonel FENLON. There is an increase in student load during this period. Also the conversion to the T–38 causes an increase in aircraft and therefore an increase in support personnel.

Senator CANNON. Does this base have both T–33's and T–38's now?

Colonel FENLON. Right now, sir, they have T–37's and T–33's. They will have in the end position T–37's and T–38's.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Sir, they start receiving the T–38's in September of this year, to replace the T–33's.

Senator CANNON. But your pilot flow will be generally about the same level as it is now?

Colonel LUSCHEN. It gradually increases. We are increasing our pilot training rate, sir, at the rate of 2,760 per year, which we will reach in fiscal year 1967. We are gradually increasing. In 1966 we will be at about 2,000 per year, and going on up to the peak to be reached in 1967 and 1968.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Keelser Air Force Base located at Biloxi, Miss. This base supports a technical training center, and the program requested amounts to $3,567,000, comprising six items.

The first item provides 64,200 square feet of space by alteration work on two aircraft maintenance hangars, which when completed will furnish the needed classroom space and improved technical training areas by installation of additional adequate power, light, heat, and environmental controls for students working in this structure.

The second item for construction of a new 102,000-square-foot general training facility will, when completed, provide needed classroom and laboratory space for various technical classes, technical instructor training course, and six communications electronics courses.

The third item is for upgrading existing buildings in the old hospital complex to provide 46,050 square feet of administrative space. This is required to provide the space needed to accommodate installation of data processing equipment and related activities.

The fourth item is a repetitive item, a 300-seat chapel.

The fifth item for a new 4,800-square-foot branch exchange facility will replace an inadequate building now serving this purpose. It will be located in the troop housing area, and service about 2,000 airmen daily.

The sixth item is a repetitive item, a 650-man base theater.

Senator CANNON. Where does the buildup in personnel come from? Is this as a result of the base closures? You go from 16.8 to 20.2.

Colonel LUSCHEN. This is primarily the result of the increased technical problems with our airplanes, more electrical equipment aboard them and supporting equipment. Kessler is our electronic training center base. It trains primarily all the electronics systems mechanics for the Air Force as well as communications systems. There are no people going to this base from Amarillo. The courses are not similar. Amarillo is primarily mechanics, aircraft engine mechanics school. This is an electronic and communications maintenance school.

Senator CANNON. I thought in your covering statement here you made reference to the administrative office alteration.

Colonel FENLON. We did, sir.

Senator CANNON. Part of the reason for the necessity was because of the transfer from Amarillo. Didn't I hear you say that?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Which is right? Let's get together on this.

Colonel PETTY. It is true there are no students being transferred to Keesler from Amarillo.

Senator CANNON. These students are not being transferred from any other base closures. They are just coming in because of your increase in your requirements; is that correct?

Colonel PETTY. That is right, sir.

Senator CANNON. Are they coming from basic training into this or coming back from units or what? How do they get in?

Colonel PETTY. The ones that are entering basic courses come from Lackland. For the advance courses, people come back from the units. Many of the new communications systems require new courses and additional people to be trained.

Senator CANNON. Will you correct your statement then for the record? With respect to the transfers from Amarillo, because this item was denied in 1965, as you know.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we will correct the record to reflect that.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. May I say a word there. The Air Force certainly does marvelous work in that training school down there. They have the finest esprit de corps and discipline. Captain Hardy was there 3 or 4 years. He did a splendid job. They discover the aptitudes at Lackland or some other place, and then these boys go there and they build them up. Some of them turn out to be extra good.

I have encountered men all over the world who trained there at Keesler. They put a radio together for me. I bought the parts and they put it together on their extra time and sent it to me.

General CURTIN. In furtherance of that comment, you will recall, Senator Stennis, the last technical training building built there I think in 1960–62. It has just been opened up. This will be essentially a replica of it. You will recall in our testimony at that time we said that we really needed two, but we were going to build one.

Senator STENNIS. That is right.

General CURTIN. The growth has just made the second one necessary.

KEESLER AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Lackland Air Force Base located 8 miles west southwest of San Antonio, Tex. The base supports a basic military training center, an aircraft control and warning squadron of the ADC. The program requested for this base totals $5,510,000 and contains seven projects as follows:

The first item for installation of 300 tons of air conditioning in the existing academic rating building is needed to provide proper year-round environmental conditions for personnel engaged in experimental and research tests, various phase tests and psychological research problems.

The second item for 1,040-man composite recruiting, training, and housing facility is needed to reduce in part the deficiencies in dormitory, dining hall and basic military training spaces for airmen at this base. The combined functional structure will vastly improve training efficiency and provide the most economical type of structure for the scheduled training.

Senator CANNON. This is the type of a unit such as the Army has been developing where you have everything in the one facility?

General CURTIN. I am not familiar with the Army one. The way this one is, Mr. Chairman, the ground floor is generally open for training in inclement weather. There are classrooms provided on that floor, and within the 1,040-man which is now the standardized complex, there will actually be 104 men per wing of the building. This gives them 52 man-flights, 1 flight above the other. It will have a complex messhall, supply room, administrative space, classrooms, and be a working entity in itself.

Senator CANNON. Recreational rooms too?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. That is part of this whole unit.

Colonel FENLON. Right. The idea is to cut down traveltime, make maximum use of the weather. This is something we have standardized and would like to project through the whole program.

Senator CANNON. Have we had any of these come up before? Isn't this the first one of these?

General CURTIN. No, sir, we had them previously, but at that time we were just building them in smaller increments without the dining hall. The concept was that the dining hall would be separate. Now we are putting the dining hall into the composite structure.

Senator CANNON. In other words, you had a consolidated mess before, and now you will have a separate sort of dining type mess now.

General CURTIN. For each thousand men, yes, a thousand men being about the largest we can handle.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is a repetitive item for officers quarters covered previously. The fourth item is again a repetitive item for a service club.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for one of the recreational libraries, 11,250 square feet. The sixth item is a repetitive item for a 500-seat theater, a replacement. The last item requested is also a repetitive item, and this is one of the electrical distribution upgradings.

Senator CANNON. How much of this installation is due to the base closures? You are raising your strength by about 4,200 people here, I note.

Colonel PETTY. There will be a load of 1,000 students transferred from Amarillo to Lackland.

Senator CANNON. About 1,000?

Colonel PETTY. Yes. Of course in addition to that there will be instructors.

Senator CANNON. Actually that composite facility for a thousand people is just about the additional.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Have you indicated that on this list?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; it is associated with it on the list.

Senator CANNON. What is this going to do to your family housing situation?

General CURTIN. The biggest resource of family housing at this particular base, Mr. Chairman, is actually community support. At the present time about 85 percent of our adequate quarters that are occupied in the area are actually community support. About 789 houses are the total on-base housing.

I don't think it will make a problem. It won't be an unmanageable thing in housing in this particular area.

Senator CANNON. In the base closing that we had reference to yesterday, you are going to show by bases what it will cost to close that particular base, aren't you?

General CURTIN. We will furnish you as I understood it——

Senator CANNON. Furnish this, we have Amarillo here spread all over the field.

General CURTIN. Right, and we will list the items that are associated, giving you the base, the item, and the cost as I understood the way you wanted it.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

LAREDO AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next base to be considered is the Air Training Command at Laredo Air Force Base located 3 miles northeast of Laredo, Tex. This base supports undergraduate pilot training. The program contains a request for $1,728,000 and involves seven items as follows:

The first item provides a radar turntable needed to minimize loss of students training flying time and promote flying safety under adverse weather conditions, which is for a GCA.

The second item is a repetitive item, and is one of the approach lighting projects which we discussed under those items.

The third item is for construction of a 600-man-capacity airman dining hall to replace an existing deteriorated building which is scheduled for demolition. It is required to satisfy the total airman messing requirements on this installation based on the currently assigned mission.

The fourth item is a repetitive item for a 40-man officers' quarters.

The fifth item is a repetitive item and is the conversion of the existing airman dormitory building to officers' quarters.

The sixth item is a repetitive item. It is for the construction of a chapel annex.

The seventh item is a repetitive item, a 350-seat base theater replacement.

Senator CANNON. When was this base reactivated?

General CURTAIN. Initially, 1942 and reactivated in 1952, according to the data here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. For several years now we have had a very substantial request for this base. Is this going to get this base in pretty good shape or are we to expect this base to come along every year?

General CURTIN. The estimated authorizations for the next 5 years are about $10 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. So actually we could expect this amount or more each year then?

General CURTIN. Approximately this amount; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What is the reason for the increase in personnel? I note there is about an 800 increase in personnel there.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; there is.

Colonel FENLON. The actual pilot student increase is some 200 of that, Mr. Chairman, and of course, again, we have the same situation

here in the aircraft conversion that we had at Craig, going from the T–37's and T–33's to the T–37's and T–38's starting in the fall of 1965.

General CURTIN. These replacements, Mr. Chairman, are for facilities that were built in 1942–43, wood frame. They will be demolished.

Senator CANNON. All right.

LAUGHLIN AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Laughlin Air Force Base located 7 miles east of Del Rio, Tex. This base supports undergraduate pilot training. The program requested amounts to $866,000 and provides the following items; these are all repetitive items:

The first for the installation of air conditioning in officers' quarters.

The second item is for conversion of airman dormitories to provide officers' quarters for student officers.

The third item is for a chapel annex building. The fourth item is for one of the recreational gymnasiums.

Senator CANNON. And this increase of 200 in personnel, is that as a result of stepping up the pilot program a little?

Colonel FENLON. One hundred of those are students, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

LOWRY AIR FORCE BASE, COLO.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base is Lowry Air Force Base, located 1 mile southeast of Denver, Colo. The mission of this base is a technical training center. We have one item, a repetitive item, for the construction of a 750-seat base theater.

Senator CANNON. What is the condition of the theater there at the present time?

General CURTIN. There are actually two buildings involved, Mr. Chairman. One is 12,681 square feet; initial cost, $146,000; built in 1941; wood frame. The second one is 14,000 square feet, originally cost $80,000, built in 1942, wood frame. They are in poor condition, and when this facility is built, both will be demolished.

Senator CANNON. You are going to decrease your personnel load there, your enlisted load, by 1,600 people, and your officers by 150. Your student load goes up a little, but don't you have adequate theater facilities right close by there?

Colonel FENLON. I am not personally too familiar with that.

Major STURGEON. The closest theater is about a mile and a half from Lowry. It has a seating capacity of approximately 670. I think the problem here is that the courses the students are attending, we try to keep the students on the base as much as possible, and, therefore provide the recreational facilities on the base. I would like to add this, sir: At one of the theaters the roof has had to be shored up with some steel beams.

General CURTIN. I remember this one now. We have had imminent roof collapse in one of these theaters. We had to put interior columns in the building. These are both in very bad shape, and should be replaced.

Senator CANNON. Where did the influx of students come from to this base now, the increase?

Colonel PETTY. There is a load of 1,200 students which will be transferred from Amarillo to Lowry.

Senator CANNON. This is the Amarillo transfer?

Colonel PETTY. Yes, sir; supply and procurement courses.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

MATHER AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Mather Air Force Base, located 12 miles east-northeast of Sacramento, Calif. This base supports a navigational training school, a SAC heavy bombardment and heavy air refueling squadron, and a radar site. The program requested for this installation amounts to $2,933,000, and provides for the following items:

The first item provides a military and professional physical training facility to support the move of the undergraduate navigator training program from James Connally Air Force Base. It will permit a well-rounded athletic program to be achieved for assigned student personnel.

The second item is a repetitive item, 2,560-square-foot refueling vehicle shop.

The third item is a repetitive item for a 200-man airman dormitory.

The fourth item is for a 400-seat officer dining hall, needed to support young student officers being transferred to this base from James Connally Air Force Base. There are no facilities existing that can be utilized or converted for this purpose.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for 202 officers' quarters spaces.

The sixth item is another repetitive item for a recreation gymnasium.

Senator CANNON. So that much of the request here is directly related to the base closures, isn't it?

General CURTIN. The first, third, fourth, and fifth item, Mr. Chairman. The second and last items are not. In the case of the gymnasium, this one is in real bad shape and should be demolished.

Senator CANNON. All right.

MOODY AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Colonel FENLON. The next base to be considered is Moody Air Force Base located 10 miles northeast of Valdosta, Ga. This base supports an undergraduate pilot training program. The program requested for this installation amounts to $1,187,000. It provides for the following items:

The first item is a repetitive item, 6,880-square-foot communications building.

The second item is for 19,847-square-foot basic flight training building. It is needed to provide pilot briefing and instructional areas for the pilot-training program involving 500 students and instructors. The existing substandard space where this training is currently being performed is too small, but will be retained to support the increased student load until the total space requirement is satisfied.

The third item is a repetitive item for a 40-man officer quarters.

The fourth item is a repetitive item for upgrading an airman dormitory.

The last item requested in this program is for installation of 2,260 lineal feet of piping and related street work required to improve airfield drainage and eliminate flooded areas at this base.

Senator CANNON. All right.

RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, page 61, is Randolph Air Force Base, located 15 miles northeast of San Antonio, Tex. This base supports the Headquarters Air Training Command, the Advanced Flying Basic Pilot Instructional School, the Instrument Pilot Instructor School, MAP training, and Military Personnel Center Headquarters, USAF, and the Recruiting Service. The program requested for this base amounts to $651,000, and provides for construction of the following items:

The first item is for a test stand which is required for approximately 70 additional J–69 engines to support the move of the T–37 pilot instructor training program from James Connally Air Force Base.

The second item is a repetitive item for a 40-man officer quarters.

The third item requested in this program is for soundproofing hangars, leantos, and buildings adjacent to the flight line. The project includes installation of air conditioning and interior alteration work as required.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. Page 65, sir, Reese Air Force Base.

Senator CANNON. All of these are as a result of base closures, are they not?

General CURTIN. Yes, they all relate to the moving of the T–37 school.

REESE AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. Reese Air Force Base, located 6 miles west of Lubbock, Tex. This base supports undergraduate pilot training. The program requests for $1,533,000 for the following items.

The first item for a 19,847-square-foot basic flight training building is needed to provide briefing and an instructional area for the pilot-training program comprising over 500 students and instructors. The existing substandard building where this training is currently being performed is too small and will be retained in support of the increased student load until the total space requirement is satisfied.

The second item is a repetitive item for a 40-man officer quarters.

The third item is a repetitive item for a recreational gymnasium.

The fourth item is a repetitive item. This is construction of a waterline, and to provide 500,000 gallons of water supply to the base.

Senator CANNON. Is this increase in student load brought about also in part by the base closures?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. This is the increase in pilot training which does not involve base closure. We have already converted to the 38's here at Reese.

Senator CANNON. And I think I may have asked you this yesterday, but in case I didn't, you will submit the list of gymnasiums in the order of priority?

General CURTIN. Yes, we will do that for all of the repetitive items, Mr. Chairman.

SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next base on page 70, Mr. Chairman, Sheppard Air Force Base, located 3 miles north of Wichita Falls, Tex. The base is host to a technical training center, a Strategic Air Command Heavy Bomber Squadron, an Air Refueling Squadron, and a Helicopter Flying Training Squadron. The program requested amounts to $4,719,000.

The first item is for a 5,085-square-foot weapon-support training facility required for realistic field training in the multiple aspects of communications training, including instruction and practice in the installation and maintenance of outside wire communications and antenna systems.

The second item provides a 42,840-square-foot aircraft weapons system-training building by alteration work to two structurally sound general training buildings. When completed, modern training methods, techniques, and equipment will be advantageously used in the training of highly specialized aircraft weapons system technicians at this base due to its expanded mission.

The third item provides for alteration work on an existing 112,222 square feet of additional training laboratories, classrooms, and supporting administrative space, involving the need for functional space in which to conduct training courses in communications, missiles, and transportation.

The fourth item for upgrading an existing structurally sound field maintenance hanger by provision of interior fluorescent lighting, air conditioning, and installation is required to bring this facility up to complete usable standards for performance of maintenance administration, materiel control, and quality control on the increased mission aircraft.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for a composite airman dormitory structure. The sixth item is a repetitive item for a chapel facility.

The seventh item is a repetitive item for an airman service club.

The eighth item is a repetitive item for a recreational gymnasium.

The last item requested in this program provides for the installation of 6,100 feet of sanitary sewer mains needed to augment the gravity flow sewage on the base, which is currently taxed to capacity and in danger of failure.

Senator CANNON. Have you indicated what part of these items are related to closures?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; $2,240,000 is associated with base closures. That would be the only item in this listing.

Senator CANNON. That is for what?

General CURTIN. That is the dormitory.

Senator CANNON. The dormitory composite?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What about this aircraft weapons system training alteration? That was denied in 1965.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. Has anything changed from that time up to this time?

Colonel FENLON. It is still a requirement.

Colonel PETTY. It is still a requirement. It is 2 years older.

General CURTIN. Are we speaking of the $309,000 project, Mr. Chairman?

Senator CANNON. No, the $700,000, the third item there.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Colonel FENLON. I don't believe there has been any increased justification except it is still a requirement, Mr. Chairman.

General CURTIN. I think it was a larger item last year, and it has been reduced somewhat.

Senator CANNON. All right.

VANCE AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Colonel FENLON. Vance Air Force Base, the next base, is located 3 miles south southeast of Enid, Okla., and supports undergraduate pilot training. This program contains a request for $1,653,000 for the following items.

The first item is a repetitive item and is a nine stall structural and line fire station.

The second item provides a basic flight training facility to support pilot briefing and instructional areas for the pilot training program involving over 500 students and instructors. The existing substandard space will be retained to support the increased student load until the total space requirement is satisfied.

The third item for a 4,800-square-foot high altitude training building is needed in support of pilots and aircrew members from three Air Force bases and two station National Guard organizations. The existing building is beyond economical repair, and will be demolished upon completion of this project.

The fourth item is a repetitive item for a ground support equipment facility.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for an airman dormitory building to provide officers quarters, I mean to upgrade and structurally alter the dormitory.

The last item is a repetitive item for a recreational gymnasium.

Senator CANNON. All right.

WEBB AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next base, page 88, Mr. Chairman, Webb Air Force Base, located 2 miles southwest of Big Springs, Tex. The base supports an undergraduate pilot training school and contains a request for $1,172,000 for the following items.

The first item is for a 19,847-square-foot basic flight training facility needed to provide pilot briefing and instructional areas for the pilot training program involving over 550 students and instructors. The existing substandard space will be retained to support the increased student load until the total space requirement is satisfied.

The second item is a repetitive item, conversion of airman dormitories to provide officers quarters.

The last item is a repetitive item for an NCO open mess.

Senator CANNON. This base gets away from the pattern on these other undergraduate training bases. You show a loss of 550 personnel. Have you taken that into consideration in the requirements here, for example, in your officer quarters and the NCO mess?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, they have been computed on the 3,000 end-position figure, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. It looks as if you are trying to upgrade all of these basic flight training units, across the board. Have you got some that are in better condition than others, with available space now?

Colonel PETTY. No, sir; these are the first. They are all in bad condition, and we have need for two of them on each pilot training base, so the five that are in this year's program are the five that are needed the worst. They are all replacing World War II buildings that are noisy, crowded, and have insufficient latrine space, no showers, very little storage space. Many of the pilots carry their equipment around in their cars.

Senator CANNON. But you actually picked out five that were in poorer shape than the rest of them.

Colonel PETTY. Right.

Senator CANNON. And then we can assume that you will be back next year to try to get the others in if these are approved?

Colonel PETTY. The others will be in the next 2 or 3 years' programs, yes.

Senator CANNON. You didn't have any of these in last year's program, did you?

Colonel PETTY. No, I think these are the first. We fixed up some buildings at Laughlin and Laredo, and have that experience as a basis for this in the design. These are the first of this definitive design.

Senator CANNON. I realize these are in connection with the basic training units, but I hope you don't overlook the advanced training unit requirements for these too. You know what I mean.

Colonel PETTY. This is all undergraduate pilot training, which is called basic flight training.

WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 92, Mr. Chairman, Williams Air Force Base, located 13 miles southeast of Mesa, Ariz. The base supports undergraduate pilot training and a combat crew training squadron, MAP. The program requested for this base amounts to $2,920,000, and comprises the following items.

The first item is a repetitive item for a base communications building.

The second item for 19,847-square-foot basic flight training building needed to provide pilot briefing and instructional areas for a pilot training program involving in excess of 600 students, instructors, and supervisors.

Senator CANNON. How does it happen that cost is so high? I notice we had one of those a few minutes ago and the cost was $444,000. This one with the exact same square footage runs up to $531,000.

Colonel REILLY. Sir, Williams is primarily due to the cost factor. Williams has an index of 1.1 versus 0.95 at Webb.

Senator CANNON. Maybe it will be a little easier to build these at places where it doesn't cost so much, too.

Colonel REILLY. Also, sir, we have at the Williams facility slightly higher supporting, that is outside supporting utilities than at Webb.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The third item provides a 7,200-square-foot high-altitude training building needed to support the undergraduate pilot-training program conducted at this base as well as the training of personnel from 15 adjacent Air Force bases. The existing wood frame building constructed in 1942 is substandard and inadequate in size and is to be disposed of following this new construction.

The fourth item is for a 22,766-square-foot aircraft general-purpose shop to replace wood frame buildings that are not economical to repair. It is needed to provide machine shop space, tire-and-wheel shop, and related maintenance functions.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for a refueling vehicle shop.

The sixth item is a repetitive item for construction of a 200-man airman dormitory.

The seventh item is a repetitive item, construction of two 40-man-each officer quarters. The last item is a repetitive item for a recreational gymnasium.

Senator CANNON. All right.

AIR UNIVERSITY

GUNTER AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Colonel FENLON. Turning to the Air University, the first base, page 103, is Gunter Air Force Base located approximately 6 miles northeast of Montgomery, Ala. Its planned use is for the Montgomery Air Defense Sector, Air Defense Command, and the Medical Services School and Extension Course Institute. The program requested for this base amounts to $741,000. All three items are repetitive items.

The first one is for a 200-man airman dormitory; the second item is for a 40-man officers quarters; and the third item is an alteration to the existing electrical switching station.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALA.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 107, Maxwell Air Force Base, located at Montgomery, Ala. The base supports Headquarters Air University, the Air War College, the Air Command and Staff College, the Squadron Officers School, the Warfare Systems School, the Academic Instructors School, the Aerospace Studies Institute, a command and control group, and an Air Force officers training course. The program requested for this base amounts to $828,000 and consists of the following two items.

The first item is a repetitive item for construction of a 100-man officers quarters. The second item requested in this program is for upgrading by alteration work on an existing swimming pool treatment plant to meet American Public Health Association requirements and standards. An adequate base swimming pool is essential, as there are no public pools available in the adjacent area.

Senator CANNON. Have the swimming pools been constructed under appropriated funds?

General CURTIN. This one was built back in World War II. I believe it was built with appropriated funds, Mr. Chairman, but I would not want to say that positively without verifying it.

As a general rule today, however, the only swimming pools that we have programed in the Air Force from appropriated funds have been those that were closely associated with the training requirement.

In general, and in some cases in the oversea areas, those in the United States have been provided out of nonappropriated funds. I believe this one was built out of appropriated funds because it was built back in World War II.

Senator CANNON. Is this something that you feel is properly a charge against the Government? They have a pretty prosperous club down there at Maxwell with all the students that go through there. It woul not be unreasonable to have that a club function, would it?

General CURTIN. I would like to confirm this, that this is the base pool and not the officers club pool.

Senator CANNON. I thought it was the officers club pool.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; this is the airmen's pool. It is an old cadet pool.

General CURTIN. Yes; that is true.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Colonel FENLON. The Alaska Air Command, is next, starting at page 111, Eielson Air Force Base, located 26 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. The mission of this base is for fighter-interceptor and Strategic Air Command missions. The program requested for Eielson is $601,000, and includes two items:

The first item is a petroleum, oil, and lubricants operation and quality-control facility required to house administrative personnel, to provide a central control of all refueling operations, also to provide a laboratory needed to meet acceptable standards for quality control of aircraft fuels. An unwieldy operation now exists, and quality control is inadequate.

The second item provides for adequate jet fuel storage by replacing obsolete tanks built in 1943 that are very costly to maintain. Major repairs which would be necessary to place the current system in operating condition would be approximately 75 percent of this project's cost. Their lifespan, however, would not compare with the new tanks.

ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

The next base, page 114, is Elmendorf Air Force Base located 1 mile northwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The mission of this base is to support the Alaskan Air Command Headquarters, Air Defense Division Headquarters, an air transport squadron, and a fighter-interceptor squadron. The program requested for Elmendorf totals $4,540,000 and includes six items.

The first item, taxiway lighting, is required to increase aircraft-movement safety by providing a taxiway lighting system on access taxiways to parking areas, hardstands, and maintenance facilities located on the north side of the runway. At present these taxiways are unlighted and, during darkness, aircraft movement is inefficient and

extremely hazardous, with icing conditions and restricted visibility during severe storms.

The second item is a repetitive item for a base warehouse. This was replacement in connection with the earthquake damage.

Senator CANNON. This is the one that you said you reduced in size.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I was talking from memory at the time. I said it was 200,000. I think it was actually 232,000 square feet—destroyed, according to my notes—built in 1952 at an original cost of $2.2 million. This was studied in considerable detail, and this was one of the reasons it was put in this program as opposed to going under the emergency package.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Colonel FENLON. The third item provides for the alteration of a major command headquarters building to provide an adequate command and control center. The existing facility cannot adequately accommodate the requirements for communications and high-speed data processing equipment. This project will provide adequate space for essential equipment and a conference and briefing warroom adjacent to the command control center.

The fourth item is a repetitive item. It is an addition to the commissary.

The fifth item provides for the alteration of six boilers from coal to natural gas and oil combination units to effect larger savings in heat and power production at Elmendorf. A reliable source of natural gas has been developed and has been delivering gas to the Anchorage area for over a year. Through this conversion it is estimated that the cost of this project will be amortized in a little over 1 year.

Senator CANNON. Do I understand you are going to submit a rather complete statement on this particular point?

General CURTIN. We can, Mr. Chairman. I have considerable data here which I can put in the record on this.

Senator CANNON. I think it would be well to submit a rather complete statement on it, because as you know this is a very controversial item.

General CURTIN. We understand.

Senator CANNON. And it will come up again in connection with Fort Richardson with the Army, so if you would supply quite a detailed justification for the record on that point.

General CURTIN. We will do that, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested follows:)

PROPOSED FUEL CONVERSION AT ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE

This project is for converting the six steam boilers in the central heating and power plant at Elmendorf Air Force Base from coal to gas (with No. 6 oil standby), thereby effecting an estimated annual savings of $796,312 and amortizing the conversion cost in approximately 1.2 years. This plant consists of six 150,000 pounds of steam per hour boilers and three 7,500 kilowatt steam turbine driven generators, which furnishes electricity and exhaust steam for heating of the entire base.

A large source of natural gas has been developed on the Kenai Peninsula, approximately 75 miles from Anchorage, Alaska. The Alaska Pipeline Co. has constructed a 12¾-inch outside diameter pipeline from the gas wells to the City Gate Station in Anchorage. This pipeline is approximately 82.5 miles long. Approximately 8.5 miles of this distance is a dual line buried under the Turnagin Arm

and equipped with valves at both south and north ends of the submarine lines. First delivery of gas through this pipeline to the city of Anchorage was made in August 1961. During the 1964 earthquake in Alaska, no part of the line was damaged.

The Alaska Pipeline Co. has offered to supply firm gas for the Elmendorf Air Force Base central heating and power plant at a cost of 2⁹⁄₁₀ cents per therm (29 cents per 1,000 cubic feet), on a 5-year contract.

A cost study of the economics comparing (1) coal, (2) firm natural gas with oil standby, and (3) No. 6 oil as fuels indicated that gas is the most economical fuel. The study indicates that using gas, annual O. & M. savings of $796,312 can be realized when compared with operations using coal. Savings using oil would be $432,887 per year when compared with coal. The estimated cost of conversion of the six boilers to gas with oil standby is $900,000. Therefore, the annual savings will amortize the conversion cost in approximately 1.2 years.

Colonel FENLON. The next project is for $1,225,000, for the extension of steam heat mains from the central heating plant to 416 buildings new being heated by old individual heating systems that have exceeded their normal life expectancy. This project will result in about a $117,000 annual savings in heating costs and avoid an expenditure of some $400,000 for replacement of obsolete individual systems.

Senator CANNON. All right.

GALENA AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA

Colonel FENLON. Our next base is on page 121, Galena Air Force Base, located 2 miles northeast of Galena, Alaska. The mission of this installation is to support a rotational fighter interceptor squadron on alert. The program requested includes two items in the amount of $374,000.

The first item is for additional diesel tank storage. Existing facilities are inadequate—35,000 barrels of storage are required, and only 24,000 barrels exist. The deficit must be supplied through drum storage, barge rentals or flown in by commercial carriers, each of which involves excessive costs.

The second item is for yet fuel tank storage. Existing facilities are inadequate, and the deficit must be supplied through drum storage or be flown in by commercial carrier, each of which involves excessive costs. Resupply is by the Yukon River on barge rentals, at the time when it is open for shipping which is only 3 months of the year.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

KING SALMON AIRPORT, ALASKA

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 124, King Salmon Airport located 296 miles southwest of Anchorage, Alaska. The mission for this base is an A.C. & W. squadron, fighter interceptor squadron and a White Alice communication station. The program requested in the amount of $288,000 is to provide a multipurpose recreation facility for indoor sport recreation and physical conditioning programs for personnel at this base. This site has no facility large enough for indoor physical activities, and is often weathered in for extended periods of time.

Senator CANNON. This is not one of the stations to be phased out in the immediate future, is it?

General CURTIN. No, sir. This is sort of a companion station to Galena.

Senator CANNON. All right.

VARIOUS LOCATIONS—AAC

BETHEL RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. Page 126, Bethel Radio Relay Site, White Alice Communications. This is the first installation of the various locations and is the Bethel Radio Relay Site located 400 miles west of Anchorage. The mission of this site is in direct support of White Alice communications. The one item programed is for water storage, which is a repetitive item we covered.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

CAPE LISBURNE STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next base on page 128, Cape Lisburne Air Force Station, Alaska, located some 573 miles northwest of Fairbanks. The mission of this station is in direct support of the Alaska A.C. & W. and White Alice communications. The only item programed here is a repetitive item, and this is the auto storage facility.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. Our next station is on page 130.

Senator CANNON. That is the facility where you could have it inside and have it heated?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, just a garage type of facility.

Senator CANNON. All right.

COLD BAY COMMUNICATIONS STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next station is Cold Bay Airport Communications Station located 640 miles southwest of Anchorage. The mission of this site is in direct support of the Alaska communications.

The one item programed is to provide protection for critically needed point-to-point communications facilities in support of the telephone and marine radio. The existing facility is in complete disrepair. Its supports are rotten and not repairable.

Senator CANNON. All right.

DELTA JUNCTION COMMUNICATIONS STATION

Colonel FENLON. Our next station, on page 132, the Delta Junction Communications Station, located 90 miles southeast of Fairbanks. The mission of this station is in direct support of the Alaskan Communications and B/MEWS Rearward Communications. The program contains a request to provide adequate space for maintenance and repair of special equipment urgently needed during frequent high winds, severe snowstorms and minus 60° temperatures at this isolated station. The work is presently done out of doors, when weather permits. No adequate facility exists.

Senator CANNON. That was one of the repetitive items, too, wasn't it?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. This did not fall in the category of one. It is a special shop, special equipment, not a general maintenance shop.

Senator CANNON. All right.

DUNCAN CANAL RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. The next base, on page 134, is Duncan Canal radio relay site located 660 miles south-southeast of Anchorage. The mission of this site is in direct support of White Alice communications and B/MEWS rearward communications. The only item programed is to provide an adequate loading and unloading dock for seaplane transportation of personnel and supplies. Use of the existing dock is extremely hazardous at high and low tides.

Senator CANNON. All right.

GLENALLEN COMMUNICATIONS STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next station, on page 136, is Glenallen Communications Station located 170 miles north-northeast of Anchorage. The mission of this station is in direct support of Alaskan communications.

Two items are programed. The first for $191,000 provides for adequate space for maintenance and repair of heavy duty equipment needed to maintain six unmanned mountaintop stations. At present work is accomplished out of doors when weather permits, and no suitable facility exists.

The second item is a repetitive item for a storage warehouse.

Senator CANNON. All right.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. Page 139, Indian Mountain Air Force Station, located 195 miles west-northwest of Fairbanks. The mission of this station is in direct support of the Alaskan A.C. & W. and White Alice communications. The program contains a request for a multipurpose recreation facility needed at this isolated station, to provide essential indoor physical conditioning programs and recreation for assigned personnel. No local facilities are available in the area.

Senator CANNON. Is that building presently being used now?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it is currently being used. It was built in 1953.

Senator CANNON. All right.

KOTZEBUE AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next station is on page 141, Kotzebue Air Force Station, located 455 miles west-northwest of Fairbanks. The mission of this station is in direct support of the Alaskan A.C. & W. and White Alice communications. The only item is a repetitive item for heated auto storage.

Senator CANNON. All right.

MURPHY DOME AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. Next station is on page 143, Murphy Dome Air Force Station, located 42 miles south-southwest of Fairbanks. The mission of this station is in direct support of Alaskan A.C. & W. and the White Alice communications.

The program requests a multipurpose recreation facility needed to provide essential indoor physical conditioning programs for assigned personnel. No adequate facilities exist, and the severe storms and subzero temperatures preclude outdoor activity for extended periods of time.

Senator CANNON. All right.

NEKLASON RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. The next station is on page 145, Neklason Radio Relay Site, located 30 miles north-northeast of Anchorage. The mission of this station is in direct support of White Alice communications. The one item is a repetitive item for a water storage tank.

Senator CANNON. All right.

NORTH RIVER RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. The next station is on page 147, North River Radio Relay Site, located 400 miles west of Fairbanks. The mission of this site is in direct support of White Alice communications. We have one item that is a repetitive item for an auto maintenance shop.

Senator CANNON. This was another item that was denied in the 1965 program; is that right?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. This is now being performed in a 1,500-square-foot building that was left over by the contractor in 1957. We would propose to destroy it.

Senator CANNON. All right.

OCEAN CAPE RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. The next base, page 149, is Ocean Cape Radio Relay Site located 367 miles east-southeast of Anchorage. The mission of this station is in direct support of White Alice communications, and B/MEWS rearward communications. The program contains one item to provide a heavy equipment shop for maintenance and repair of special purpose vehicles. These vehicles are the lifeline of this important communication station. Currently maintenance and repair must be accomplished out of doors when weather permits.

Senator CANNON. All right.

PILLAR MOUNTAIN RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. Next, on page 151, is Pillar Mountain Radio Relay Site located 255 miles southwest of Anchorage. The mission of this site is in direct support of White Alice communications. The one item is a repetitive item for a water storage tank.

Senator CANNON. By the way, how do you take care of the water storage tanks up there, to keep them from freezing and destroying the tanks?

General CURTIN. Generally these are heated tanks. Most of them will be enclosed by a heated building.

Senator CANNON. So that in effect they are insulated actually.

General CURTIN. Yes; it is a real problem.

Senator CANNON. All right.

SHEMYA AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next installation is Shemya Air Force Station located 1,800 miles south-southwest of Anchorage at the end of the Aleutian chain. The mission of this station is in direct support of Air Force operations and White Alice communication.

The program consists of three items amounting to $1,132,000. The first is for an approach weather facility at the west end of the primary runway, to provide completely reliable weather data when approaches are made from this end of the runway.

The second item is a repetitive item for a chapel which was destroyed by fire in 1960. The third item is a repetitive item for an NCO open mess facility.

Senator CANNON. How many people do you have out at Shemya now?

General CURTIN. About 870, and the mission stays fairly stable, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

SOLDOTNA RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. Next on page 157, Soldotna Radio Relay Site located 68 miles south-southwest of Anchorage. The mission of this site is in direct support of White Alice communications. There is one item, a repetitive item for a water storage tank.

Senator CANNON. All right.

SPARREVOHN AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 159, Sparrevohn Air Force Station located 190 miles west of Anchorage. The mission of this station is in direct support of the Alaskan A.C. & W. and White Alice communications.

The program has two items; both are repetitive. The first is an addition to an existing airman dormitory, and the second is a replacement of an NCO mess.

Senator CANNON. This addition to the dormitory will justify the number of spaces that you expect to have there for the foreseeable future?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. The dormitory situation there, I visited this site several times, is real acute.

Senator CANNON. All right

TIN CITY AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. The next station, on page 162, is Tin City, located north-northwest of Fairbanks. The mission of this station is in direct support of A.C. & W. and White Alice communications.

The one item programed for this station is for an A.C. & W. composite building replacement for 21 temporary type buildings which have deteriorated and are beyond economical repair and continued maintenance. The buildings have been continued in service far beyond the lifespan anticipated for this remote site, at the cost of expensive maintenance and sacrifice to poor living and working conditions.

General CURTIN. This facility was actually established about 14 years ago according to my records. I recall at the time it was done in a hurry as a lashup facility. It was considered then to be a temporary installation, at least from a construction point of view.

We have been living with it for the last 14 or 15 years, and the facilities that exist are completely inadequate. This is going to be a permanent and important post, and we would propose to demolish all of the existing facilities built during the lashup construction.

Senator CANNON. Now while I don't doubt the need for this facility at this very, very remote area, it is certainly a tremendously expensive one, and I wish you would give us the details as to the need and the cost index.

General CURTIN. The cost index is 3.2 in this area based upon our current experience, and we can give you a complete breakout of the facilities from a functional point of view that would be provided under this and related to the mission.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

(The information requested follows:)

The Tin City A.C. & W. composite building project includes the construction of a building of 65,630 square feet, covered walkways from new building to existing facilities to be retained, new utilities connections between new building and existing facilities, and demolition and disposal of facilities to be replaced. Total area of the proposed new building will be approximately 65,630 square feet and will include space for the following functions:

Description:	*Area (square feet)*
Airman dormitory (100-man)	12,500
Airman, dining hall (100-man, 10-officer)	4,320
Officers' quarters (including trans)	4,292
Health, morale, and welfare facilities	9,440
Administration	2,250
Warehouse, supply and equipment	9,800
Cold storage	2,400
CE maintenance shop	1,750
Vehicle, storage, heated and maintenance	6,720
ACW operations	6,100
Halls and mechanical room	5,600
Total	65,630

The existing buildings totaling 78,752 square feet to be disposed of upon completion of the new composite building are:

Description:	*Area (square feet)*
Comm receiver building	575
Auto maintenance shop	3,640
Airmen dining hall	5,486
Warehouse equipment and supply base	9,450
Do	2,700
Dormitory airmen (88-man)	20,272
5 Mark III huts	3,760
Recreation, multipurpose	4,120
ACW operations building	3,243
Officers' quarters, men (8-man)	3,560
Administration office	2,960
Shop, heavy equipment	1,946
CE maintenance shop	2,160
Warehouse equipment supplies	2,560
CE maintenance shop	2,160
Warehouse supplies and equipment	2,160
Walkways, covered	8,000
Total	78,752

TOK RADIO RELAY SITE

Colonel FENLON. Our next station page 164, Mr. Chairman, is Tok radio relay site located 555 miles northeast of Anchorage. The mission of this station is in direct support of Alaskan communications.

The program contains one item to provide a heavy equipment shop for maintenance, repair, and storage of special-purpose vehicles needed to maintain three unmanned microwave sites. At present these vehicles are repaired out of doors, when the weather permits.

Senator CANNON. All right.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Colonel FENLON. Next, sir we go to Headquarters Command, page 167, Andrews Air Force Base, located 11 miles southeast of Washington, D.C. This base supports headquarters of the Air Force Systems Command, two air transport special mission squadrons, troop carrier heavy wing reserve, tactical fighter wing, and an Air National Guard and a communications group.

The total program requested for Andrews amounts to $3,187,000, and consists of the following eight items:

The first item is for provision of 25,000 gallons base storage of special liquid needed for deicing aircraft at the time when ice and cold tend to reduce their normal operating efficiency.

The second item provides for an addition of 71,850 square feet to the existing major command headquarters for additional administrative space in which to accommodate the headquarters of the Air Force Systems Command personnel.

Currently these functions are being performed in 12 scattered buildings located at such great distances from the main headquarters as to cause serious loss of command and control effectiveness.

The third item is a repetitive item for the installation of air conditioning in airman dormitories. The fourth item is a repetitive item for a 40-man officers' quarters.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for a recreational gymnasium.

The sixth item, is for the provision of two floodlights on the west ramp adjacent to the base operations and air freight terminal building, which is needed for servicing and performing minor maintenance on aircraft. It will reduce the accident potential, increase overall efficiency and provide needed operational support during emergency periods.

The seventh item is for construction of 9,287 linear feet of curbs and gutters required to eliminate major roadway and shoulder maintenance problems on the main arterial roadways on this base.

The last item requested in this program is for 36,800 square yards of vehicle parking spaces for the west flight line, post office, airman dormitories and dining hall areas. The lack of available parking space at this installation is at times critical.

Senator CANNON. That seems like an awful lot of money to spend for parking space to park vehicles for people that live and work in that vicinity.

General CURTIN. This is becoming more and more a problem at practically all of our bases with the higher density of automobiles per capita of population. This is actually figured at, I believe, 35 square yards of paving per vehicle, which is commercial standards.

Senator CANNON. Don't you have shuttle buses that run around on the base there that these people could use if they are inclined to?

Colonel FENLON. I would have to check that, sir. I know we run the shuttle between Andrews, Bolling, and the Pentagon, but I don't know about internally on Andrews.

Senator CANNON. Check that and supply it for the record and see if there aren't shuttle buses that run particularly in and around the work areas and down to the flight line and so on that these people could use.

General CURTIN. I know they have transportation for the alert crews, but I don't recall seeing——

Senator CANNON. The alert crews have their own private transportation.

General CURTIN. Right. I don't recall seeing an intrabase bus.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

Shuttle buses at Andrews Air Force Base

The use of buses is not feasible as a substitute for parking lot projects. The parking lots are for off-base employees, civil and military. There is no available area or areas on the base that are adequate for hangar-line employees to park vehicles in an orderly and controlled manner and which would become stops or stations on the shuttle bus route.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

CHARLESTON AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel FENLON. We will now go to MATS, page 177. The first base is Charleston Air Force Base located 5 miles northwest of Charleston, S.C. The mission of this base is an air transport heavy wing, an aerial port squadron and a fighter interceptor squadron.

The requested program for this base is $3,359,000, including $1,797,000 in direct support of the new C–141 aircraft. It consists of the following items.

The first item is for replacement of the hazardous loading facility, and will provide an adequate facility with acceptable safety distance for the loading and unloading of dangerous explosives.

The second item is for shoulder stabilization of runways and taxiways, and is necessary to prevent accident and damage to the new larger C–141 aircraft program for this base.

The third item is for conversion of the hydrant fueling system necessary to reduce aircraft turnaround time and permit quick reflex action for the C–141 aircraft.

Senator CANNON. This was a repetitive item, wasn't it? At least you have several of these hydrant systems in the program this year.

Colonel FENLON. It wasn't repetitive. We probably don't have over two or three, if we have that many.

Senator CANNON. I think I have seen one or two others.

General CURTIN. There are a couple of others, and possibly again associated with the C–141. I believe the other one was at Robins. It could have been when we went through the logistic command station, sir.

Senator CANNON. It could have been. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item provides for replacement of the base operations facility. The present operation is divided into three separate buildings, all wood frame and unable to accept communications equipment programed because of floor-load limitations.

The fifth item is for an addition to the hangar maintenance field to provide space for the larger C–141 aircraft maintenance. There is no space available for maintenance of the large aircraft parts such as the tail surface of this aircraft.

The sixth item provides a test cell for the testing of the C–141 aircraft engies. There is no adequate facility available for testing this engine at this base.

The seventh item provides an ammunition storage facility for the storage of intransit explosives and also base explosives. The present facility is substandard and violates safety criteria.

General CURTIN. The present facility actually there is nothing more than some dirt that was piled up on a very temporary basis. To even call it a facility is stretching the imagination.

Colonel FENLON. The eighth item is a repetitive item—the air conditioning of seven airman dorms.

The ninth item is a repetitive item, the air conditioning of officers quarters.

The last item is for land acquisition necessary in connection with the siting of the ammunition storage facility and the hazardous loading facility to obtain a minimum acceptable safety distance from inhabited areas.

Senator CANNON. Are you being forced out into other areas because of the building that has moved in around the base there?

General CURTIN. No, sir. Actually we are being forced to provide necessary hazardous unloading and ammunition storage areas because of the increased volume of movements of this sort of cargo through Charleston. This is associated largely with the Navy Polaris program, and the facility has to be on the southeast side of the base, as I recall, away from the cantonment and other areas. There are also requirements to be so far from habitable buildings and so far from public highways. These are the only areas we can move into.

Senator CANNON. What is the reason for the high price of that land in that area—$360 an acre as I recall? It is just overgrown brushland with a little tinder and brush on it.

General CURTIN. That is right. This land was originally, I think, part of strip mining, and has second growth pine on it now 30 or 40 feet high in most of the area where this facility will be. Mr. Ceconi?

Mr. CECONI. My name is Elmo J. Ceconi, sir. This value of land is based upon valuation of comparable sales in the area. They used a comparison of eight sales, and they come up with a factor of $360 per acre average value, so the fee area of 70 acres is $360 per acre. In restricted easement area we are paying 50 percent of the fee value.

Senator CANNON. You are not buying any so-called farms out in here?

Mr. CECONI. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Not at all.

Mr. CECONI. This has been stripped. They used this at one time for strip mining, mining phosphate, but now it is used for a borrow area in connection with the construction in the area.

Senator CANNON. You have 276 acres of restrictive easements on that too?

Mr. CECONI. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. That will be 50 percent of fee cost or $180 per acre for that.

Senator CANNON. Do you recall what you had to pay when you got—didn't you buy that land separately for that one housing area when that went in, in Charleston?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; I believe we did. The one that would be on the west side of the highway.

Senator CANNON. The southwest side.

Mr. CECONI. We had some land that we bought about 5 years ago, sir, that ran at that time about $190 an acre. That was the last acquisition for the extension of the runway. Of course since that time the value has increased, and this is a different area.

Senator CANNON. Values have gone up that much in this period of time?

Mr. CECONI. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, DEL.

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 189, Dover Air Force Base located 4 miles southeast of Dover, Del. The mission of this base is for an air transport heavy wing and a fighter interceptor squadron ADC. The total program requested amounts to $1,180,000 and comprises the following three items:

The first item is a field training facility and will provide the only facility for this training at the base. The World War II hospital now temporarily used for this purpose cannot accommodate the new equipment, and is scheduled for demolition as it is beyond economical repair.

The second item provides an aircraft corrosion control facility for large aircraft. The corrosion control operation requires protection against inclement weather and gusty winds during the operation.

The last item is for a communications and electronics shop. The shop is required in connection with the C–141 aircraft program for this base. The present shop space is not sufficient to accomplish the added load imposed by this mission.

Senator CANNON. Last year I think you had a number of those corrosion control units in, if I remember correctly, and this is one that was denied, wasn't it?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; as I recall, we ran into some controversy on the price as to whether we could build it for the figure we had in the program.

Senator CANNON. How does your present price compare with what you came in with last year?

General CURTIN. We have about $150,000 more in this one than we had in the one last year. We were underpriced last year, and that was the reason it went out of the program.

Senator CANNON. Are there other corrosion control units in this year?

Colonel REILLY. Yes, sir; there is an identical facility at McGuire which we will come to in just a moment. There is a similar facility at McChord Air Force Base which we covered earlier in the hearings.

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, page 193, is McGuire Air Force Base, located 12 miles south southeast of Trenton, N.J. This base is the major east coast area port of embarkation for the Military Air Transport Service, Eastern Transport Air Force Headquarters, an air transport heavy wing, an aid defense missile squadron, an aerial medical transport squadron and an air terminal squadron. The total program requested for this base consists of six projects at a total cost of $2,094,000.

The first item provides for an aircraft corrosion control facility for large C–141 aircraft. Corrosion control operation requires protection against inclement weather and gusty winds.

The second item is a repetitive item, a large maintenance dock.

The third item is also a repetitive item, and this is a fuel system dock. Both are for the C–141.

The fourth item is for a test cell to provide test facilities for the large C–141 type engines and other type engines. The present test cell is inadequate for this type and is located in an open area adjacent to Fort Dix. The noise level has led to the necessity of restricting engine tests to night time only to prevent interference from training schedules at both Fort Dix and McGuire.

The fifth item is a repetitive item, an auto maintenance shop. The last item is a repetitive item for water supply treatment.

Senator CANNON. This one again had a corrosion control unit that was turned down last time, didn't it?

SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The next base, on page 200, is Scott Air Force Base located 3 miles east-southeast of Belleville, Ill. The program mission for this base is Headquarters, Military Air Transport Service, the Aero Medical Transport Wing Headquarters, Air Force Communications Service, Troop Carrier Heavy Squadron Reserve, Air Weather Service, and Headquarters, Air Rescue Service.

The amount requested for this base in this program is $2,122,000 including $672,000 to support a newly designated mission which comprises three items as follows.

The first item is for alteration of an existing facility to provide for the Air Rescue Service Headquarters. This requirement is in connection with the new mission assigned to this base, and no adequate facilities exist for this purpose. This unit is being moved from Orlando, Fla.

The second item is a repetitive item, replacement of two airman dormitories. The third item is a repetitive item for 80-man officers quarters.

Senator CANNON. You have indicated on your other list that these were due to the consolidation.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; they will be on that list.

Senator CANNON. All right.

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. The next base, on page 204, is Travis Air Force Base located 6 miles east of Fairfield, Calif. The program mission for the base is Western Transport Air Force, an air transport heavy wing, a SAC heavy bomber squadron, an air refueling squadron, and an air terminal squadron. The amount requested for this base is $3,319,000.

The first item provides for shoulder stabilization of taxiways to prevent foreign object damage to engines of the C–141 and other aircraft. The present taxiways are not wide enough to prevent suction and blast damage from the outboard engines of this aircraft.

The second item is a repetitive item for a power check pad.

The third item is a repetitive item which is an addition to the air-freight terminal.

The fourth item provides for air conditioning of the operational mission training facility. Training films used in classwork, noise, and so forth require all windows to be closed. This together with climatic conditions makes air conditioning mandatory.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for five each large maintenance docks in support of the C–141.

The sixth item is a repetitive item. This is an alteration to an existing dock for fuel system repair. The seventh item is a repetitive item for a dental clinic. And the eighth item, the last item, is a repetitive item, an addition to the existing commissary sales store.

Senator CANNON. That dental clinic was denied last year.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Your end strength is going to be about 1,400 less than it is now. You have a pretty good hospital there, a fairly new hospital. Is this something that you feel you need quite badly?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, I can speak in general terms. As I recall there are 20 dental operating chairs in the hospital, and you actually need something of the order of 30 even to the end position requirement that we are forecasting here.

Colonel JARBOE. The total requirement for 28 is based on a projected end troop strength as I have it of 12,000. The 28 is arrived at by a DOD directive which authorizes so many dental operating rooms per so many thousand troop strength. This is in accord with that. I don't have any exact figures——

Senator CANNON. I am not as much impressed by the DOD directive that says how many you should have or how many troops as I am with how are you able to take care of the load. Can you give us something on how you are able to take care of these people now and what your waiting list and this sort of thing is?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. We can furnish that for the record. I do not have that.

Senator CANNON. You indicate your end strength will be 1,400 people down from where you are now. If you are able to do the job up to this point, it would seem to me in view of a reduction in personnel that we ought to take a good look at this.

General CURTIN. We will get this addtional information. We should have had it with us.

(The information requested follows:)

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE DENTAL FACILITIES

There are not sufficient facilities to accommodate the workload of dental treatment required to be performed.

The 27 dentists assigned, including 4 interns, are doubling up on the use of the existing 22 dental operating rooms treating approximately 12,000 military personnel, not including retired military or dependents of active duty and retired personnel who are treated for emergency problems only.

There is a 6-month waiting period for removable full and partial dental prosthodontic appliances and a 2-year waiting period for fixed crown and bridge appliances. As of March 31, 1965, there were 612 military patients in these two categories.

The waiting period for personnel who have applied for a simple filling is 3 weeks. This does not take into account those personnel who should be, but have not been called in for routine treatment. The waiting period for military personnel who have requested an oral prophylaxis (cleaning) is 1 month. Again this does not include those individuals who should be called in for this service. The Air Force-directed preventive dentistry program is not being accomplished.

The dental health of military personnel assigned to Travis Air Force Base is markedly below that of the Air Force. As of March 31, 1965, 61.5 percent of all military personnel at Travis were in need of dental treatment. The Air Force average is 35 percent.

There is an average of 280 military patients per month processing for remote oversea areas where there are not dental facilities available. These individuals receive priority and their treatment must be completed before they depart. This mission alone requires five full-time dental chairs per month.

PACIFIC AIR FORCES (ZONE OF INTERIOR)

HICKAM AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Colonel FENLON. The next base, going to PACAF, page 214, Hickam Air Force Base, is located 6 miles west of Honolulu, Hawaii. Its planned use is for Headquarters, Pacific Air Force, an air transport wing, an air recovery squadron, the Pacific Air Reserve Center, a terminal and fighter interceptor squadron, an Air National Guard soon, and a reconnaissance group support. The program requested for this base amounts to $3,069,000, and it involves the following 10 items.

The first item is a repetitive item for a ready crew building.

The second item is a repetitive item for a medium aircraft maintenance dock.

Senator CANNON. You are going to go into those two items in classified section?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. They will be in volume V, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is a fuel systems dock in the same category. It is a repetitive item.

The fourth item is for a test cell resulting from the conversion from C–124 to C–141 MATS aircraft and necessitates provision of facilities complete with sound suppression controls to meet the rapid advances and changes in concepts in the newer aircraft maintenance.

The next project is for provision of 238 barrels of demineralized water required for jet aircraft utilized by the classified mission as well as currently assigned jet aircraft.

The sixth item for a 12,000-square-foot administrative office building is required to provide a minimum administrative facility in support of the classified mission.

The seventh item is a repetitive item for a 400-man airmen dormitory.

The eighth item is a repetitive item for 80 officers quarter spaces.

The ninth item is a repetitive item for a recreational library.

The last item requested is for security fencing and lighting for the safety of operations and security measures involved in classified activities on the 24-hour basis at this installation.

The next base is on page 226.

Senator CANNON. Just a minute. Where are these inadequate officer quarters that you are talking about on the base, substandard quarters?

Colonel FENLON. There are four buildings, sir, that were built in 1940. They are the wood frame mobilization-type, and they are to be demolished upon completion of this project.

Senator CANNON. They are presently being used, are they?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And they have been remodeled, have they not, over a period of years? They have been improved as time went on.

General CURTIN. It is not shown on the data that we have for these particular buildings, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Will you supply that?

General CURTIN. I will doublecheck that.

Senator CANNON. Will you supply this in detail for the record?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Because I have seen some of those quarters over there, and I thought they were fairly livable quarters. Maybe I didn't see the bad ones, I don't know.

General CURTIN. I believe you are right, sir. These were built in 1941 at a cost of $40,000. They are frame buildings and should be razed. Normally if there has been any upgrading, this is so indicated, but it is not shown here, but I will doublecheck that.

(The information requested follows:)

The officers quarters requiring replacement are in the southwest corner of the base adjacent to Gorman Circle and the officers club.

They are World War II frame mobilization-type structures built in 1941. They have been modified to the extent that alternate bedrooms have been converted to living rooms, but are still served by gang latrines.

WHEELER AIR FORCE BASE, HAWAII

Senator CANNON. What is the next page?

Colonel FENLON. The last page in the volume is page 226. It is Wheeler Air Force Base, located 1 mile south of Wahiawa, Hawaii. Its planned mission is support of flying activities, administrative functions of headquarters PACAF personnel support.

The program requested for this base amounts to $396,000, and provides for the construction—excuse me, a repetitive item of a 300-seat base chapel with annex.

General CURTIN. The existing facility is to be demolished.

Senator CANNON. All right, I think we will end there today, gentlemen. We will stand in recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:15 p.m., a recess was taken until 10:30 a.m., Thursday, April 29, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10:40 a.m. in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Ellender, Mansfield, Yarborough, Cannon, Inouye, and Smith.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will come to order. We will continue this morning with General Curtin and his excellent staff on Air Force items. We completed the presentation of the repetitive items yesterday. We will continue until about 12:30, and we will not have an afternoon session, gentlemen. We have other matters that require our attention.

If this room proves adequate room, we will continue to meet here. There are plenty of seats for those representing the Air Force and for others who might want to come in.

General, you may proceed with your presentation.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON—Resumed

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

ALTUS AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Colonel FENLON. We had finished volume 2.

The first item is on page 3, Mr. Chairman, volume 3, Altus Air Force Base, Okla., located approximately 3 miles northeast of Altus, Okla.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. This is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber and refueling mission.

The program requested for Altus totals $46,000 and consists of an item for constructing a vehicle fueling station to replace the World War II quartermaster station.

Senator STENNIS. That is an item that is so relatively small I suggest that we would approve that without objection.

Will you proceed to the next one, page 5?

BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Colonel FENLON. Page 5, sir; the next base is Barksdale Air Force Base located 3 miles east of Shreveport, La. The 2d Air Force Headquarters is located at Barksdale. Other major missions operating from this base are two heavy bomber squadrons, two heavy air refueling squadrons, and a Reserve troop carrier group. The total program being requested is $3,015,000 and consists of eight items.

The first item provides for the construction of 1,620 feet of blast deflectors required for parking 15 additional B–52 aircraft which are programed to be assigned to this base.

The second item is a repetitive item for the construction of a ready crew building for alert crew members.

The third item provides for the alteration of two hangars for squadron operations facilities in support of the added mission. This facility serves as a main control for all unit flights and flying training tasks in addition to providing space for the planning, briefing, administration, and critique of combat crews.

The fourth item is a repetitive item, an addition to the maintenance shop.

The fifth item is a reptitive item, a refueling vehicle shop.

The sixth item provides additional storage of demineralized water for the added mission at this base. The existing storage capacity of 595 barrels is insufficient to support the 30 additional jet aircraft of the added mission.

The seventh and eighth items are repetitive items for additional dormitory and officer quarters spaces.

Senator STENNIS. I believe these are required due to base closings elsewhere, is that right?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to give us a special list on such items, as you know.

General CURTIN. Yes, we will, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, page 14.

Senator STENNIS. Any question about this at Barksdale?

[No response.]

Senator STENNIS. All right, page 14.

BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. Beale Air Force Base located 45 miles north of Sacramento, Calif. The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber and refueling mission, a strategic aerospace division and wing, and a reconnaissance wing.

The total program requested is $1,839,000. It includes the following four items:

The first is a repetitive item for an addition and alteration to a composite medical facility.

The second item is a repetitive item for the construction of a base chapel with annex.

The third item is also a repetitive item for an addition to the NCO open mess.

The fourth item is for utilities and provides for modifications and expansion of these facilities to support the increased missions at this base.

Senator STENNIS. That is an electrical distribution system.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I would consider that a must.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator.

Senator CANNON. Is there an ATLAS unit scheduled to phase out of Beale?

General CURTIN. TITAN I.

Senator CANNON. This will say in?

Colonel REILLY. No, sir; the TITAN I's will be phased out.

Senator CANNON. How soon?

Colonel LUSCHEN. They are phasing out this spring. In fact the last missile has already been removed at Beale.

Senator CANNON. The missiles are actually out.

Colonel LUSCHEN. The missile unit is out.

Senator CANNON. And none of this relates to support of the TITAN unit that was in there.

General CURTIN. No, sir. This relates to the increased mission that has gone in there.

Senator CANNON. This is by reason of putting in additional B–52's, or what?

Colonel LUSCHEN. The SR–71 strategic reconnaissance unit.

Senator CANNON. That will operate out of there in addition to the B–52's and the refueling unit you have there.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would follow up on that line of questioning on other bases.

BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, Mr. Chairman, is on page 19, Blytheville Air Force Base located 4 miles northwest of Blytheville, Ark.

The planned use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber and refueling mission. The program requested for Blytheville totals $1,574,000.

The first item provides blast deflectors for two additional aircraft parking spaces and blast pads to control soil erosion. The deflectors and stabilization requested will control erosion, eliminate the blowing of dust and gravel into other activities, and limit the fire hazard of burning grass.

The second item is a repetitive item for an addition to the base communications building.

The third item is a repetitive item for the construction of an auto maintenance shop.

The fourth item is also a repetitive item, and this is an enlargement and alteration of the existing Air Force clinic.

The fifth item provides for an addition of 2,360 square feet to the existing 3,240-square-foot administrative wing maintenance control space; with the addition of 15 KC–135's flying four and five sorties a day, the present area is inadequate.

The sixth item, for air conditioning the dining hall, would promote greater efficiency and increase the morale of personnel eating and working in this facility. The summer temperatures at this base are extremely high and it is also very humid.

The seventh item is a repetitive item, an addition to the existing commissary.

The eighth item is a repetitive item, the construction of a library.

Senator STENNIS. Members of the committee, I will read a brief memorandum prepared by Mr. Nease who visited this installation recently. We picked out several for him to visit. He says that these items are generally well justified and worthy of comment is the commissary addition which we denied in fiscal 1965. He says that the present commissary is quite small and they do need extra space. The request to enlarge the existing hospital was made but denied in fiscal 1962. It was built as a dispensary and enlarged to provide 25 beds. It is now very crowded and lacks administrative space for the doctors. There is a shortage of space in the hospitals in the Blytheville area for obstetrical care, and it is believed a 10-bed addition for obstetrical care should be made if this hospital is to be enlarged. The local hospitals are saturated.

Now, you did not ask for this 10-bed addition this year.

General CURTIN. I believe the Air Force asked for the OB care, Mr. Chairman, and this was either denied by OSD or the Bureau of the Budget. I would like to call on Colonel Jarboe to speak to that.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, speak right up. Give your name.

Colonel JARBOE. Colonel Jarboe.

Mr. Chairman, we did ask for the extra building there to provide obstetrical service, but it was denied based on OSD policy when adequate facilities are available in the community—in their interpretation facilities are available in the community—then it is denied on this basis.

Our concern here is the ability of the community to do the job on a continuing basis as there is a doctors hospital, proprietary hospital privately owned, which over the past several years has had a history of opening and closing. Whenever it is closed, then the large hospital in town is saturated.

Senator STENNIS. How much was involved in this addition you asked for? You can supply that for the record.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We want to get the justification so that we can consider it. You will be asking for it probably next year, and it will cost a good deal more.

Colonel JARBOE. Right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Could you give us something on that?

Colonel JARBOE. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reporter, put it in the record at this point.

(The information referred to follows:)

What are the additional scope and dollars required to provide a complete composite medical facility, to include obstetrical service, at Blytheville Air Force Base, Ark.?

The additional scope and dollars required to provide a complete composite medical facility, to include obstetrical service, at Blytheville Air Force Base, Ark., are as follows:

(*a*) An additional 7,263 square feet of new construction to include 10 obstetrical beds.

(*b*) An additional cost of $218,000.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, did Mr. Nease check into the community hospital?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, he concluded that the local hospital was saturated and overloaded. On items of this kind, we accumulate the facts and submit them for consideration of the committee in the markup.

Does anyone else have anything to add on that? This is just something Mr. Nease found under the circumstances I have told you.

All right. The next item.

BUNKER HILL AIR FORCE BASE, IND.

Colonel FENLON. Page 28, Mr. Chairman. Bunker Hill Air Force Base located 9 miles south of Peru, Ind.

The use of this base is for a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment wing and a heavy air refueling squadron. The total program requested for the base is $1,835,000.

The first item is required to provide 50-foot shoulders on the existing 12,500-foot by 200-foot wide runway to permit safer crosswind landing operations for the B–58 aircraft. A landing attitude of 14° nose high combined with a speed of around 180 knots on final approach have resulted in the loss of azimuth reference for the pilot, thus requiring the wider landing surface.

The second item is a repetitive item, an addition to and alteration of the existing Air Force clinic.

The third item is another repetitive item. It is air conditioning of the base service club. That is the last item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. One point I want to make. You have asked over $1 million for your runways. I thought that years ago we finished the runways that you gentleman wanted. Is this a replacement? I see there are primary instrument shoulders. Why was it not built correctly to start with?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this is brought about by the utilization of the B–58 aircraft, the peculiarities associated with the landing attitude, and the reference of the crew to the landing area in this particular airplane have created the problem. The problem is twofold.

First, the B–58 has a very high landing attitude. Secondly, the pilot's seat is offset, which also gives him a blind spot on one side, and with crosswind conditions, where he has a considerable crab-in when he is landing, the safety factor of a 200-foot-wide runway has proven totally insufficient.

Senator STENNIS. This is what plane?

Colonel FENLON. The B–58 Hustler, the Mach II light bomber.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to have to do this at all runways where you use the B–58?

Colonel FENLON. We have two stations in the program, Bunker Hill and Little Rock.

Senator STENNIS. How many squadrons of B–58's do we have?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Two wings; one wing each at Little Rock and Bunker Hill, three squadrons per wing.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Smith.

Senator SMITH. Have there been any accidents on that runway so far?

Colonel LUSCHEN. There were two accidents at Bunker Hill, because the aircraft landed in the crosswind, as Colonel Fenlon mentioned, drifted, so to speak, off the edge of the runway, hit the dirt or lighting fixtures, and caused damage to the aircraft.

The reason they are proposing the extension of 50 feet or widening of 50 feet on the runway at each side—is that for similar B–58 operations at Carswell Air Force Base, where we initially started B–58 operations when the aircraft was built, has a 300-foot-wide runway and no problems were encountered. The lights being further out to the side, the pilot can see them out to the side and it gives him a reference. We had no trouble there. When they moved on to the narrower runway, the pilot lost the reference.

An additional factor is that in our initial operations we did not have an escape capsule in the aircraft. The aircraft have since been modified with an escape capsule that comes free and parachutes down in case of an emergency. This escape capsule built inside the cabin caused the pilot to have to sit a little lower in the seat which again reduced his forward visibility and compounded the problem.

These are the factors which brought about the problem that we presently have.

Senator SMITH. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. So this is a safety factor.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. One question about your hospital. You do not show an increase in your personnel. Why do you have to have this addition to the hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, this is essentially a matter of upgrading the facility. It was constructed in 1957 based on the practice of medicine in the late 1940's and early 1950's. It is a matter of having adequate clinical space and supporting activities to provide an adequate medical service. There are no beds involved here.

Senator STENNIS. You just built this 8 years ago, and you have not had any increase in personnel.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Still you are having to build this addition. Go over that again. You will have to make a strong case, it seems to me.

Colonel JARBOE. The problem here, sir, is related to design of facilities even later than 1957 wherein the total square footage and dollars authorized was related essentially to beds. In other words, a hundred-bed hospital would get you so much clinic space. In recent years the Air Force has changed its philosophy of operating composite medical

facilities to emphasize care of patients on an outpatient basis. In other words, keeping personnel out of the hospital.

This, in effect, has lowered the noneffectiveness rate within the Air Force. Actually it is the lowest of the three services, has been for several years. At the same time it has caused us to provide larger clinics, laboratories, X-rays, and so forth to support the outpatient workload. This is the problem at Bunker Hill.

Senator STENNIS. This brings the hospital into your composite medical facility——

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We have your definition of a composite medical facility.

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. The existing facilities, Mr. Chairman, were completed in December 1957 according to my records. That would mean it was probably based upon design of the 1953–54 time period—46,000 square feet.

Senator STENNIS. How much did it cost?

General CURTIN. It cost $1.7 million, Mr. Chairman. It was a 50-bed hospital at that time built on a 100-bed chassis.

Senator STENNIS. You are not adding any beds in this addition.

Colonel JARBOE. No, sir.

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It would be fine to have everything perfect, but it seems to me you probably have other places that need hospital money more than you do for a place where you have so recently built a new one. We will take that up specially.

Anything further from any members on that item?

(No response.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, that brings us to page 32.

CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Page 32 is Carswell Air Force Base at Fort Worth, Tex.

The use of this base is for two Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment squadrons, a heavy refueling squadron, and a Reserve troop carrier heavy wing.

The total program requested for Carswell amounts to $899,000 and consists of five items.

The first item is for blast deflectors to support parking of 15 additional B–52 aircraft.

The second item is to provide additional refueling capability. It is an extension of the refueling lines and the addition of five hydrants.

The third item connected with the increased mission is a repetitive item for a ready crew facility.

The fourth item is a repetitive item for the air conditioning of airmen dormitories.

The fifth item is for air conditioning of the dining hall to provide suitable area for the health and comfort of the airmen dining in these buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Are these central air-conditioning units?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We very seldom go to the individual units unless it is on a temporary basis or there is some peculiarities of the building structurally that you just cannot overcome on an economical basis.

Senator ELLENDER. How many people are involved in the dormitory for the airmen? How many people are housed there?

General CURTIN. Two buildings, 198 men each, almost 400 men are provided for in those dormitories.

Senator ELLENDER. You have no air conditioning of any kind there now?

General CURTIN. Not in these particular buildings; no, sir, unless again someone has provided out of nonappropriated funds a small window unit, but we have no record of that. No central air conditioning.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye.

Senator INOUYE. This is going back to another item, Mr. Chairman, where you had air conditioning for a service club. Is it the policy to use appropriated or nonappropriated funds for air conditioning of service clubs?

General CURTIN. Service clubs, since these are for the lower grade airmen, have always been provided, both the facility and air conditioning, out of appropriated funds. There has been no exception to that, to my knowledge.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further move to the next one. This is another case of closing down bases elsewhere, and having to build up this readiness crew. I have seen your demonstrations. Those men certainly need a place to stay—the readiness crew—but $430,000 is a lot of money in my book. Have you tried to get a place that you could re-do, remodel, and fix up for special services like that?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. As you are aware, Senator Stennis, from having seen these operations, one of the primary factors here is location.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General CURTIN. The crews must be near and have ready access to the aircraft. In some cases we have—where there have been dormitories and other facilities near the line—we have modified those, and I think actually in this particular case we are using one dormitory to help us get along.

Senator STENNIS. But you have to have a new building, too.

General CURTIN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us to page 38.

CASTLE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. Castle Air Force Base is located 8 miles northwest of Merced, Calif.

The use of this base is for two Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment squadrons and two heavy air refueling squadrons. The program requested for Castle totals $369,000.

Senator STENNIS. This is a small amount for your library alteration. I suppose that can be approved without question. The officers quarters comes under the repetitive category. Unless there are some questions, we can pass on.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator.

Senator CANNON. I just question whether or not they have taken a real close look at this. This is one of the bases that is going to be reduced in personnel. Your end personnel will be about 900 less than what it is at the present time.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator CANNON. Are you going to still have this requirement for officers' quarters?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This reduction of approximately 900 men has been considered. Actually the deficiency for officers' quarters is 166 spaces. This is only going to take care of about 25 percent of that deficiency, based upon the reduced strength, Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. If you had such a deficiency at this strength, why have we not heard about it before? Castle has been in operation for about the last what, 16 or 17 years, continuously?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And this is the first time that I recall any mention being made about this deficiency.

General CURTIN. In a general way I can answer it; I think the record fairly clearly shows that over the years that we have put very little of our construction program into taking care of the bachelor officers. Only in the last 2 years have we been able to get into our construction program any significant amounts of facilities for the bachelor officers on the base. We have had to defer this to meet operational needs.

Senator CANNON. In other words you are just saying it is a deficiency you have been able to live with for 15 years but now you cannot live with it anymore.

General CURTIN. This is essentially right, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right, 41.

COLUMBUS AIR FORCE BASE, MISS.

Colonel FENLON. Page 41, Mr. Chairman, Columbus Air Force Base, located 10 miles north-northeast of Columbus, Miss.

The use of this base is for Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment squadron and a heavy air refueling squadron.

The program requested amounts to $306,000 and is for two items. The first item provides for the construction of a 4,958-square-foot photographic laboratory. Present inadequate facilities were constructed in World War II for a dayroom and they are entirely inadequate for this function.

The second item is a repetitive item for the construction of a library.

Senator STENNIS. All right, no questions. Next item.

DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Colonel FENLON. The next base, page 44, is Davis-Monthan Air Force Base located 4 miles southeast of Tucson, Ariz.

The use of Davis-Monthan is for a strategic missile wing, strategic weather reconnaissance squadron, a Tactical Air Command combat crew training wing, an air defense evaluation squadron, and Logistics Command aircraft storage and disposal activity.

An added mission to this base is the designation of the Air Force by the Secretary of Defense as the single manager for the consolidated aircraft storage, disposal, and reclamation operations of all military services.

The program requested for Davis-Monthan Air Force Base totals $3,995,000.

The first item is a repetitive item covered in our repetitive briefing providing 32,000 square feet of warehouse space.

The second item is a repetitive item and provides for an addition and alteration to the composite medical facilities.

The third item provides 12,000 square feet of administrative office space to support the additional personnel required to handle the input of Navy aircraft The Air Force Logistic Command single management functions would be seriously handicapped without this additional space as all other administrative space is saturated on the base.

The fourth and fifth items are repetitive items for a 400-man dormitory and a 100-man officers quarters.

The sixth item is a repetitive item providing for the construction of a recreational gymnasium.

The seventh item provides adequate restaurant facilities in the Air Force Logistics Command area. This is the area in which we are storing the aircraft.

Senator ELLENDER. What restaurants do you have there now? Are we providing for public visitors? That is on page 44.

Colonel FENLON. The public restaurant refers to the restaurant used by the civilian employees in this area, Senator Ellender.

Senator ELLENDER. Where are they eating now?

Colonel FENLON. They have to come back to the main base, sir. They are in an area that is some 3 miles or further out in a remote area of the base.

Colonel WITTERS. Here is the main base, the runway, and this is the restaurant facility. These people work out here.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that on the grounds?

Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir. It is within the real estate, but this distance is about 2 miles.

Senator ELLENDER. Where do they eat now?

Colonel WITTERS. They have to come back to the base.

Senator ELLENDER. Where will you put it?

Colonel WITTERS. Right here, sir, this little red dot.

Senator STENNIS. How many workers are involved?

Colonel FENLON. Approximately 600, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. 600 people eat there?

Colonel FENLON. Are working in the area, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many do you expect to eat there? You have some idea but, I know you cannot tell exactly.

Colonel FENLON. I would estimate, sir, that two-thirds of them will be eating in the restaurant.

Senator ELLENDER. Is there a charge for each person who eats there?

Colonel FENLON. They pay for their own meals, yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And we furnish the building and provide the cooks. Does the cost of the meal cover those expenses?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All the food and the cooking of it?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. Is this let out to a private concessionaire, the building? Does he operate the restaurant?

General CURTIN. I cannot answer that specifically. It could be done in-house or a concession.

Colonel WOOD. It would be a concession, sir.

Senator CANNON. How is the one being operated now back at the main base? Is that a concession or is that operated by the Air Force?

Colonel FENLON. I would have to check that for the record, sir, but I think it is probably a PX concession.

Senator CANNON. Will you supply for the record who operates it?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. And also how many restaurant seats you have proposed in this?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. How many it will provide for.

General CURTIN. Right.

(The information referred to follows:)

DAVIS-MONTHAN PUBLIC RESTAURANT

1. The civilian restaurant facility is one of several low-priority projects which have been proposed for withdrawal by the Air Force and the Department of Defense in favor of higher priority projects whose need has developed since preparation of the original bill. This exchange of projects is contained in DOD letter, May 4, 1965. However, in order to complete the record, the following information is provided in response to committee's questions:

(*a*) There are a total of 789 civilians now employed in the AFLC salvage area with a projected employment of 1,027 when functions from Litchfield Park are consolidated at Davis-Monthan. Most of the employees now bring their lunch since the 30-minute lunch period does not allow sufficient time to go to the nearest eating facility. The nearest on-base facility is the base cafeteria, which is a base exchange concession, located 2 miles from the work area and has a seating capacity of 200. There are two local restaurants located over 1 mile from the work area. Prices are approximately 20 percent higher than those on base and none of the civilian workers eat there as a daily practice. Approximately 50 employees from the salvage area utilize the base facility daily.

Senator CANNON. I would like to ask one further question.

How long do you expect this TITAN unit to stay in? When is it to be phased out?

Colonel LUSCHEN. This is TITAN II unit, two squadrons, one missile wing at Davis-Monthan remains in the inventory throughout the program period. It remains indefinitely.

Senator CANNON. You have no TITAN I's there. This is the TITAN II.

Colonel LUSCHEN. No, sir, no TITAN I's, just TITAN II's.

Senator CANNON. Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. What kind of a restaurant have you on the base itself now wherein these people work?

General CURTIN. They are using, according to the record here, Senator, an airmen's service club. It is the only public facility that is available on the base.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that more convenient for the people than to go 3 miles to get their meals?

General CURTIN. This is the one that we are trying to avoid having to use because it puts another load on this facility for which it was not

designed. It was designed for use as an airmen's service club and not to feed the civilian employees.

In addition, this is a facility that is 3 miles away from their work location.

Senator ELLENDER. Are we supposed to feed the civilians there? I mean is that done at other bases?

General CURTIN. Yes, it is, bases where we have a large industrial complex like this, provisions are made for the civilians to eat on the base.

Senator ELLENDER. What would you consider the cost of a meal there in contrast to getting it at a nearby town? Is it much cheaper?

General CURTIN. It would be cheaper as a rule. How much I could not estimate.

Senator ELLENDER. Because I notice the cost of this facility will be $118,000, and I presume that when you lease it out as a concession, you furnish the gas, you furnish the water, you furnish the lights and furnish everything, do you not?

General CURTIN. It would go on a concession, the utilities that would be provided would have to be reimbursed to the Government.

Senator ELLENDER. By?

General CURTIN. By the concessionaire.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

Senator STENNIS. Let me put this question to you, gentlemen. Suppose you have what you call an in-house operation, and you lost money. Who picks up the check on the loss?

General CURTIN. If we have an in-house operation and it was so poorly managed that we would lose money, of course the Government would have to pick it up out of appropriated funds.

Senator STENNIS. Which fund would that be? Would it come in the general appropriations bill under operations?

General CURTIN. Under operation and maintenance and personnel pay.

Senator STENNIS. Of course I know the Air Force never has had anything like that happen.

General CURTIN. I would not want to say never, sir; but I am sure that we try to identify them as soon as we can and preclude it.

Senator STENNIS. What about the availability of a privately owned restaurant for this area you are talking about? Do you know about that?

Colonel FENLON. Four miles.

Senator STENNIS. Is that right, 4 miles?

Colonel FENLON. From the main gate which is on the opposite side of the base from this area. I would estimate 8 to 10 miles, sir; going from the area we are talking about.

Senator STENNIS. You can get most anything out of us for the military direct, but when you propose building buildings for the civilians, you hit a sensitive nerve with us. If there is any privately owned and operated restaurant nearby that is adequate, I think you ought to patronize it.

General CURTIN. May we research that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator ELLENDER. I am wondering why should we provide any restaurant at all there for civilians.

Senator STENNIS. We will take this out of the bill until you put in more convincing proof that you need it.

Mr. Clerk, take it out of the bill now by unanimous consent unless there is objection.

I want to ask one more question here.

At Davis-Monthan, you have so many items because of bringing in these additional people from closed bases. There is one item, an addition to the composite medical facility, $1,233,000, that was denied in 1965 by our committee on the grounds not so much that you did not need it but you were not going to fund it in 1965. You had good reasons last year for the need. We have a good many this year, and I do not know whether we will approve them all or not.

Do you want to say something special about this one, Colonel?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are the successor to Colonel Carmichael, are you not?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. Where is he now?

Colonel JARBOE. He is at Brooks Air Force Base, Chief of Staff of the Aerospace Medical Division.

Senator STENNIS. Will you proceed?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, the problem here has been with us since we occupied this current facility which was actually undersized when it was built, and this was due to a change in the program strength that we were not aware of when we programed the facility. What we are asking for here is the ability to expand the facility to 70 beds, and also again to do whatever alterations are necessary to bring the Air Force clinic and supporting area up to standards.

Senator STENNIS. When did you last have construction there for the hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, that was completed in 1961 at $2.3 million.

Senator STENNIS. We had considerable discussion then about getting your unit cost down, and you did get it down quite a bit. But it is a little discouraging to have you come back in 4 or 5 years, you know, for additions when you have not had any substantial increase in personnel, although you have some new activities there. You are going to have 8,318 against 7,687. That is roughly just 700 or 800 more people?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. The problem here, Mr. Chairman, is one of a deficiency that has existed for several years.

Senator STENNIS. So when you finished your hospital in 1961, it was too small then?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Was that your fault, or was that our fault?

Colonel JARBOE. I think this was something that none of us could have predicted, sir. It was a change in the program after we started building the hospital.

Senator ELLENDER. Are civilians taken care of at this hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. Dependents, yes, sir; dependents are but civil service personnel are not.

General CURTIN. Dependents of the military as opposed to civil service.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Sir, I may be able to add a little more there. We have had a change in mission at this base, and we added the Tactical Air Command F–4 combat crew-training school to this base mission since the prior hospital project was programed and constructed.

This F–4c mission just moved into the base this past year. It came from MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla. The movement of it was necessitated by keeping two full tactical fighter wings at MacDill Field rather than having them moved to oversea areas.

Senator STENNIS. You have had an increase there of more than 700 or 800?

Colonel LUSCHEN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. To that extent these figures were misleading even though they were correct.

Thank you very much for that addition.

The next item, unless there is further discussion, is on page 54.

ELLSWORTH AIR FORCE BASE, S. DAK.

Colonel FENLON. Page 54, sir, chapel annex at Ellsworth Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. That has been covered in the repetitive items.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Unless you have something to add.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose we go on to the next item.

FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE, WASH.

Colonel FENLON. Page 56, Fairchild Air Force Base, located 12 miles west-southwest of Spokane.

We have one item, a repetitive item. It is the alteration of a former warehouse so as to provide an adequate gymnasium.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that sounds good.

The next item, page 58, the same thing, chapel?

FRANCIS E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, WYO.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is a repetitive item at Francis E. Warren Air Force Base.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. Referring to the chapel that you are asking for on page 54, am I right that this is costing almost a half million dollars? What is involved there in addition to the church itself, the chapel?

Colonel FENLON. The chapel here, sir, has an annex on it which provides for religious education programs and administration, so it is more than just a chapel. It does have the annex attached to it.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean education or what?

Colonel FENLON. Sunday school.

Senator ELLENDER. A school?

Colonel FENLON. Sunday school, sir, and adult classes.

Senator STENNIS. What we ordinarily call the educational building?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That goes with the church.

Colonel FENLON. The cost factor in this area as an added piece of information is 1.15.

Senator STENNIS. At Ellsworth?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why is it so much more there?

Colonel REILLY. Primarily, sir, because of the remote location from large cities and industrial areas. We find, generally speaking, that at all of our northern tier; that is, North and South Dakota, most installations have higher construction costs than we find in other parts of the country.

Senator STENNIS. Ellsworth is a right nice city. You ought to have a competitive market there.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Chairman, according to the data before me here, this is an annex.

Senator STENNIS. No.

Senator ELLENDER. What have you there now? Isn't this annex to your base chapel?

Mr. STEWARD. Ellsworth Air Force Base; we have a religious education enrollment of 1,649 students.

Senator ELLENDER. Where from?

Mr. STEWARD. From the base housing, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. What have you there now?

Mr. STEWARD. We have one chapel, sir, and 3,280 square feet of religious education space available. Our requirement is 13,000.

Senator ELLENDER. It costs $426,000 just for the annex.

Mr. STEWARD. No, sir, for the chapel with the annex. We will have a 300-seat chapel and to that building will be an annex of approximately 4,000 square feet, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I cannot understand it.

Senator STENNIS. It would be simpler on page 54 if you said chapel base with educational building, and then people from the country could understand it. You have chapel base annex, and it does not carry the full story, but you are building a new chapel.

Mr. STEWARD. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Attached thereto is an educational building.

Mr. STEWARD. Of 4,000 square feet, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Both of them new construction?

Mr. STEWARD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. And you are going to use both chapels.

Mr. STEWARD. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The one you have there now.

Mr. STEWARD. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. And another one.

Mr. STEWARD. That is right. We are in very critical deficiency here in this installation. Our average attendance is running over 400. We are having trouble trying to get the people in the one building we have.

Senator ELLENDER. I am glad to note that. You must have a lot of religious people there.

Mr. STEWARD. Sir, the attendance figures are very good at this base.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, it does not cost as much as some of the officers clubs do.

All right, the next item, if there is nothing further, page 60.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Grand Forks Air Force Base located 16 miles west of Grand Forks, N. Dak.

The planned use of this base is for an air defense fighter-interceptor mission, a SAC bomber and tanker mission, and a SAC missile mission.

The program requested is for $4,953,000.

The first item is a repetitive item for a 200-man dormitory. The second item is a repetitive item for a 300-seat chapel with a basement annex. The third item is a repetitive item.

Senator STENNIS. That means a basement educational center.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, specify it that way.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is a repetitive item. It is an addition to the service club. The fourth item is again a repetitive item. It is an addition to the noncommissioned officers open mess. The fifth item, a repetitive item, an addition to the officers open mess.

Senator STENNIS. You have a rather long item here. We have a valuable member of our Appropriations Subcommittee who is pressed for time. I am going to ask you to turn over to Malmstrom now, and we will take that up. This is at page 87.

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE, MONT.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Proceed now on page 87. We will come back to this other item. Make your usual presentation on Malmstrom, and I will recognize Senator Mansfield then.

Colonel FENLON. Malmstrom Air Force Base, located 5 miles east of Great Falls, Mont.

The planned use of this installation is for a support base for the SAC MINUTEMAN ICBM missile mission, and an Air Force air defense interceptor mission.

The program requested is for $577,000.

The first item is a repetitive item for a 200-man dormitory, and the second item is a repetitive item covered in the briefing yesterday. It is for a 1,100,000-gallon water storage tank.

Senator STENNIS. Your dormitory for the airmen was covered in your repetitive items?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We had charts and illustrations on dormitories Senator, and they presented them as a group.

You may proceed now.

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE MANSFIELD, SENATOR FROM MONTANA

Senator MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I only have a few questions to ask. I would point out that in comparison to practically every other SAC base in the country, about 60 percent of the structures at Malmstrom are of the World War II type, and that they are rapidly deteriorating. Very little has been done in the past 5 years to improve the base characteristics, and with Glasgow, the most modern, the most recent Air Force base in the country being marked for closing over a phased out period—which I hope does not occur—it seems prudent that Malmstrom, with the addition of a new MINUTEMAN missile

wing—50 MINUTEMEN missiles are in the process of construction; the only ones I think being constructed this year under this year's appropriation bill—that we ought to give consideration to Malmstrom, which is long overdue, so that it could be functioning structurally wise on the same basis as the other SAC bases in the country, for example, the one at Little Rock, at Homestead in Florida, and many others which could be named.

I am interested in what the long-range construction plans of the Air Force are as far as this important installation is concerned.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, that during the Second World War, Malmstrom, then known as the East Air Force Base, and Gore Field, which is now the commercial flying field, transported over 7,000 combat planes of all types to the Soviet Union by way of Alaska; and this location was picked out, not because of any political potential on the part of the delegation from the State of Montana, but only after the Army Air Force, as it was at that time, had tried to operate on that basis from the Twin Cities, but could not do so because of weather conditions not being right. Then they moved to the area of Tacoma-Seattle, and there the conditions were not right, and finally they picked on Great Falls because it had the greatest number of clear flying days throughout the year.

Now I note that a water storage tank costing $177,000 is proposed for Malmstrom Air Force Base in this bill. Is this going to fully solve the water problem there, or can we expect a later request for further improvements? I might say that Great Falls is the town in which I was raised, so I know something about the water situation in that area.

Colonel FENLON. The information available here, Senator Mansfield, doesn't indicate that there is a follow-on at the present time. I understand there has been some discussion of additional water possibly from the city, but it is not reflected in our 5-year program at this time.

Senator MANSFIELD. Will you look into that and make sure that most serious consideration is given to that, because I think the need is apparent, and with the expansion of the base, with permanency further insured through the installation of 50 more MINUTEMAN missile sites, this is going to be a problem we are going to have to face up to, and I hope that you will look into it personally and make sure that it is given the consideration which that base deserves.

General CURTIN. I will do that, Senator.

Senator MANSFIELD. Now I am informed that the base authorities requested two airmen's dormitories during the fiscal year 1966 program, but that only one is being requested here.

What happened to the other one?

Major STURGEON. As I recall, the other 200-man dormitory was deleted during the OSD review.

Senator STENNIS. That means the Office of the Secretary of Defense; is that right?

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir; it does.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Mansfield.

Senator MANSFIELD. I think the Office of the Secretary of Defense ought to reconsider that, because, as I pointed out, you have got Malmstrom operating on the basis of at least 60 percent Second World War housing. You have with the addition of the fourth MINUTE-

MAN squadron in the near future an additional need for troop housing.

The situation as far as the dormitories is concerned will become more acute, and I hope that in this aspect, too, you will look into it personally and develop plans to solve this problem, which has confronted this base ever since its inception.

General CURTIN. We will do that, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. I note that there is not even one bachelor officers' quarters in Malmstrom. Isn't this unusual for a permanent base?

Major STURGEON. Malmstrom did not request any officers' quarters in the 1966 program, sir. Our records indicate that they have space for 144 officers on the base; however, almost all these spaces are now being used to house airmen due to the shortage of airmen dormitory space. The type of structure that it is I do not have available at the present time.

Senator MANSFIELD. This is another question which I would appreciate your going into, because all the unmarried officers must live in town at a considerable cost to themselves, and at a considerable inconvenience, and I think that something ought to be done in the matter of BOQ's for these unmarried officers who live there, and I think if something is done it could be done at a saving to the Government, when you consider the cost which the Government must pay when they live in town.

Will you look into that and give it the consideration which it deserves?

General CURTIN. We will do that, sir.

Senator MANSFIELD. At the present time vehicles are being driven over 750,000 miles a month servicing the missile sites, which are stretched out over a number of Montana counties.

With the advent of new missile sites, this will increase to over 1 million miles per month. In spite of this, there are no heated storage facilities for automotive equipment at Malmstrom, and I am sure that we are all aware of just how weather conditions can be there.

As an illustration, Glasgow, which is only about 125 air miles away, had this year over 75 days of weather below zero, and here in an area which is comparable as far as weather conditions are concerned, we have this huge mileage, which is mandatory, necessary to service these missile sites, which now approximate 750,000 miles a month, which will, with the additional 50 MINUTEMAN missiles, approximate 1 million miles a month, and I think we ought to, in our own self-interest, and on the basis of our own security, give some serious consideration to this and do some planning ahead for it as well.

General CURTIN. On that particular item, Senator, Strategic Air Command has come in with a plan to take care of this. The plan has been sent back to them for restudy, and we are to consider this in the 1967 budget.

Senator MANSFIELD. I appreciate that. Those are all the questions I have, Mr. Chairman. There are others I could raise, but these I think are the most important for the time being, and I would hope that something would be done to modernize this permanent base, that something would be done to take care of this transportation problem, that something would be done to take care of the dormitories needed for

the enlisted men, and that something would be done to take care of the bachelor officers who are forced at the present time to live in town.

Thank you very much. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator. I have been to Malmstrom and I was impressed there with its need and with its possibilities, and I was very glad to see this additional missile installation go in there, which is now in the process of beginning construction. It is the only one that was authorized last year.

Now, the Air Force did ask for an additional airmen's dormitory, auto maintenance shop, and an auto storage shop this year, and they were dropped out of the budget when it went before the Secretary of Defense for review.

We assume they will ask for them again next year, and then we have a list of the other items they are going to ask for Malmstrom in future programs, addition to the present clinic, a chapel with an educational annex, a commissary addition, civil engineer facility.

What is that?

General CURTIN. It is the facility used by the base civil engineer responsible for base operation and maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. That is the $970,000. Mr. Nease says they are operating in a bunch of shacks now. Mr. Nease, our clerk, has been out to look at the base this year.

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes; I have discussed on several occasions the situation at Malmstrom with Mr. Nease, and he was out there just a few weeks ago looking into this, among other things.

Senator STENNIS. And the headquarters group air base is the way this is listed, and an air police facility. That is all coming up, as we understand it, in the 1967 program. And then here is a list, a whole page of items that the base is going to request for 1968. So it seems that they are getting around slowly, and I think you have been helpful to them.

Senator MANSFIELD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. We hope this does develop, because it is a fine place and well run when I was there.

Senator MANSFIELD. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. I appreciate your coming in. You are a member of this committee too. Can you stay with us?

Senator MANSFIELD. I have to attend to some other things.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, we will consider that matter closed and go back to these other items. Call your page.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Page 60, we were on Grand Forks.

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK. (RESUMED)

Senator STENNIS. All right. Grand Forks.

Colonel FENLON. I was to the sixth item, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The budget will provide adequate space for a base education program. The University of North Dakota in 1961 established an extension center on base, and has indicated the possibility of removing their program unless adequate classrooms and related facilities are made available.

Senator STENNIS. That is enough on that one.

The next item?

Colonel FENLON. The seventh item will provide an addition to the base central heating plant so that an additional boiler can be installed to furnish heat for the new dormitory and other facilities under construction.

The last item is a repetitive item, to provide an adequate water supply to the base. This is a connection charge, the Air Force is providing for the expansion of the city of Grand Forks water system, so it will be able to handle the doubled daily volume of water supplied to the base.

Senator STENNIS. That is $2.5 million. That is a lot of money. You are paying the city now. You are getting the water from the city; is that right?

General CURTIN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. You may recall we had an item in the program last year for about $900,000, which we withdrew so that we could further study this. Actually this question of water at Grand Forks has been a problem between the Air Force and the city since 1956.

We definitely have an arrangement with them where they will provide a maximum demand of 1.25 million gallons per day, at a rate of 28 cents per thousand gallons. However, starting in 1960 they levied a 50-percent rate increase on this, which the Air Force would not go along with, and since that time we have been working back and forth with the city to adjudicate this thing.

Also what has happened in the interim is that our demand requirements have gone up from 1.25 to 2 million gallons per day. This has been coupled with the rate structure study. We have worked with the city I feel rather patiently, and we have finally come to an agreement where they are now agreed to 35 cents per thousand gallons, which we feel is more equitable.

Senator STENNIS. What are we paying now?

General CURTIN. Twenty-eight cents per thousand gallons, under the old contract.

Senator STENNIS. You are negotiating on that and may have to pay more later for that same water.

General CURTIN. The additional water and the rate is all combined in this one negotiation. They had asked for 42 cents per thousand gallons. We felt something about 35 cents was more equitable. They are now willing to negotiate finally on this arrangement, and therefore we feel that going ahead with this connection charge now is in the interest of the Government.

Senator STENNIS. What assurance do you have that the $2.5 million expenditure will meet your requirement and get the water you need?

General CURTIN. This has been designed out. It has been studied by architect-engineers, both by the city and the Air Force, Mr. Chairman. The technical part of it, there is no question about. The question that has been under dispute for some time is the rate structure.

Senator STENNIS. With this money you can get the water; is that right?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. The city will expand its facilities with this connection charge, and provide us the 2 million gallons per day at an agreed rate.

Senator STENNIS. Is the city going to spend this money or are you going to spend it?

General CURTIN. No; we will furnish the money as a connection charge to the city. The city is now furnishing us water through a line that they own out to the base. The base is, I think, some 14 or 15 miles from the city. The city will expand their pumping and treatment capacity so that they can provide us this additional quantity of water at the adjusted rate.

Senator STENNIS. They will own the expansion, of course, too?

General CURTIN. That is correct. And this will be a connection charge. It is the normal thing where we are dealing with a commercial entity.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, do you have something?

Senator CANNON. I was just going to comment that seems like a pretty high connection fee, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. It is a lot of money.

General CURTIN. Actually this fee we feel will finally be negotiated to something about $2 million as opposed to the $2.5 million requested in this program.

Senator STENNIS. Let's just cut it down to $2 million now.

General CURTIN. It will be agreeable with us, because we feel confident that we can make this, Mr. Chairman. When we were in the negotiation stage this was the upper limit of the figure. The figure originally I think was $2.7 million that they had asked for.

Senator STENNIS. It is still a lot of money when you are not going to have anything to show for it if you should decide to discontinue there. I don't anticipate you will, but if you change your plans in the next year, about all these activities, you would be out that money, of course.

General CURTIN. You realize we have also got the MINUTEMAN going in there, and this water supply problem here has been a critical one for the last couple of years. I would have hoped to have had the negotiations completed so it could have been in last year's program.

Senator STENNIS. Why didn't you put this missile where there was some water already?

General CURTIN. You can't always do that, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. If there are no other questions, we will proceed.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, do I understand that the feeling of the committee is that we would not approve more than $2 million?

Senator STENNIS. That is right. We take them at their word quickly. The clerk has already reduced that one; that is right, Senator.

All right. Next item.

HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. The next base, sir, is on page 69, Homestead Air Force Base, located 20 miles south-southwest of Coral Gables, Fla. The use of this installation is for a Strategic Air Command heavy bomber squadron and an air refueling mission, a tactical fighter wing, an Air Defense Command fighter interceptor squadron, a radar squadron, and a Reserve troop carrier wing and an air rescue squadron. The program requested is for $1,714,000.

The first item is a repetitive item. It is an addition to the existing five-stall line structural fire station.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think that one is satisfactory. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The second item is for construction of a 2,940-square-foot addition to the existing training building to provide space for the F–4C flight simulator.

Senator STENNIS. Training crews?

Colonel FENLON. Crew training, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is a repetitive item required to provide an adequate refueling vehicle shop.

Senator STENNIS. It is not large, but why do you need so many refueling vehicle shops? This need has come up often. It seems you should have plenty of them by now.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, we don't have the facility here on this base for a refueling vehicle shop. We can't do the maintenance and repair on these vehicles in the normal vehicle shop because of the hazards there. We would have to totally depurge all fuel from the vehicle, which is a considerable waste of time. Therefore we need a separate facility that has exhaust equipment and explosiveproof fixtures, which makes it a special-purpose facility.

Senator STENNIS. These have the tanks on them for the fuel?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This is for the maintenance of the trailer portion as well as the vehicle.

Senator STENNIS. I have known them to explode in civilian areas, privately owned units of that kind, and kill people right there in the garage or shop.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item is for air conditioning the dining and serving area of three dining halls. The average humidity for a 12-month period, according to the Weather Bureau, is about 75 percent in this area.

The fifth item is a repetitive item, the construction of a 600-seat chapel and an education annex.

The next item is a repetitive item. It is an alteration and addition to the existing commissary.

The seventh item is a repetitive item. It is for the construction of an NCO open mess.

Senator STENNIS. What does "open mess" mean?

Colonel FENLON. That is an NCO, sometimes referred to as an "NCO club," Mr. Chairman, a dining and recreational facility.

Senator STENNIS. That is another case where you could make it much simpler for us if you would use terms that we are familiar with. I thought I knew what it meant, but I wasn't certain. Now you have had a great increase in your workload at Homestead, haven't you, since the Cuban matter?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; a considerable increase.

Senator STENNIS. And you consider this more of a major installation than you did?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir. At that time it was purely a SAC heavy bombardment base.

Senator STENNIS. This open mess, deficiency replacement, does that mean that you do not have enough space?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, I was in this particular facility a few months back. It is an old building. It is, as you say, too small square-foot-wise. Also it is not constructed compatible with this type of facility, and it is impossible, from the standpoint of the site, to expand it.

General CURTIN. The present facility is 10,500 square feet, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

Senator CANNON. Does that term "open mess" mean that it is open to any personnel who want to go in there and eat?

General CURTIN. Any of the NCO's.

Senator CANNON. They don't have to belong to the club?

General CURTIN. That is correct. That is the significance of the word "open."

Senator CANNON. I just wanted to make that point for the record.

Mr. Chairman, one other observation on this. When I first started sitting in on these hearings, we were concerned about dispersal of activities for security reasons.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator CANNON. Now this is a good example because of these closures where you are putting everything on one base. Soon I guess we will be talking about getting all of them on three or four bases, everything we have. I don't know how they could get any more consolidated activities than they have on this one. If you get one base knocked out, you have certainly suffered a blow.

Senator STENNIS. It all came as a result of these computers, you see. Those of us here on the committee are just behind the times. I appreciate the point you have made.

Anything else on that item? Go to the next one.

K. I. SAWYER AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Colonel FENLON. Page 77 K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, in Michigan. This is used for strategic air command heavy bombardment squadron, a heavy refueling squadron, and an air defense command fighter-interceptor squadron. The total program requested amounts to $148,000.

The first item is required to provide safe and adequate space for the base fuel supply section. The proposed 1,600-square-foot building would provide space for administration, fuel quality control, laboratory——

Senator STENNIS. Let me interrupt you there. I thought we had finished up all of our POL requirements here some years ago, but this is just quality control.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just explain that part of it.

Colonel FENLON. The main purpose here is a quality control laboratory where we check the fuels for safe quality, coming into storage.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The second item provides for construction of an addition to the existing cold storage building. The present facility is completely inadequate in size to store sufficient quantities of perishable items for proper operation of the dining halls and the commissary.

LITTLE ROCK AIR FORCE BASE, ARK.

Senator STENNIS. All right. On page 80, I think you can show the purpose of this base by just referring to page 80, the page that shows your mission or major function. That will keep you from having to repeat each time.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just say that the major function is shown on page 80 and proceed to the item.

Colonel FENLON. The base is Little Rock Air Force Base, located at Little Rock, Ark., and the missions are shown on page 80 of the book 3.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The first item is required to provide 50-foot shoulders on the existing 200-foot-wide runway to permit safe crosswind operations of the B–58.

Senator STENNIS. How is this different from the one you gave us a minute ago, in Indiana?

Colonel FENLON. It isn't, sir. This is identical to the Bunker Hill problem.

Senator STENNIS. The same problem?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item provides air conditioning of the 1,100-man dining hall to promote greater efficiency and increase the morale of personnel eating and working in this facility.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us to Malmstrom. We have already covered that.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; Lockbourne, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Page 83?

LOCKBOURNE AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Colonel FENLON. Lockbourne Air Force Base, located 11 miles south-southeast of Columbus, Ohio. The missions on this base are shown on page 83 of volume 3.

The first item provides for the construction of a 5,950-square-foot addition and an alteration of 3,200 square feet to provide minimal operational maintenance space for the inspection of aircraft equipment.

The second item is a repetitive item, for air conditioning of the base service clubs.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have air-conditioning needs here? Is this in Ohio?

Colonel FENLON. Lockbourne, Ohio, sir; just outside of Columbus.

Senator STENNIS. I am surprised at that. I didn't know you had to have air conditioning there.

General CURTIN. Extreme temperatures there actually go over 100°. The weather records show that we have over 1,450 hours of 67° Fahrenheit wet bulb, which is over 1,000 hours minimum that we normally provide air conditioning.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is repetitive, to provide a 1,000-seat theater replacement for a 1,000-seat World War II facility.

Senator STENNIS. All right.
Colonel FENLON. Malmstrom we have covered.

MARCH AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

The next base is on page 90, March Air Force Base, located approximately 8 miles south of Riverside, Calif. The missions on this base are contained on page 90 of volume 3.

The first item is required to provide additional aircraft washing capability in support of the increased mission assigned to this base. The existing wash rack is being utilized to the maximum possible extent at the present time.

The second item is a repetitive item, again is associated with the mission increase, a readiness crew building to support the additional B–52 squadron.

The third item provides for illumination of a portion of the aircraft maintenance apron. This will enable maintenance personnel to accomplish this work without the restrictions imposed by total darkness.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item is a repetitive item, providing adequate facilities for maintenance of the radar systems of the B–52's.

Senator STENNIS. Wait a minute. You are putting up an extra building just to maintain the radar equipment on the B–52's? Is that it?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. My point is, why does it take a separate shop to perform these different functions? You doubtless have a good reason, but I don't know what it is.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this is a maintenance dock. I am sorry, I misled you in my testimony on this item 4. It is a maintenance dock which is required in support of the additional aircraft that are being assigned here, the B–52's.

Senator STENNIS. That takes care of the maintenance of the entire B–52, and not just one phase of it, is that right?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, sir, is a reptitive item, providing airman dormitories at the base.

Senator STENNIS. That is one that you are altering to make smaller units?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, an alteration.

Senator STENNIS. It costs about $1,000 a man.

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is also a repetitive item, for providing additional dormitory space on the base. This is a deficiency replacement.

Senator STENNIS. It says deficiency and replacement. That means to make up a deficiency, but it is replacing something else.

Colonel FENLON. That is substandard, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. 200-man. That is costing $2,000 per man.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. You will recall yesterday we said that the standard construction ran about $2,000 a man, and when we up-

grade space we spend about $1,000 a man. These are typical of that condition.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The last item is a repetitive item. It is required to provide 80-man officers' quarters.

Senator STENNIS. How much of this program for this year is due to the closure of bases?

Colonel FENLON. Actually $1.5 million of the $3.051 million is in connection with consolidation at this base.

General CURTIN. That would be the first, the second, the fourth, and the sixth items, Mr. Chairman. They will be in the list that we will furnish.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are questions, go to the next base, page 98.

McCOY AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. This is McCoy Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. A repetitive item.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, one question on that.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator.

Senator CANNON. On this maintenance apron lighting, I think it was just last year that we finished those up, supposedly had them all done. Are we going through this again now because you have increased the mission at some of these bases?

General CURTIN. There will be additional requirements associated with the expanded missions, yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Wasn't it just last year that we finished the so-called lighting project?

General CURTIN. We went substantially through it. Whether we finished it or not I would not want to say positively on that, but we did have a substantial increase in that program.

Senator CANNON. Did we put any of those lighting projects in at any of those bases which are being closed this year?

General CURTIN. I couldn't answer that offhand.

Senator CANNON. Will you furnish that for the record?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, I can.

(The information referred to follows:)

Projects for maintenance apron lighting at Amarillo Air Force Base and Schilling Air Force Base were included in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program; however, both projects were canceled prior to contract award. Maintenance apron lighting for other bases being closed was not included in either the fiscal year 1965 or fiscal year 1964 military construction programs.

Senator CANNON. While we are on that, Mr. Chairman, we already have indications that some of the earlier B–52's are going to be phased out in the not too distant future. I would like to know whether or not that is figured into the construction program this year.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. You are not building up facilities here to take care of those 52 A's and B's?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

MINOT AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Senator STENNIS. Page 100. These are small items.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Minot Air Force Base, located 13 miles north of Minot, N. Dak. The missions for this base are listed on page 100, volume 3.

The first item will provide a preengineered insulated minor metal structure to be used for a petroleum, oil, and lubricant operations building.

The second item is a repetitive item to provide heated storage for 65 pieces of ground power equipment.

Senator STENNIS. I judge this has already been covered sufficiently.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, page 103.

MOUNTAIN HOME AIR FORCE BASE, IDAHO

Colonel FENLON. Page 103, sir, is Mountain Home Air Force Base, 43 miles southeast of Boise, Idaho. We have two items. Both are repetitive. The first item is to provide aircraft weapons calibration shelters.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a brief explanation. Why do you have to have a $122,000 building just to calibrate the weapons on an aircraft? How many will this take care of?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this is in connection with the assignment of our 4–C aircraft at this base. The control—weapons control and electronics weapons control of the aircraft require that the aircraft be inside away from inclement weather to do the actual work and alinement of these instruments.

Senator STENNIS. Couldn't it be done in a hangar or some other building you already have?

Colonel WOOD. No, sir; because of the emissions from the radar system that is part of these calibrations, this can't be done in a hangar where there are other airplanes or other metal materials around. It has to be done in an isolated facility.

Senator STENNIS. Next item, dormitory for airmen, a small item there.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think we can go on to page 106.

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

Colonel FENLON. Page 106, sir, Offutt Air Force Base, 8 miles southeast of Omaha, Nebr. The missions at this base are listed on page 106 of volume 3.

The first item provides for conversion of 4,110 square feet of space in an existing building for a high-altitude training facility. No existing facility exists on the base, and no nearby facility will be available when the Lincoln Air Force Base physiological training unit is deactivated in 1966.

The next item is a repetitive item, providing for alteration of the SAC underground powerplant.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you have to have that? What is the reason for it?

Colonel FENLON. The technical deficiencies of the existing system must be corrected.

Senator STENNIS. That is your SAC base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The last item is another repetitive item, providing an additional kilovolt-ampere transformer to the main base electrical substation. The existing substation is not capable of handling the current and projected electrical loads.

Senator STENNIS. You say here "estimated authorization for the next 4 years, $15,750 for family housing." That means $15 million, doesn't it?

Colonel FENLON. $15 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is not in this year's program?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. If there are no questions, we will pass to the next item, page 110.

PLATTSBURGH AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Colonel FENLON. Page 110, sir, is Plattsburgh Air Force Base, 2 miles southwest of Plattsburgh, N.Y. The missions are indicated on page 110 of volume 3. Both are repetitive items.

The first item is for construction of a new maintenance shop for refueling vehicles.

Senator STENNIS. Is that different from the one just covered?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. It is exactly like the one I covered at Homestead.

Senator STENNIS. Officers' quarters conversion, a small item. Pass on to page 113.

TURNER AIR FORCE BASE, GA.

Colonel FENLON. Page 113, sir, Turned Air Force Base, 2 miles east of Albany, Ga. The missions here are contained on page 113. All items on this base are repetitive.

The first item is to provide a maintenance shop for the ground support equipment assigned to the military air transport mission.

The second item is a repetitive item for a composite medical facility, 55 beds and 16 dental operating rooms. The existing facility is a World War II mobilization-type facility. It is professionally obsolete and is not functionally adequate for the practice of modern medicine.

Senator STENNIS. How many people are you going to take care of in this $2.5 million structure?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, in addition to Air Force military of about 5,500, we also support 1,300 military from the Navy-Marine Corps Supply Center, which is just across town from Albany.

Senator STENNIS. The Marine Corps?

Colonel JARBOE. Marine Corps Supply Center; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How do you estimate and anticipate your future needs? What are your estimates on that? Will this be fully adequate when it is completed?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And for how long in the future, as you estimate the situation?

Colonel JARBOE. Throughout the program period. The strength is firm throughout fiscal year 1969.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The third item, sir, is a repetitive item, providing a dormitory for 400 airmen.

The fourth item is a repetitive item, providing a 48-man officers' quarters.

The fifth item, a repetitive item, providing for a 16,000-square-foot officers' club open mess.

The sixth item is a repetitive item, also, providing for a gymnasium.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The last item, another repetitive item, for a base library.

Senator STENNIS. Turner Air Force Base is at Albany, Ga. The one in Macon is the one that——

Colonel FENLON. That was Warner Robins Depot, sir.

Senator STENNIS. At Macon, Ga.?

Colonel FENLON. Just south of Macon.

General CURTIN. These last three items, Mr. Chairman, are typical of the point we made yesterday. All of the existing facilities in these cases will be destroyed when new facilities are provided.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think you covered them yesterday, unless there is something more. Go to page 121.

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. Page 121, sir, covers Vandenberg Air Force Base, located about 8 miles north-northwest of Lompoc, Calif. The missions here are covered on page 121 of volume 3.

The first item is to provide about a mile and a half of underground concrete encased telephone duct as an addition to the existing system. Present ducts are filled to capacity. This project will house cables that will provide additional trunklines from the central switching facility necessary to relieve the congestion existing in the industrial area of the base.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think you have covered that. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. Next item will replace an existing obsolete and unusable diesel storage tank and equipment for the new 300-barrel vertical tank, pump, and pump shelter.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is a repetitive item to provide a chapel with an educational annex replacing two World War II chapels.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The last item is a repetitive item to provide an additional source of water needed to operate the water treatment plant in order to meet the daily demand of the base.

Senator STENNIS. What is that? To meet what?

Colonel FENLON. The daily demand of the base, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You just need another well.

Colonel FENLON. That is right, sir, adding to the capacity.
Senator STENNIS. They are borne by contractors, aren't they?
Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right. How would it be—you don't build that well.
Colonel FENLON. You drill it, sir.
Senator STENNIS. How did it get in this bill, that is my point. There is no construction. It is a maintenance item, isn't it, maintaining the base?
General CURTIN. No, sir. The actual construction of a well by drilling, providing the casing, the pump, and other appurtenances have always been in the construction program.
Senator STENNIS. Is this going to pay for your pumps?
General CURTIN. If pumps are involved. Let me just check. Yes, sir, it includes the well, the water pumping equipment, electrical controls, electrical service, and water piping to the existing supply.
Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

WALKER AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. Page 126, sir, Walker Air Force Base, located 6 miles south of Roswell, N. Mex. The missions for this base are contained on page 126 of volume 3.
The first item is a repetitive item for a 21,000-square-foot gymnasium.
And the second item is a repetitive item, provides for a 15,940-square-foot theater. This is a replacement item.
Senator STENNIS. You have got two repetitive items there. Let's move to the next one.

WESTOVER AIR FORCE BASE, MASS.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.
The next base is on page 129, Westover, located at Springfield, Mass.
Senator STENNIS. The same item is there, cold storage.
Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.
Senator STENNIS. Next item.

WHITEMAN AIR FORCE BASE, MO.

Colonel FENLON. On page 131 is Whiteman Air Force Base, 60 miles east-southeast of Kansas City, Mo.
Senator STENNIS. Base theater?
Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, repetitive item.
Senator STENNIS. Next item.
Senator CANNON. May I ask a question?
Senator STENNIS. Yes.
Senator CANNON. What missiles do you have at Whiteman?
General CURTIN. MINUTEMAN, sir, three squadrons of MINUTEMAN.
Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us to page 131.

WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE, MICH.

Colonel FENLON. Wurtsmith Air Force Base, located on the west shore of Lake Huron, approximately 140 miles northwest of Detroit, Mich.

Senator STENNIS. All right, a small operation here. I think we will give you the $45,000 before you go up on it.

Page 136.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

CANNON AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Tactical Air Command. The first base is Cannon Air Force Base, located 7 miles west-southwest of Clovis, N. Mex. The assigned missions of this base are covered on page 136 of volume 3.

The first item requested provides for 53,650 square yards of airfield pavement to replace badly cracked and deteriorated apron which cannot be effectively maintained in proper condition for assigned jet aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Why did it crack up? Was there some special reason?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this was pavement designed in World War II for much lighter loads.

Senator STENNIS. That is enough reason. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The second item provides a corrosion control facility for two jet fighter wings. This work is presently being accomplished outdoors on an improperly drained parking apron that is wholly unsatisfactory, and very hazardous.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The third item provides a 10,191-square-foot flight simulator training facility to support the program mission of the base. The present flight simulator facility is inadequate because it is unsuitable for expansion in an overall deteriorated condition and lacks required environmental control features.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item for construction of a 10,000-square-foot administrative wing maintenance control facility. This is a repetitive item, sir, which was covered yesterday, having to do with the maintenance management of the aircraft maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. What is this facility used for?

Colonel FENLON. This is a facility where we control the assignment of aircraft in and out of maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The fifth item is a repetitive item for a 132-man airman dorm.

The last item is another repetitive item for a 32-man officers' quarters.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean when you say replacement?

General CURTIN. The officers' quarters, Mr. Chairman, is an existing substandard facility that accommodates 35 men. It will be disposed of if and when this one is built. That is why it is called a replacement.

Senator STENNIS. It is an old one that you are tearing down?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you want to ask about that flight simulator training building, $272,000? That is the largest item except the pavement.

Senator CANNON. I am pretty familiar with that and the need for it, Mr. Chairman. The environment is very important in a training building like that, isn't that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is the new F–4C simulator.

Senator STENNIS. That is important to you?

Senator CANNON. For the new tactical fighter aircraft that is now coming into the inventory, the F–4C.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next base.

ENGLAND AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

Colonel FENLON. The next is on page 143, sir, England Air Force Base, located 175 miles northwest of New Orleans, near Alexandria, La. The missions of this base are contained on page 143.

The first item for an addition of 16,270 square feet to the existing aircraft general-purpose shop is needed to provide adequate space for assigned jet aircraft. We are increasing the number of aircraft here on the base.

The second item provides two test cells complete with sound-suppression controls for ground testing of jet aircraft engines. The program and assignment of new aircraft creates the need for upgrading the existing test cells.

The third item is a repetitive item for the interior alteration of the existing supply equipment base warehouse.

Senator STENNIS. Go ahead.

Colonel FENLON. The fourth item is a repetitive item for installing air conditioning in five airmen's dormitories.

The next item is a repetitive item for the construction of 24-man officers' quarters.

The last item is another repetitive item to provide a recreational gymnasium.

Senator STENNIS. How many men will that gymnasium take care of? How many do you expect to use it? Can you give an estimate?

General CURTIN. This is actually sized for a 4,000-man base, based upon our experience, Mr. Chairman. The actual use will vary considerably, of course, during the day, but I would suspect, in terms of actual participants, it could be as high as 100 at one time. In this case, again, the only facility is one of these barns that we talked about yesterday that will be destroyed.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a required program for your men to take gymnastics or anything of that kind? The military, I know, has requirements for calisthenics.

Colonel FENLON. We do have, Mr. Chairman, as you probably know, a program in the Air Force for physical fitness, called the 5–BX program, which requires the people to accomplish certain exercises daily, and they are checked on these annually and semiannually and, from my experience, I know that a great number of people do this in the exercise room of the gymnasium.

Senator STENNIS. Generally, though, the gymnasium is a voluntary matter. It is a place to go to play basketball—pull weights.

Colonel FENLON. That is right, sir. Voluntary until the surgeon gets you for being overweight. You can be directed into it. They do have base intramural programs which again, of course, are voluntary participation.

Senator STENNIS. I very much like your idea of a gymnasium. I think you ought to require its use, one way or another, in a certain amount.

General CURTIN. The average participation on this, Mr. Chairman, going back to your question, is about 250 per day, as against this 100 maximum at any one time.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us to page 150, does it not?

GEORGE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, page 150, George Air Force Base, located 28 miles north of San Bernardino, Calif. The mission of this base is covered on page 150 of volume 3.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask this question: Why do you require so much new construction now where you have your tactical fighter wing? Has something happened?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, as we cover any modernization of old facilities, in most cases these wings are converted from F–100 to the F–4C aircraft. Again we have more equipment which requires certain specialized shop space but, also we have, as we mentioned yesterday, doubled the number of engines on the aircraft, which requires additional space, and in some cases the change in this aircraft affects the pavement, as we noted at England.

Senator STENNIS. Generally it is a step-up. Things are at a higher key than they were, newer instruments and equipment, which just require these alterations and additions.

General CURTIN. There are two major factors, Mr. Chairman. These have been the expansion of the tactical forces over the last few years, coupled with the added emphasis that has been given to them during that time.

Senator STENNIS. When you say "tactical forces," I know some of the things that includes. These are fighter craft and support craft, but you have some that are interceptors. Explain that to me a little.

Colonel FENLON. When we speak of tactical forces, we are normally associating them with the units assigned to the air tactical command or, in some cases, in the oversea commands.

They are the fighter aircraft that you spoke of, fighter-bombers, and also involved are the troop carrier aircraft, the C–130's and some helicopter units that are assigned to the tactical air commands. This opposed to the fighter-interceptors which are assigned, of course, to the air defense command. We do have some aircraft that fall in both categories.

Senator STENNIS. That clears it up. All right, next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. The first at Georgia Air Force Base is for 86,000 square yards of operational apron to replace badly cracking and deteriorated apron that cannot be maintained in a proper condition for the assigned aircraft. This again, Mr. Chairman, is the World War II light pavements that we are replacing.

General CURTIN. Built in 1942 at 6 inches thick.

Senator STENNIS. That is enough explanation.

Colonel FENLON. The second item for construction of a 7,815-square-foot base-operations building needed to support flying activities of the two tactical fighter wings. Currently a World War II frame building is being used for this function which has badly deteriorated and does not warrant retention, and will be demolished.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the range facilities seem to be a small item.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir. The fourth item is 11,400-square-foot civil engineering maintenance shop needed for repair, maintenance and upkeep of all base real estate facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Real estate?

Colonel FENLON. Real estate facilities and real property, sir, buildings, grounds. The five existing woodframe buildings are entirely inadequate and will be disposed of when this project is completed.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item is small.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Skip that. Administrative wing.

Colonel FENLON. That is a repetitive item, sir, wing maintenance control.

Senator STENNIS. Headquarters division, what does that mean?

Colonel FENLON. The division, sir, is the unit that has command responsible for the two wings assigned. We have two tactical fighter wings assigned on this base.

Senator STENNIS. What are you using now, Colonel?

Colonel FENLON. Using the second floor of one of the buildings, on a temporary basis, Mr. Chairman, about 3,000 square feet, and they are cramped into that one at the present time. There is also an existing substandard building of 850 square feet that is being used by the wing, and this would be disposed of. It is an old, deteriorated building.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

Colonel FENLON. The last item, sir, is a repetitive item for a new 750-seat base theater to replace the World War II building.

Senator STENNIS. Going back to page 156, you say in your explanation that this is the most critical single facility deficiency for effective command and control of the base mission. Do you put that ahead of your apron replacements?

General CURTIN. No; I think the key words there, Mr. Chairman, are the words "command control" of the mission. This facility actually relates to the command and control function as opposed to the operational side of the function. But it is a most important facility.

Senator STENNIS. So the answer to my question is "No."

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, what is your next item?

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, VA.

Colonel FENLON. Page 159, Mr. Chairman, Langley Air Force Base, located 30 miles north of Norfolk, Va. The missions of this base are covered on page 159 of volume III.

The first item requested in this program for a 14,784-square-foot aerial port facility needed to support the joint airlift operations in-

volving the delivery of personnel and cargo by airdrop landing to any theater of operation.

Senator STENNIS. Second item last, please.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The third item, sir, is a repetitive item providing air conditioning for four 200-man airman dormitories.

Senator STENNIS. The next one is a dormitory replacement.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And a dining hall air conditioning as well as officers quarters.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And then the theater?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Go back to the second item. You have been at Langley a long time. I have been down there. You want $2.5 million more for the command headquarters building?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How are you going to justify that?

General CURTIN. As you may recall from your visit there, Mr. Chairman, the headquarters of Tactical Air Command is now situated in 23 different buildings spread out all over the base. This has been the subject of study over the past 2 to 3 years, in an effort to come up with the best way to house this very important command headquarters in reasonable accommodations.

In the final plan of these 23 buildings I mentioned, we would retain 15 of them, dispose of 3 of them, and use 5 for other purposes.

So really we are proposing here, to retain 15 buildings and build this new facility of 112,000 square feet. Actually the requirement shown here was based upon a headquarters strength of about 2,100 people.

As a matter of fact, since this facility was programed in this book, the headquarters has expanded so that it now has almost 2,400 people on board. So this is a real problem the solution to which we are looking forward.

This would provide, after we take out about 77,000 square feet of special space used for command and control, communications and other functions, 100 square feet per occupant on a net square foot basis. This situation is really critical when you are trying to run a large headquarters spread all over the base in individual buildings as it is. Something really has to be done.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, gentlemen.

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZ.

Colonel FENLON. Page 167 is Luke Air Force Base located 30 miles northwest of Phoenix, Ariz. The missions of this base are on page 167 of volume III.

The first item requested in this program is for an addition of 4,065 square feet to the existing parachute and dingy shop needed to support the increased workload on repair, packing, drying, and inspection of parachutes at this installation.

The second item is for provision of a 1,920-square-foot squadron headquarters base out at Gila Bend Auxiliary Field located 50 miles from the base. This administrative space replaces an old wood frame building that is not suitable for retention, and will be demolished.

The third item is a repetitive item for air conditioning of three structurally sound 200-man airman dormitories. The fourth item is a repetitive item, the air conditioning of nine officers quarters buildings housing some 225 officers.

The last item is another repetitive item. It is the construction of a 300-seat chapel with an educational annex.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of air conditioning are you referring to in this dormitory for the airmen and the officers quarters?

General CURTIN. That will be central air conditioning, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you used this evaporative cooling system out there.

General CURTIN. No, not at Luke, Mr. Chairman. We have actually high humidity at Luke, coupled with high temperatures. The records show 1,850 hours in excess of 67° F. wet bulb. This would be air conditioning territory.

Senator STENNIS. What system have you now? Do you have regular air conditioning or do you have the evaporative system there now?

General CURTIN. There is an existing mechanical ventilation. The cooling coils and the rest of the air-conditioning equipment will be installed under this project. The existing system is not evaporative cooling, just mechanical.

Senator STENNIS. Just blower fans?

General CURTIN. That is right, circulating the air.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Colonel FENLON. Page 173, MacDill Air Force Base, located 1 mile southwest of Tampa, Fla. The missions for this base are listed on page 173 of volume III.

The first item is a repetitive item providing some 2,700 feet of approach lighting to replace an obsolete system which is unreliable.

The second item is for an addition of 25,368 square feet to the four existing squadron operations buildings. This is to provide the operational space required to administer two tactical fighter wings of F–4C aircraft.

The third item is a repetitive item for a 32,000-square-foot-automotive maintenance shop. This space is required to support approximately 836 vehicles.

The fourth item provides an 11,000-square-foot release systems maintenance shop where maintenance is performed on bomb dispensers, rocket and missile launchers, guns, injector racks, and tow target launching equipment in support of these two tactical fighter wings.

The fifth item is a repetitive item, and this is an addition to the ground support equipment shop. The sixth item for alteration work to an existing open bay warehouse is to provide additional square footage for the base equipment management office.

The seventh item is for construction of a 15,000-square-foot base supply administrative office needed to handle the administrative and accounting functions resulting from the expansion of the two tactical fighter wings at this base. These functions are currently being per-

formed in a hangar which will revert to aircraft maintenance when this project is completed.

Next the 166,000-square-foot major command headquarters building for exclusive use of U.S. Strike Command. It is functionally responsible for the planning and execution of worldwide contingency operations as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Currently, several airman's dormitories are being utilized for this function, but they are wholly inadequate for the assigned and diversified missions of this installation.

The ninth item is a repetitive item on four 200-man airman dormitories required to partially satisfy troop housing deficiencies on this base. The existing open bay wood frame barracks cannot be upgraded and are scheduled for removal upon completion of this project.

The 10th item requested in the program provides a 1,200-man airman dining hall to satisfy the messing requirement for assigned personnel arising from the increased mission. The existing World War II messhall frame buildings are beyond economical repair, and are scheduled for demolition upon completion of this project.

The 11th item is a repetitive item for the construction of a 100-man capacity officers quarters. The existing substandard quarters built in 1940 are beyond repair and do not warrant retention.

The 12th item is a repetitive item for a 300-seat base chapel with an educational annex.

The 13th and last item is a repetitive item to provide a new service club to replace the existing frame building which will be destroyed.

Senator STENNIS. Quite briefly explain what the Strike Command is.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Sir, Strike Command is an organization that was directed to be established by the Secretary of Defense in 1961. It has operational control over all of the Army and the Air Force units that are involved for contingency planning, deployment to overseas for war operations.

It is a planning, war planning organization. They deploy elements of the headquarters with the units as they deploy. They have built into the organization a supporting communications organization. It is a triservice headquarters. General Adams of the Army is commander of Stricom. Air Force Lieutenant General Holloway is vice commander.

Senator STENNIS. I know what SAC is. You have Tactical, and then——

Colonel LUSCHEN. Actually Stricom has the operational control and deploys the forces that Tactical Air Command and Continental Army Command on the Army side of the house train. The airborne troops from the Army and the regular Army divisions fall under Stricom's operational command for employment and movement overseas.

Senator STENNIS. This is your modernized concept of readiness, is that right?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. This grew out of not altogether, but partly and was pushed forward by the Cuban crisis.

Colonel LUSCHEN. Also the Strike Command commander is responsible for the area, for any operations south of the Mediterranean, really south of the Sahara over in Europe, the Mediterranean and south of

the Sahara area, as compared to commander for Europe or Cinceur located in Germany and Cinpac in the Pacific area. General Adams and his Stricom headquarters takes care of Africa and Middle East.

Senator STENNIS. You lost me. Going back now to Macdill, I thought we were going to close Macdill. I don't know if the order was ever given. But now we are building it up. Is it due to and because of this Strike Command?

Colonel LUSCHEN. You are correct, sir, that Macdill at one time was announced for closure, about 1960. It was a B–47 base. As the B–47 units were phasing out, we did not anticipate a follow-on mission requiring the base.

The B–47's were extended briefly in the 1961 time period due to the Berlin crisis, and about that same time we received an increase in authorization of tactical fighter forces.

Concurrently was the activation of the Strike Command Headquarters. We put two TAC fighter wings into Macdill Field and Strike Command Headquarters in there. Initially Strike Command Headquarters went in as an interim assignment, at that time.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I notice you have a $4 million building that you are asking to put in here, just a few years after we considered closing MacDill, it is due entirely to this new command, is that right?

General CURTIN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. The location of this was studied for the better part of a year and a half by the Department of Defense. It was finally determined that this was the best location for it.

At the present time the functions of this command are housed in 11 different buildings at MacDill Field. Three of these are actually dormitories that were referred to before. Five of them are wood frame buildings generally in poor condition. Then there are two or three others; concrete, two-story permanent buildings is the description I have of them. Actually these buildings are dispersed and on completion of this project, the three dormitories will revert to use as dormitories and help us solve a very critical dormitory problem there. Five of these 11 buildings would be disposed of, and 3 others would be converted to other uses. They are generally smaller buildings.

Now this project here as noted in the backup, is designed for 850 personnel. There are presently 790 people on station down there in the STRICOM Headquarters. After we take out special use space, this will provide between 95 and 100 square feet net per occupant.

Senator STENNIS. Any questions, Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. No questions.

Senator STENNIS. There is one further question on MacDill. You might have covered this. Does this STRIKE command have anything to do with the matter of air support for ground Army troops?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. As Colonel Luschen stated, they do have an operation.

Senator STENNIS. To what extent? Do you get your air support from this group and this group alone, or is this just a quick, ready to go setup?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Sir, the commander STRICOM has all of the air support under his operational control.

Senator STENNIS. This man will be the commander then of all ground support, what I used to call tactical air?

Colonel LUSCHEN. He is responsible for the exercises within the United States, and to get them overseas to the theater. He does not command them once they arrive in the theater except in this area in Africa and the Middle East that I referred to earlier.

Senator STENNIS. So the Tactical Air will train them, but this matter of getting them together and moving them out as a unit will be under STRIKE command.

Colonel LUSCHEN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. But when they get there, except for this area you mentioned specifically, they will go under the command of whom?

Colonel LUSCHEN. They will go under the theater commander. Additionally, STRIKE command, his forces and his headquarters and the operational elements of his headquarters can augment the theater forces as required.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel LUSCHEN. In other words, he can deploy an operational headquarters element.

Senator STENNIS. I understand. Thank you. Next item.

McCONNELL AIR FORCE BASE, KANS.

Colonel FENLON. McConnell Air Force Base. The missions are listed on page 188 of volume III. The three items are all repetitive items. The first is an approach lighting system to replace an obsolete system which has deteriorated and is unreliable.

Senator STENNIS. That has been covered. All three of those items have.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; dental clinic, NCO——

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to page 192.

MYRTLE BEACH AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel FENLON. Page 192 is Myrtle Beach Air Force Base located 2 miles southeast of Myrtle Beach, S.C. The missions are contained on page 192 of volume III.

The first item is for an expanded squadron operation facility required to provide adequate operational space for the proper display of classified material include battle charts and other classified materials in support of the assigned mission of the tactical wing.

The second item for an addition of 11,340 square feet to the existing field training facility required to support the fighter aircraft mission at this installation.

Senator STENNIS. You have no large items here. They are all relatively small.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is just a general bringing up to date correcting some deficiencies there, is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir, in support of the F–4E aircraft that are assigned.

Senator STENNIS. You have a tactical fighter wing, only one wing there?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And it is a modern weapon?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; the F–4E, one of the most modern fighters.

Senator STENNIS. When will they go in?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Sir, they are programed to go into the base as soon as most of the facilities we are requesting here are completed, approximately the 1968 time period.

Senator STENNIS. What is at Myrtle Beach now?

Colonel FENLON. The same wing, sir equipped with F–100 aircraft,

Colonel LUSCHEN. This is a modernization.

Senator STENNIS. You may have made that explanation but I missed it. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. Do you want to go through the items at Myrtle Beach, sir?

Senator STENNIS. No, I think it has been covered.

NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE, NEV.

Colonel FENLON. Page 207 is Nellis Air Force Base, located 8 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nev. The missions of this base are contained on page 207.

Senator STENNIS. Give your justification on the apron replacement.

General CURTAIN. This is very similar to the one we had before, Mr. Chairman. It was constructed in 1942 for light aircraft. It is only 6 inches thick and is deteriorating very rapidly, and must be replaced.

Senator STENNIS. How many more of these do you have as far as you know now? I thought we had completed them. You can give us a statement on that.

General CURTAIN. None at this particular base, this is a followon increment, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. How much did it involve, about the same amount?

General CURTAIN. About the same. You can't take all the apron out of operation at one time.

Senator STENNIS. You have to have it, I suppose.

General CURTAIN. Yes, sir, absolutely.

Senator STENNIS. These others are small items. Some are repetitive. Let's pass on to the next item.

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

Colonel FENLON. Page 211, sir, is Pope Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. Pope Air Force Base, sir, located 40 miles southeast of Raleigh, N.C. The missions are contained on page 211.

The first item requested is to provide a 1,600-square-foot POL quality control operations building. This is similar to the one we discussed at Homestead and is needed for fuel testing on an around-the-clock basis.

The existing facility lacks proper ventilation and is a fire hazard and endangers the health of the operating personnel working in this structure. It will be demolished.

The second item for expanded space to the existing aerial port facilities is required to support the joint Army-Air Force airlift operations involving the delivery of personnel and cargo by airdrop or landing in any theater of operation. This is in connection with the aerial port squadron, sir.

The third item is for a 6,500 square-foot special operations facility needed to expeditiously support intertheater airlift requirements, Army airborne forwards, aeromedical evacuation of casualties and STRIKE command mission activities to combat objective areas. Currently this function is being performed in six scattered substandard buildings that are inadequate for the operational intent of this mission.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask a question or two and maybe we can cover it. You have here troop carrier medium wing. That means to carry the paratroopers, is that right?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. These are C–130 aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. To carry the big loads?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the second item, troop carrier assault squadron? What does that mean?

Colonel FENLON. They are one and the same. This squadron is one of four in the wing.

Senator STENNIS. I thought this is the base where you had your paratroopers.

Colonel FENLON. It is, sir. They are carried in the C–130 aircraft. There are four squadrons actually of C–130's here at Pope.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have special wings to carry—to carry just regular ground troops, or is that just something in the making?

Colonel FENLON. This squadron could do that as well.

Senator STENNIS. Do both?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. Of course we have other squadrons stationed throughout the South and Southeast.

Senator STENNIS. Generally these items then are to complete and to build up your deficiencies?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. At this base?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This adjoins another base, doesn't it?

Colonel FENLON. Fort Bragg, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's go to the next group.

SEYMOUR-JOHNSON AIR FORCE BASE, N.C.

Colonel FENLON. The next base page 222 is Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base. We have one item. This is an aircraft apron replacement, some 33,811 square yards.

Senator STENNIS. Is that a World War II item?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, same type of pavement.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel FENLON. Next item on page 224 is Shaw Air Force Base. The missions here are contained on page 224 of volume III.

The first item is a repetitive item for a permanent base operations facility to house the aircraft control and warning reporting center as part of the permanent training mission of this base.

The second item is a repetitive item for a refueling vehicle shop, for maintenance shop space for assigned vehicles. The third item is for construction of a new 7,920-square-foot base equipment management office to replace seven widely scattered substandard buildings required for storage of nonconsumable base-type items and provides for their effective management control.

The fourth item for Shaw Air Force Base is a repetitive item for air conditioning of two airmen dormitories.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for construction of a 40-man officer quarters.

The sixth item is a repetitive item for installation of air conditioning in a 45-man officer's quarters.

And the last item requested is a repetitive item for a new commissary to replace five World War II substandard buildings.

Senator STENNIS. That all seems to be to bring it up to date and dress it up a little. Anything special you want to say about them?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, I don't believe so. As you say, they are similar to the items we have had in the other bases.

Senator STENNIS. The next group please. That brings us then to the Academy and we are all familiar with it.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY, COLO.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, page 234. The Air Force Academy located 6 miles north of Colorado Springs. The program contains a request for $8,872,000 and consists of the following two items. The first item requested in this program provides for 273,643 square feet of additional academic classroom and laboratory space.

Senator STENNIS. That is brought about through the increased number of cadets?

Colonel FENLON. Expansion of the cadet wing, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much do you have planned in new money because of that expansion program?

General CURTIN. You will recall last year we estimated that the total expansion program would run about $40 million. That figure is still our estimate, Mr. Chairman. Last year there was authorized $14.7 million. This year's request is $8.9 million, so that would bring us up to $23.6 of the $40 million.

Senator STENNIS. Why do you call this a physical education building rather than a gymnasium? What is the difference?

Colonel WITTERS. This is a gymnasium identified by real estate records as a physical education building to differentiate it.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine you do have classes in this, do you not?

Colonel WITTERS. Yes, sir. This item here is only to provide the additional locker space and latrine and shower facilities for the increased number of cadets. This is not any additional training space.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Cannon, do you want to say anything about this?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this is only one increment of that physical education building.

Colonel WITTERS. This is the only increment of the physical education building we currently have in the program, sir. We have a fieldhouse which was authorized last year, but it was not funded, which is the separate problem. But this would be analyzed eventually as the full wing is formed we would know how we are faring on the teaching space.

General CURTIN. There is another portion of this facility that is in contention between the Air Force and the Department of Defense at the present time. You may be familiar with it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if there is nothing further we will go to page 237.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

BARTER ISLAND, ALASKA

Colonel FENLON. This is the aircraft control and warning system, zone of the interior. The first station is on page 238, Barter Island DEW Station located 545 miles north-northeast of Fairbanks, Alaska. This is a main DEW line station, and its mission is to provide early warning information. The program includes two items here. Both are repetitive.

The first is the heated auto storage facility for emergency type vehicles, and the second is to provide adequate quarters for 131 permanently assigned personnel.

Senator STENNIS. What do you call these stations?

Colonel FENLON. Aircraft control and warning station, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will have to do whatever you say on that.

Colonel FENLON. The second station——

Senator STENNIS. That is some assignment to be out there on one of those.

The next item.

CAPE CHARLES AIR FORCE STATION, VA.

Colonel FENLON. The second station, sir, is on page 241. This is Cape Charles Air Force Station 3 miles northeast of Norfolk, Va. The mission of this site is that of a radar squadron, the SAGE system with joint use by the Federal Aviation Agency. The program includes two items. Both are repetitive.

The first is required to provide quarters for 121 permanent personnel. The second item is to provide 40 tons of air conditioning in the existing airmen's dormitory.

Senator STENNIS. All right, those items seem simple. Next item.

FALLON AIR FORCE STATION, NEV.

Colonel FENLON. The next item on page 244 is Fallon Air Force Station located 10 miles of Reno, Nev. We have one item, a repetitive item, alteration to an airmen's dormitory to provide adequate quarters.

Senator STENNIS. $23,000, that is a small amount.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

FISHER AIR FORCE STATION, N.C.

Colonel FENLON. Page 246, Fort Fisher Air Force Station located 19 miles northeast of Wilmington, N.C. There is one item here, a repetitive item, alteration of an existing airman dormitory to provide adequate quarters.

Senator STENNIS. $30,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

ROANOKE RAPIDS AIR FORCE STATION, N.C.

Colonel FENLON. Page 248, Roanoke Rapids Air Force Station located 3 miles south of Roanoke Rapids, N.C. There is one item, a repetitive item. This is the installation of air conditioning in four existing airman dormitories.

Senator STENNIS. How much?

Colonel FENLON. For a total of $19,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right, proceed to page 250.

SAULTE STE. MARIE AIR FORCE STATION, MICH.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Sewage treatment disposal.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; this is Saulte Ste. Marie Air Force Station, Mich., located 3 miles southeast of Saulte Ste. Marie. The program includes one item providing for sanitary sewage disposal system. The existing system is inadequate and poses a health hazard to personnel at this station.

Senator STENNIS. That is your radar squadron out there?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I think you have covered book No. 3. How much more do we have?

General CURTIN. Two more, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. Volume IV and then the classified volumes.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen. Do you gentlemen have any points you want to make before we close?

General CURTIN. No, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I am uncertain, gentlemen, whether or not we can meet tomorrow. I hope so. Perhaps if we get an early start in the morning we can finish up. Do you think that is possible?

General CURTIN. It could be, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We could not meet this afternoon. We have other matters that have come up. I thank you very much for coming this morning. We will let you know later this afternoon whether we will meet tomorrow. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:55 p.m., a recess was taken until the following day, Friday, April 30, 1965, at 10 a.m.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 a.m. in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Cannon, Inouye, Saltonstall, and Thurmond.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will please come to order.

Gentlemen, we will continue until around 12:30 if that is agreeable to the committee, and we may reconvene at such hour as you gentlemen may set for an afternoon session. I will have to leave at about 11:30 or 11:45 and it will not be possible for me to be here this afternoon. Senator Cannon will preside.

General, do you have some major items that you want to take up before we continue the line items? We will not take up the housing because we have a special hearing on housing. I understand that the big items will be in the classified section.

Let us proceed in the regular way.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COL. JAMES W. FENLON—RESUMED

General CURTIN. All right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You are starting now on book 4.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

SAGLEK AIR STATION, CANADA

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We finished volume 3 yesterday, Mr. Chairman. We are starting on book 4 this morning.

Colonel FENLON. We are starting with the Air Defense Command overseas, these are aircraft control and warning systems.

The first base is on page 2, Saglek Air Station in Canada is a pine tree site which is located 400 miles northwest of Goose Airbase.

The first item is a repetitive item for the construction of a heated storage facility for vehicles located near the runway and required to keep the airstrip open during the frequent low temperatures, high winds, and severe snow storms.

Senator STENNIS. That is a $145,000 item.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Was that denied in 1965?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, the item I believe that we were denied in 1965 is the second item. It is a similar item. It is heated storage but it is at the B/MEW site.

Senator STENNIS. That is $126,000.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Give us a description of this third one.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is a repetitive item, sir. It is construction of a composite personnel facility to provide suitable living space for 23 men stationed in the vicinity of the runway on a year-round basis. The operating equipment is necessary to keep the runway operational at all times.

Senator STENNIS. What about this BMEWS? How long are you going to use it? What is its status? We are going to take care of those men out there but there is no use spending a lot of money up there for an item that we are not going to use.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The BMEWS is programed for existence through this programing period, and indefinitely to my knowledge.

Senator STENNIS. It is not one of those systems that you are going to have a substitute for?

General CURTIN. No indication of that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right. BMEWS is what?

Colonel FENLON. Ballistic missile detection.

Senator STENNIS. I was thinking of another system.

All right, Senator Inouye.

Senator INOUYE. Is it not true you are closing up the Pacific BMEWS system? In fact we had that announcement not too long ago.

Colonel GONYE. Colonel Gonye from Aerospace programs.

Senator, you may be referring to the extension that we had out there with ships, that the Navy had.

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, that is being discontinued.

Senator STENNIS. What group is that?

Colonel GONYE. These are picket ships that added an extension on to the DEW line, sir. This is a different type of thing. BMEWS is a missile warning system.

Senator STENNIS. That is right. This is a different thing. I was thinking about the same thing you were. That is the DEW line?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Different altogether.

SONDRESTROM AIRBASE, GREENLAND

Colonel FENLON. Our next base, page 6, Sondrestrom Air Force Base located 75 miles northeast of Holstenberg, Greenland, to provide support of the DEW line and the transmitter site located 11 miles from the base.

The first item is a repetitive item for alteration to a refueling vehicle shop to provide a mechanical exhaust system to remove exhaust fumes when we are operating vehicles.

Senator STENNIS. Those items are not large but that raises a question that Senator Inouye raised. You are reducing the DEW line on one end and building more of it on the other. How does that come about?

Colonel GONYE. Sir, we would be hopeful that sometime in the future Sondrestrom could be returned to Denmark, and the Danes could support two of our sites. The two sites in question we plan to have in the program for the foreseeable future. These small items are to take care of the people we know are going to have to be there for the next 2 or 3 years at the very least.

Senator STENNIS. All right, this is just a necessary housekeeping job, you might say?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The second item was for an overhead electrical distribution system.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I note that in these two instances the cover sheet does not show the number of personnel that we have there. Is this classified?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That brings us to page 9.

STEPHENVILLE AIR STATION, CANADA

Colonel FENLON. Stephenville Air Station in Canada, which is located 18 miles north of Ernest Harmon Airbase, the mission of this station is that of an A.C. & W. squadron and a communications station. We have one project. It is a repetitive item for construction of a water storage tank necessary to provide water supply for domestic use and fire protection. The existing system that we have is inadequate.

Senator STENNIS. All right, I suppose that covers it unless someone has a special question. That brings you over to MATS.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE (OVERSEAS)

PRESTWICK AIRFIELD, SCOTLAND

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; MATS overseas, and our first base is on page 12, Prestwick Airfield located in Scotland. Its program mission is an air base group and squadron plus an air rescue squadron. The program is for two items at a cost of $953,000.

The first item is a repetitive item for a large maintenance dock to provide the necessary maintenance on transit and base aircraft.

The second item is a repetitive item. It provides for a dispensary to replace the one now being used. The present dispensary is an old substandard structure on temporary loan from the British Air Ministry.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, on this maintenance dock, you have been using Prestwick for a long time. Do you not have sufficient docking facilities there for these aircraft?

Colonel WOOD. We have no facilities large enough to take the C–130 aircraft. The facilities we have there now are large enough for C–54's only. That is the largest aircraft they will accept.

Senator CANNON. You are using C–130's in there now. How do you take care of them?

Colonel WOOD. No, sir; we are not. The C–130's are being assigned there in fiscal 1966.

Senator CANNON. But I mean you have had them go through there on previous occasions. You mean you are permanently assigning them there, is that it?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. This dock is primarily for the permanent assignment of the air recovery squadron of C–130's at this location.

Senator CANNON. And this is that new group of aircraft for air-sea rescue that we authorized before on the 130's?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

WAKE ISLAND AIR FORCE STATION

Colonel FENLON. Sir, our next base is page 15, Wake Island, located 1,500 miles east northeast of Guam. The mission is to support an air movement route. The first item is a classified item and we will discuss it if we may in volume 5.

The second item is a repetitive item for air-conditioning of an airmen's dormitory and is essential to permit proper rest for transit flight crews through this station.

The third item is a repetitive item for air-conditioning of officer's quarters, also essential to permit proper rest for crews while they are transiting this installation.

The fourth item is a repetitive item under our utilities. It is an additional power generator necessary to increase the capability of a central powerplant to support other items in this program.

Senator STENNIS. Except for your fuel bulk storage, these are not large sums of money. I thought we had you completed all storage needs on Wake Island in years past.

General CURTIN. No, sir. There has been a comprehensive study for our fuel requirements in the Pacific area and you will find additional requirements for this program as we go through it.

Senator STENNIS. I remember a couple of years ago you told us that would finish up Wake then. You are sure you have to have this?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. This has been examined by the Department of Defense Petroleum Agency in detail, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, I have received a communication from some of the civilian employees on Wake Island advising me of the inadequacy of housing for civilian work personnel. May I have your comments on that?

Major STURGEON. Sir, were they referring to the officers' quarters?

Senator INOUYE. No, civilian work personnel.

You do not have any under the Air Force?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Colonel FENLON. We show them in support, but they are not assigned to our units.

General CURTIN. May we check that? We have heard nothing about this but I will be glad to check it for you and I will furnish it.

Senator STENNIS. Please give the Senator a report on that, General.

(The report referred to follows:)

WAKE ISLAND

There are two Federal agencies operating on Wake Island, the Federal Aviation Agency and the Air Force. The Air Force operation is under the control of MATS and is performed to a large extent by contract with the Facilities Management Corp. The Air Force can find no record of any complaints from Facilities Management Corp., or MATS personnel pertaining to the inadequacy of housing.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

PACIFIC AIR FORCE (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES

Colonel FENLON. Sir, our next is the Pacific Air Force outside of the United States.

Our first base is Clark Air Force Base located 55 miles north of Manila in the Philippines.

Senator STENNIS. Before you get into the items, you are using this a good bit, are you not, in connection with this Vietnam situation?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; all of our traffic.

Senator STENNIS. What additional strain has that put on you?

General CURTIN. A terrific strain both in terms of aircraft parking and handling as well as handling the transient personnel, Mr. Chairman. It has caused considerable problems, particularly in terms of the flying crews, providing adequate rest and so on on crew rotations.

Senator STENNIS. What are you doing? None of this provides for that problem, I suppose, except incidentally. This was not programed for it.

General CURTIN. Not designed specifically; no, sir. But it will help in terms of giving Clark a broader base structure in which to cope with these expanded and emergent missions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman.

Are our rights on Clark airbase now pretty well straightened out with the Philippine Government?

Colonel GONYE. Colonel Gonye from aerospace programs.

Sir, we renegotiated our 99-year agreement in 1959 for a period of 25 years, so it still has 19 years to go before any further renegotiation takes place.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Was there not trouble within the last 2 or 3 years?

Did not the Government make some protests?

Colonel GONYE. We have had some difficulties down there. I assume you are referring to the shootings on the base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I ask that question because with all these bases and expenses outside of the United States, it seems to me one question that this committee must consider is what are our rights there and should we put in this additional money.

Here is a $10 million dock. I am just interested to know.

Colonel GONYE. We feel that our rights are as secure at Clark as just about any place overseas, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. Submit a written memorandum on that from the Department of Defense in response to the Senator's question. We will send it over to the State Department and see what they say about it.

I think you have raised a major question.

Colonel GONYE. Yes, sir.

(The memorandum referred to subsequently requested by Senator Stennis from the Department of Defense by letter.)

Senator CANNON. Are we presently undertaking any kind of negotiations with the Philippine Government relative to a modification of the 25-year extension, as far as you know?

General CURTIN. Not that I know of. The only thing that I know of that has been discussed in recent times is the status of forces. In other words, the jurisdiction over personnel.

I believe that this is still being discussed, but I would have to confirm that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, just one other observation.

We had this situation in relation to the hospital out there last year or the year before, and after a great deal of hesitation we put the money into the hospital. Since then it seems to me I have read in the paper that there has been more trouble.

General CURTIN. I would like to refresh my memory, but I think the only trouble or discussion is centered around this question of status of forces jurisdiction in criminal cases and these matters and not the base rights per se. I would like to check that if I may.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I may, there was considerable information in the news media that the Philippine Congress itself had undertaken discussions or debates on the problem of getting us out, having us relinquish our rights there.

I remember one or two Members of the Congress took quite a strong stand on it.

Senator STENNIS. You may submit something in writing because you gentlemen could not be especially prepared on it. We will put that in the form of a letter to the Department of Defense stating exactly what we want, a full report on our present rights and prospects.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, would it be helpful if we held these items, which amount to $10 million, in abeyance until we got that letter?

Senator STENNIS. Senator, that would require us to come back to them. Let's cover them now on their merits, but reserve judgment.

All right, proceed.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, the first item is a repetitive item. It is for construction of 3,000 feet of approach lighting and is needed to support the tactical landing and takeoff operations at this strategically important operational base.

Senator CANNON. Did we not approve this identical thing 2 or 3 years ago?

Did we not approve a new lighting system to go in there?

Colonel FENLON. Senator, I could check this for sure, but I believe that that was the other end of the runway.

Senator CANNON. The other end?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Now you want to use both ends?

Colonel FENLON. We are using both, sir.

I might add that some of the stress on this is brought about by the loss of the MATS C–135 on this end of this particular runway. I would not say this was the only cause, but it was a contributing factor to that accident.

Senator CANNON. This is the runway that an aircraft was lost on?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. In making an approach?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. This is the back side of the primary runway.

Senator THURMOND. What is the length of the runway?

Colonel FENLON. 10,500 feet, Senator Thurmond.

The second item is another repetitive item for a 20,000-square-foot addition to the existing airfreight terminal. It is needed to provide adequate secure covered space for processing air cargo in and out of this installation.

The third item is a classified item, sir. We will cover it in volume 5.

The fourth item is a repetitive item, requesting construction of a 70-bed and 9 dental operating room addition to the composite medical facility.

Senator STENNIS. You covered that fairly well the other day. Do you want to add something more?

General CURTIN. Just one point, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to make.

The other day we were talking in terms of base population and I am sure that you and the rest of the committee are aware that this hospital services all of our personnel in the southeast Asian area, and not just the Clark Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. I cannot understand why you come back for such a large amount, gentlemen, so quickly. This new hospital is hardly finished, is it? When was it finished?

Colonel JARBOE. February 1964, sir.

Senator STENNIS. 1964?

Colonel JARBOE. Right.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you have something in here that was requested early last October, when you submitted your budget, for almost $3 million more. How do you explain that?

Colonel JARBOE. The explanation, sir, is again in the programing of the current facility, the one that is there now, the troop strength was estimated to be approximately half of what we are faced with now, and again this is the fault of no one. It was not known at the time we programed it, nor was it known to Congress at the time that they approved, authorized, and appropriated funds.

Senator STENNIS. Give us a report on what percent of your patients there are military men and what percent are dependents and what percent come from any other group.

Colonel JARBOE. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That will help fill out this picture. We are not against the hospital. We are not opposed to what you need, but it is hard to understand.

Colonel JARBOE. This is the projected average daily patient load. Air Force military 88, Army military 51, Navy military 8, Air Force dependents 43, Army dependents 5, Navy dependents 4, others 17, and this is various categories of personnel that would be transiting the base and we would have to take care of, for a total average daily patient load of 216.

Senator STENNIS. While you are on that point, just what does count as a patient?

I went over to the hospital the other day and had my throat sprayed and went back the next day and doctor was not there. How would you count that?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, you would be counted as an out-patient visit. The figures I am giving here are patients in bed.

Senator STENNIS. Bed patients?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir.

To complete that picture, Mr. Chairman, 216 total average daily patient load with a dispersion factor of 54 beds, for a total bed requirement of 270 beds.

Senator CANNON. Are you still using any of those old buildings that the new facility would replace? Are you having to use them to take care of the overflow?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. By necessity we are. The present overload there results from the increase in southeast Asia.

Senator CANNON. Is much of this present load due to the temporary buildup that we are engaged in at the present time?

Colonel JARBOE. Some of the overload in the old facility is, Senator, but what we are projecting here is what we believe to be a firm requirement based on the projected troop strength at Clark.

Senator CANNON. On the permanent strength?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir. We know there are many transients at Clark, and, of course, everybody knows what is happening in the buildup in southeast Asia, but we are projecting this on what we consider to be a permanent long-range requirement.

General CURTIN. This can be the only basis for programing, but I do point out to the committee that this has been a constant problem the last several years at Clark. All of our construction programs, as pointed out here, are based upon the firm and continuing missions.

However, the history of Clark over the last several years has been meeting other than firm and continuing problems. These extra loads that peak on this base have caused tremendous problems out there.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman.

What sort of medical facilities do you have in Okinawa? Is not Okinawa also covering the southeast Asian theater?

Colonel JARBOE. There is an Army hospital there.

I am hesitant to give the number of beds, but it is in the neighborhood of 300 or 400 beds, and we have 2 Air Force dispensaries. This fits into the scheme of things in that area of the world, and some patients do get evacuated to Okinawa through the aeromedical evacuation system.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Do you treat U.S. civilian personnel in this hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. Dependents and civil service personnel and other governmental personnel who are authorized care in military facilities.

Senator THURMOND. Are any indigenous or local personnel treated there?

Colonel JARBOE. Sir, at every one of our installations there is a civilian employee health program, and some of the indigenous personnel would be entitled to types of care that would be related to any injuries that they receive while they were on duty, but there would be very few of these people actually hospitalized. This would be an emergency.

Senator THURMOND. Ordinary sickness wouldn't be treated there, but injuries in the line of duty would?

Colonel JARBOE. Yes, sir; they would be given emergency care to satisfy the immediate situation—those that were injured as it related to the performance of their work for the Government.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Saltonstall has a question.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the cost per bed compared with like facilities at other hospitals?

If you cannot get that now, supply it for the record. I would like to know the comparison with other hospitals.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the construction cost factor for Clark is one. In other words, it is not higher.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is not higher than what?

Colonel FENLON. It is one. There is no increase that you might expect.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this is not over and above the ordinary cost?

General CURTIN. That is right.

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; this is not a tremendously high cost area. This has an index of one.

Senator STENNIS. We want you to have what you need. We read all these stories about the Philippines inviting us to get out and the legislature there debating this and that, and there is a meeting here now of the Organization of American States and they cannot decide what they want to do, if anything, down in Santo Domingo. It seems we should make more inquiries in advance about where we are going to be in a lot of areas.

All right, your next item is a dormitory for airmen. That is a replacement.

What is the situation there? I know you have a problem there with termites and other things, do you not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. These are old buildings. This is a 400-man dormitory, a replacement to partially satisfy the troop housing deficiency here at Clark.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, officers' quarters. This is the same problem I suppose.

Colonel FENLON. Yes sir; a repetitive item for officers' quarters, to provide adequate housing for the officers and civilian personnel assigned to the location.

Senator STENNIS. Why are you having to increase your school buildings there?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the addition to the existing dependent elementary school will provide classroom space for about 600 pupils and will replace 6 inadequate deteriorated quonset huts that are now being utilized as classrooms. When this project is completed, approximately 52 percent of the total classroom space will then be satisfied in adequate quarters.

General CURTIN. This is an improvement project really, Mr. Chairman. There is a considerable number of small rather dilapidated buildings. As pointed out here, even when this project is finished there will be a number of them still in substandard school space out there.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item is a chapel.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; a 600-seat chapel with an education annex.

Senator STENNIS. I know Clark is an important airbase. Will these items complete this base? Will you have about all you need there for the foreseeable future when you get these items?

General CURTIN. There is another $13.5 million programed in the next 5 years, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. What is it for generally? Is it similar to this?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; it would consist largely of personnel projects. Even with the housing for the officers and airmen in this program, there is a considerable deficiency that still will have to be faced up to.

Senator STENNIS. That does not contemplate any new or additional missions on the base?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Anything new or any additional requirements that would require an addition to the $13.5 million?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. So you want $25 million there for construction for this year and the next 3 years?

General CURTIN. Four additional years.

Senator STENNIS. Four additional years?

General CURTIN. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. That is pretty stiff.

Any other questions? If not, we will pass on.

I do think you ought to give us a written statement analyzing the situation about the hospital needs, and why you have to ask for $2.28 million in the same calendar year that you just finished this brandnew hospital.

General CURTIN. We will furnish that, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Why is the $2.8 million addition needed for the Clark Air base composite medical facility?

1. The 200-bed composite medical facility (CMF) at Clark Air base was planned in 1960. It was sized to provide for the medical needs of the then projected 6,238 active duty military and 5,600 dependents.

2. Before this CMF was occupied in February of 1964, the medical workload had increased in size. Accordingly, the Air Force programed an addition as a part of the fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The Department of Defense in its annual budget review of the fiscal year 1965 medical construction program deleted this item and suggested that the Air Force study this project in relation to what was permanent and long range in nature and what portion of the requirement was temporarily generated by military actions in southeast Asia. During this same time period the Air Force was carefully examining its oversea bases in relation to the balance of foreign currency exchange. Many adjustments in oversea base utilization were made in an effort to reduce outflow of American dollars in the international market. As a result, Clark Air base gained increasing importance in long-range planning as a permanent bastion of defense in the Pacific.

3. As a result of the above, it was determined that the number of persons for whom medical support would be required on a long-range basis would be almost double that for which the medical facility was originally constructed. In addition, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical) sent his civilian medical professional consultant to Clark Airbase to study the long-range medical requirement. Upon his return, he advised that there was a definite requirement, on a long-range basis, to enlarge the size of the permanent medical facility at Clark Airbase.

4. Based upon the findings of these studies, the Air Force has programed a composite medical facility addition at a cost of $2,800,000 as a part of this fiscal year 1966 military construction program. This addition provides for only the permanent long-range projected medical requirement. The temporary requirement for troops rotating into and out of southeast Asia is being met through the utilization of old World War II buildings.

Senator STENNIS. You have a problem there with air conditioning, too. You do not have any air conditioning down here, do you?

Have you started on that project for air conditioning?

General CURTIN. Which project are you referring to?

Senator STENNIS. Any of them.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the dormitories and OQ's that we talked about are being air conditioned.

Senator STENNIS. That means you will have to air-condition all the rest of them.

The next item please, sir.

KADENA AIRBASE, OKINAWA

Colonel FENLON. The next base is page 31, Kadena Air Force Base located 10 miles north of Naha on Okinawa. The primary missions of this base are outlined on page 31 in volume 4.

The first item is a repetitive item for a two-position power check pad required to permit ground checking of Century series aircraft after maintenance on the aircraft. The existing substandard single runup pad will remain in use but the additional pad is needed to prevent delays in workload schedules. It also includes two sound suppressors.

The second item, sir, is a classified item which we would cover in volume 5.

Senator STENNIS. Which item is that?

Colonel FENLON. The bulk storage liquid fuel, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is for 11,110 square feet for a base supply administrative office required to provide the needed space to house base supply personnel and the supply computer. It will replace the existing building which is beyond economical repair and is to be removed.

The fourth item is a repetitive item providing for 8,225 square feet for an administrative wing maintenance control facility which is in support of the tactical fighter wing at Kadena.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the theater.

Colonel FENLON. The last item, sir, is a repetitive item for a new 1,000-seat base theater to replace two Butler-type buildings built in 1951.

Senator STENNIS. Does anyone on the committee wish to give a brief statement here on this Okinawa situation?

We review that here every once in a while. I would like to hear some of you who are versed on it, I am speaking to the committee members now.

Senator Inouye, have you looked into this situation lately? You asked a question a minute ago.

Did we complete a treaty with them?

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, as far as I recall, we are in Okinawa as a result of a treaty entered into with Japan.

Senator STENNIS. I know, but is there any new development that you know of in the last few years?

Senator INOUYE. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, did you not make an inquiry about this this last year?

Senator THURMOND. We have agreed for them to fly the flag down there at the schools and on certain holidays, indicating that we are acknowledging somewhat the residual interest that Japan has in it. I was very much surprised when that was done. I believe it was done about 1961, it could have been 1962, because we have rights to stay there as long as we please. At any rate, that was done.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything from the Air Force on this matter?

It is an issue in every election they have there, as I have heard it.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the information I have here just substantiates what Senator Thurmond just said.

Senator STENNIS. Of course, it is a very important setup from the standpoint of all the military, including the Air Force; is that not right?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir, and one observation I would pass on to the committee: I was through there just before Christmas. Despite the fact that we have put substantial sums into Kadena, particularly since the typhoons of 1948, in building this up, that numberwise about half of the buildings on this base are still quonsets or metal prefabricated buildings. We have another $20 or $22 million worth of replacement program over the next 5 years to face up to here.

Senator STENNIS. We will take up $4 million item later.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator.

Senator THURMOND. Steps are being taken to bring about a resettlement of some Okinawan people down in South America. Are any of you familiar with just how far that has progressed?

General CURTIN. I do not believe so, Senator.

Senator THURMOND. That is the most crowded place in the world, I guess, unless it is in Japan itself.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, I believe Okinawans are now going to Brazil as part of this program. I do not know what numbers are going.

KUNSAN AIR FORCE BASE, KOREA

Senator STENNIS. All right, if that is all on that, gentlemen, we will pass to page 37. It is a refueling shop for vehicles. I imagine that is small and we can pass that one without any further discussion, which brings us to page 39, Japan, a small amount, but give us the justification for it.

MISAWA AIR FORCE BASE, JAPAN

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This is Misawa Air Force Base located 350 miles northeast of Tokyo, Japan. The missions at this base are covered on page 39 in volume 4.

The first item, for alteration work to an existing field maintenance hangar is to provide 9,166 square feet of space required to support the programed conversion of the tactical reconnaisance squadron at this base.

Senator STENNIS. I should think that is enough on that. That is a small shop.

The next item is covered. Suppose you tell us about the test cell.

Colonel FENLON. The third item is for alteration work to the existing jet test cell so that we can provide sound suppression controls for ground testing of jet-type aircraft engines in support of the assigned mission. Noise from the existing engine test stand is of very high decibels and it is causing interference with the rest of the personnel assigned on the base as well as in the work areas.

Senator STENNIS. How many hours a week does this testing noise go on?

Colonel WOOD. Mr. Chairman, this testing goes on 7 days a week wherever we have these modern jet fighter aircraft. As far as the actual operation of the engine when the engine is actually running, of course there are other operations going on, putting an engine in and taking it out and so forth, I would estimate some 5 hours a day during the 5 days a week and maybe 1 or 2 hours a day on Saturday and Sunday would be the normal time when there would be an engine actually running in the test cell.

Senator STENNIS. So you have 5 hours of noise on the average on a workday?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. You do have facilities there that you are using for this purpose at the present time. This is just an attempt to improve it?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; that is essentially it. This is to modernize it for the new J–79 engines on the RF–4C aircraft going in there and to provide sound suppression for some time.

Senator CANNON. You have been using the jet engines with the present test facilities you have there?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; the present test facilities will take care of the J–57's and the F–100's and F–102's, but they are converting to F–4's.

Senator STENNIS. This is a $484,000 muffler?

Colonel WOOD. Essentially that is true; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe you ought to get a Midas muffler. That is what the radio says.

Colonel FENLON. The last item, Mr. Chairman, requested for this program is for an addition of 5,310 square feet to the existing armament and electronic shop.

This is page 43, to support the newly assigned tactical aircraft mission. An adequate maintenance calibration and repair capability under proper environmental controls is essential for this mission accomplisment.

Senator STENNIS. That is for your superaircraft?

Colonel FENLON. That is for the F–4C's.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, page 44.

NAHA AIRBASE, OKINAWA

Colonel FENLON. Page 44 is Naha Airbase, located 2 miles west of Naha, Okinawa. The missions at this base are listed on page 44 in volume 4.

The first item, an aircraft general purpose shop of 5,700 square feet, is for the maintenance of MATS air rescue aircraft and, when completed, will replace an existing substandard facility. It is required to provide shop and supply issue space for these aircraft under controlled environmental conditions.

47–232—65——17

Senator STENNIS. Is this for MATS alone?

Why cannot MATS use one of the shops you already have?

Colonel WOOD. Sir, all the existing space is being used by the other units on the base, the troop carrier unit and the fighter unit, and there is no space for MATS to use except for the substandard space they are now utilizing there.

Senator STENNIS. I get the idea that each one of you has to have a separate shop. I see some reason for that, but you ought to have common use whenever you can.

General CURTIN. I would say that this has been done here, Mr. Chairman. Again when I was at Naha last time I was most impressed with the organization of their maintenance and their flight line facilities. Of all of the bases we have, I think the commander there is making maximum utilization of all his facilities.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds good. Officers' quarters is a repetitive item. Let's go on to page 47.

OSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

Colonel FENLON. On page 47 is Osan Airbase, located 35 miles south of Seoul, Korea. The missions for this base are listed on page 47.

The first item for construction of a 27,822-square-foot division headquarters will replace a complex of 71 existing deteriorated wood frame and quonset buildings joined together as a temporary shelter built in 1953.

The proposed building is required for command effectiveness, morale, and operating control of the Air Force in Korea.

The last item is a repetitive item for 96-man officers' quarters required to replace temporary type BOQ buildings needed to provide adequate officer housing at this isolated duty station in Korea.

Senator STENNIS. I went over a good part of Korea and our installations there about 1959, and I thought I found the place where everything was really austere. I was very impressed. You made the money go a long way. Those Koreans could make theirs go further. But I hear reports from fellow Senators that you are getting rather swank over there. This headquarters division is a replacement of what? What does that mean?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, this is the headquarters of the 314th Air Division, which is in command of the U.S. Air Forces in Korea at Osan and at Kunsan as well as in the Seoul area.

Senator STENNIS. Where are these officers' quarters located?

Colonel FENLON. At Osan, which is about 35 miles south of Seoul, Korea.

General CURTIN. I also visited this one recently, Mr. Chairman. The present officers' quarters are largely in small huts. Going back to your comment on the plush construction, I am sure that this was not directed at Osan. We had some construction to upgrade facilities largely for the airmen, in terms of a gymnasium that was partially complete, and a service club that was being started. These are rather conventional construction.

Senator STENNIS. I did not see any plush construction of any kind, but I have heard such a report. Our subcommittee is really criticizing using so much money on plush construction of bases. I have not heard anybody else conclude it is very plush though.

Unless there are further questions——

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are our rights in Korea today, for instance, with this airbase? Is that on a lease basis?

I ask that question continually because it seems to me to be awfully important. There has been some criticism there by the South Koreans.

Colonel FENLON. This is classified.

Senator STENNIS. I thought we would have a short classified session before we adjourn, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I will not press that question now.

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, it is unclassified.

The United Nations Forces are stationed in Korea at the invitation of the Republic of Korea and pursuant to the United Nations Resolution of 1950. The United Nations Forces have remained there in order to prevent renewed aggression. This is all I have on it at this time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Maybe it can be furnished for the record.

Senator STENNIS. Furnish a memorandum for the record, please.

(The memorandum referred to on base rights in Korea is of a classified nature.)

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are further questions, go to the next item.

YOKOTA AIRBASE, JAPAN

Colonel FENLON. Page 50, Mr. Chairman, Yokota Airbase located 40 miles northwest of Tokyo, Japan. The missions for this base are contained on page 50 of volume 4.

The first item for construction of 20,000 square yards of additional runway access taxiway is needed to obtain full utilization of the existing 11,000-foot runway for high-performance tactical jet aircraft operating from this base.

The last item is a repetitive item for an air freight terminal required to support the programed jet air freight service between the United States and the Far East utilizing MATS cargo-type aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. We want you to have what you need, but we are getting a little wary of this construction in these foreign countries.

Senator Cannon, do you have any questions about this taxi runway as to its actual need?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, that runway has been extended to 11,000 feet and they do not have the taxiway clear down to the end, so they have to block up traffic if they are going to use all of the runway to get an aircraft on; is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. That is right, Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. This would probably be a good investment so they can utilize it.

Senator STENNIS. What about the terminal air freight item?

Give us some information on that. Why at this late date—the war has been over 20 years—why do you have to build a half-million-dollar building to take care of air freight?

Colonel WOOD. This is the major terminal for jet transport operations in Japan, and also supports Korea and other areas close by. Yokota has been designated recently as the only place that we can operate our large jet transport aircraft from. That is the reason we require this terminal. Prior to this time we were operating our transports into Tachikawa, which is close by, but we cannot get jet

airplanes in there, so essentially it is a matter that this has been designated as the only place where we can get our jet transports in and that is why we require this terminal at this location.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are further questions, go to page 53.

Colonel FENLON. This is a classified item.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

MORON AIRBASE, SPAIN

Colonel FENLON. The next item, sir, is SAC overseas, and the first base on page 56 is Moron Air Force Base located near San Pablo, Spain. The use of this base includes support of strategic bomber and tanker missions, it also includes an Air Force Communications Service mission.

The program requests one item, a repetitive item, for installation of Government-furnished generating power to provide sufficient standby power for the Moron communications transmitter area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that seems obvious.

The next item, page 58.

TORREJON AIRBASE, SPAIN

Colonel FENLON. The next base, sir, page 58, Torrejon Airbase located near Madrid, Spain.

Senator STENNIS. You covered that?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we did.

Senator STENNIS. All right, repetitive item. Let's go to the next group.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question on that?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I have been to this base a couple of times. What housing do we have there?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, we have 866 units of leased housing built with surplus commodity money, existing at Torrejon.

Senator THURMOND. What percent of our personnel does that take care of?

Colonel FENTON. That takes care of 47.6 percent.

Senator THURMOND. There is a tremendous boom in Madrid right now in housing and in building of all kinds. I was over there last fall, and there is a great boom in construction in Madrid. I am just wondering how rents are there now?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, I do not have that information.

Senator THURMOND. Are the quarters allowances sufficient, for instance for our officers and men to take care of their needs?

General CURTIN. They have the normal oversea quarters allowances adjusted periodically based on the actual cost of rents, and speaking to your point of growth in Madrid, this is true. There is a lot of construction going on in Madrid.

I get the impression, however, that some of it in the residential field is rather speculative.

Senator STENNIS. All right, gentlemen, maybe you could supply an answer for the record to the Senator's question?

Are you satisfied?

Senator THURMOND. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. We need to have an executive session on some of these items.

The committee will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 10:55, the committee proceeded in executive session.)

(After the executive session, the committee proceeded in open session.)

U.S. AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

ALCONBURY AIRBASE, ENGLAND

Senator STENNIS. Page 62. You have already covered these school items I believe, both of them, in your presentation before.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; we did.

At Alconbury in England, they are both repetitive items.

Senator STENNIS. All these construction items, of course would be a total loss to us as far as we are concerned if we should move out. It is not a large sum there though.

What is your next item, page 65?

ANKARA AIR STATION, TURKEY

Colonel FENLON. Page 65 is Ankara Air Station.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, one question on the point you just made.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly.

Senator THURMOND. Are you asking for any construction where it is anticipated we might move out within the next 18 months?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator THURMOND. What period of time is a minimum in which we might move out from some of these locations under present plans?

General CURTIN. We have attempted as best we can to look out through fiscal year 1969 and envision missions that would be in place at that point in time. We limit our programing only to those missions.

Senator THURMOND. A minimum of 4 years?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Let's put it this way, gentlemen: I know a lot has happened since you made up these lists last fall. We want to put the responsibility on you to call to our attention any situation in any of these countries that changes the picture or makes these items more uncertain than last fall.

Did I make that clear, General?

General CURTIN. You have; yes, sir, I understand.

Senator STENNIS. You will call it to our attention?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. If there is a change in their plans, they should automatically advise us.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, and any change in the country, too. We do not know about all these things that happen, but you gentlemen know.

Put that in the form of a letter to the other services too so they will have notice in advance.

At this air station at Ankara, Turkey, we find all these items requested. What is the special buildup there at this time? We built these huge bases in Turkey years ago.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. The Air Force has an Air Division in Ankara which is responsible for the support of all Armed Forces personnel and even some of the other agencies of the Government in Turkey. We are charged with the responsibility for logistical support; that is, the requirement for the number of people that we reflect here in Ankara.

Senator STENNIS. Military support means supplies?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And dependents, too?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Food and everything?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The facilities proposed for this program are part of an approved plan to consolidate all of the U.S. Air Force activities in the Ankara area at a site provided by the Turkish Government. Currently we are in leased facilities throughout the city of Ankara. These are located all over the city of Ankara. Some 3 or 4 years ago we were given this 128-acre site on the outskirts of town, granted by the Turkish Government, to consolidate all of these activities. We have had some construction in previous years at this site. We also have located the elementary and high school out at this site which services the Ankara area as well as some of the remote sites in Turkey. That is the basic background to this development, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Stennis. You have 26 or more items here costing over $11 million.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will this finish up your program and fix this base up as you want it to be? How much are you asking for next year?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, we are showing a further construction requirement over a 5-year period of $10 million, almost $11 million additional.

Senator STENNIS. $11 million in addition to this?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. But these take care of the basic requirements, Mr. Chairman. This has been looked at extremely critically by the Air Force as well as the Department of Defense. This particular package was screened as being basic to getting out of the leased facilities.

As we mentioned, we have, I think, 12 leases now—12 different facilities under lease in the city and all over the city. These are running us $600,000 to $700,000 a year just in leasing costs, in addition to the inefficiency and extra costs associated with moving people around from site to site during the course of their normal daytime duties.

Senator STENNIS. Will this first increment put you in business?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. To the extent that you can abandon all these other leased facilities?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. We will move out of practically all of our leases in Ankara. I think there may be one or two that will remain—special activities located in the downtown area.

Senator STENNIS. So far as the elementary necessities are concerned in your new program, this $11 million will put you in business?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And if you do not get any more, you can still operate?

Colonel FENLON. We would operate maybe not in the manner in which we feel we should but we would operate.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, Public Law 480 funds—are they available in Turkey?

General CURTIN. The surplus commodity?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

General CURTIN. We have researched this. In fact, we researched this about every year. There are funds available, but we are told they are not available for this purpose. Not being an expert in this, I cannot speak to the details of it. But we have asked this question and have been told they are not available for construction.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman, I believe all of us know that we have a lot of Public Law 480 funds all over the world, and I would like to have the services study this to see whether maximum use is being made for all these soft currency funds.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have raised a very good point, Senator. May I suggest that you make a study of it. I say that seriously.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is a fine thing to do but you are going to have a hard time getting the services to join hands on it. I say that with all respect to them.

You know there are impediments, logjams, delays, obstacles that they do not like. We had some programs going a few years ago on this. Senator Thurmond, you are going to have to leave?

Senator THURMOND. I just want to ask you what length of lease we have on this property where all this construction would take place?

Colonel FENLON. The current lease is a 5-year lease.

Senator THURMOND. Is there an option to renew?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. For how long?

General CURTIN. Five-year increments, Senator.

Senator INOUYE. Provided the government does not change.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, I would have to check on the renewal but I am sure it is an automatic renewal.

Senator INOUYE. I am wondering if there is any kind of an escape clause or can we definitely stay there 5 more years when this lease terminates? Do we have a definite option?

This is a lot of money to put in there and I would just like to know if we are going to have some stability.

General CURTIN. May I clarify that?

Mr. Ceconi can speak to this.

Mr. CECONI. On the 133 acres we have an agreement with the Turkish Government and it is an indefinite period of time at no cost.

Senator INOUYE. Indefinite period?

Mr. CECONI. Indefinite, yes, sir, at no cost.

Senator INOUYE. What is indefinite, 5, 10, 100 years?

Mr. CECONI. It could be 99 years.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, we can stay there 99 years or longer?

Mr. CECONI. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Under this agreement?

Mr. CECONI. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. That statement only applied to the 130 acres that we are building on, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All these items will be on your new free lease land, and this is enough to put you in business and make it possible for you to abandon the numerous leased installations, is that correct?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator STENNIS. You are sure on that?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions on any of the specific items?

You have $1.142 million here for composite recreation facilities. You will have to give us a bill of particulars on that. Composite, that is a new term. You have these composite medical facilities, service facilities, and we have to have a breakdown on that. And headquarters division for $1.7 million. I think you had better put in a special statement on the composite medical facility, $2.3 million.

That is a big order. Do you want to enlarge on those three items now?

General CURTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel FENLON. The 46,965-square-foot composite recreation facility when completed will contain an airmen's service club, a 500-seat theater, an 8-lane bowling alley, a gymnasium needed to support assigned personnel, thereby increasing the health, welfare, and morale of the assigned airmen and officers.

Senator STENNIS. We want those broken down, gentlemen, always, rather than shown as a composite recreational facility.

Colonel FENLON. The reason for that composite, sir, is a cost-saving factor of putting this all under one roof rather than making individual buildings.

Senator STENNIS. I like that all right, but we want details every time.

Colonel, what do you have to say about that hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. This would replace the hospital that is now operating in two leased apartment buildings. It is really very difficult to operate a hospital under these conditions. The fire protection is very poor where they are now and we run a hazard there, a real problem.

The details on the requirement is for the average daily patient load that we are projecting for Air Force military, 16; Army military, 5; Navy military, 1; Air Force dependents, 12; Army dependents, 3; Navy dependents, 2; other personnel, 3; plus 10-bed requirement for expectant mothers, that is, they are brought in early from all over this part of the world because of transportation problems, and then a dispersion factor of 14 beds, for a total of 66 beds, rounding off the requirement at 65 beds.

Senator STENNIS. Is there any special statement you want to make on the hospital?

Colonel JARBOE. Only, sir, that we feel that this fits into the overall package of getting out of the city and into the so-called Ankara Air Station, and this is an essential part of that.

Senator STENNIS. Now your headquarters building, nearly $1.8 million.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This provides 97,000 square feet in a four-story headquarters building, Mr. Chairman. The first and second floors will contain the division headquarters administrative space. This is the unit charged with the support of all personnel in Turkey, and a command post.

The third and fourth floors will be the airbase group headquarters administrative space, including finance, the auditor and liaison and procurement functions for the Ankara area. These are in connection, of course, with our logistical support mission.

General CURTIN. We are presently in leased space, two separate leased spaces, Mr. Chairman, of abour 57,000 square feet. This costs over $100,000 a year just on the leasing cost itself. These would be terminated.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

Senator INOUYE. How far is this 130-acre complex from the airbase?

General CURTAIN. We have a map right here.

Senator INOUYE. Where is the runway?

Colonel FENLON. It is an air station, not an airfield.

Senator STENNIS. Anything further on that, gentlemen?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I have a list of changes that you propose in this bill, about 50 of them, on bases that we have already taken testimony on. It is very hard for a group of Senators, as spread out as we are, to come back and have a reheraring on changes requested at the last minute.

I wish this could have come in, I suppose you do too, but I do not know why you did not do it earlier. I do not think we can go back now for hearings on these 50 items. I urge these gentlemen to come here and give these matters special attention and they do it whenever they can, but I cannot ask them to come back. If you want to file a statement on it, it will be all right.

General CURTAIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

You recognize, as you point out, we try to get these in. These were only approved by the Bureau of the Budget last night, and we understand the Department of Defense is preparing a letter to the committee which should be over here early next week. The items that we would be taking out of the program, with one exception, are items that are still required. They would only in our minds be deferred, to make room for higher priority items that came up after the program was published.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We will consider that and such justification as you may wish to submit in writing, and we will put your explanation in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

MAY 4, 1965.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Due to recent decisions affecting our defense posture, it becomes necessary to amend the fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization bill (S. 1771), now before your committee, in the following major respects:

Title I: Withdraw authorization in the amount of $9 million for the proposed deployment of certain HAWK battalions, and substitute therefor a project for troop housing and supporting facilities at Fort Riley, Kans., in a comparable amount.

The proposed adjustment, together with a small number of deferrals, would reduce the total authorization requested under title I from $391,579,000 to $388,147,000.

Title II: Delete authorization in the amount of $7.3 million for a proposed Underwater Weapons Laboratory at Pasadena Annex, Calif., and reduce authorization proposed for a classified hospital project from $5 to $2 million. In lieu thereof, substitute $8.4 million to provide for airfield facilities at two classified locations and $3 million for arctic research facilities at Barrow, Alaska.

The proposed modifications, with other incidental adjustments, would revise the amount of new authorization requested under title II from $313,593,000 to $313,776,000.

Title III: Withdraw certain lower priority items totaling $11 million, including proposed authorization for a special launch complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., and substitute therefor: (1) $5.4 million for a new aerial port of embarkation at Norton Air Force Base, Calif.; (2) $1.3 million for a photo-reconnaissance laboratory at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii; (3) $1 million for ammunition storage facilities in the United Kingdom; and (4) $3.3 million for various other projects.

The proposed adjustments would revise the total new authorization requested under title III from $383,330,000 to $383,226,000.

These changes have been personally approved by the Secretary of Defense and have been cleared by the Bureau of the Budget. Witnesses from the military departments are prepared to testify in detail as to the basis for these adjustments at such time as your committee may desire. Résumés showing the specific legislative modifications required, and the reasons therefor, are attached.

Your favorable consideration of these changes would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL I. IGNATIUS,
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics).

Proposed revisions to H.R. 5885/S. 1771, fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization, title III, Air Force

S. 1771		H.R. 5885		Present language	Proposed language	Reason for revision
Page No.	Line No.	Page No.	Line No.			
29	1 and 2	28	17 and 18	"operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,347,000".	"operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,736,000".	Addition of project at McChord Air Force Base for operations, mission training ($401,000), and the deletion of dormitory, WAF ($12,000); a net increase of $389,000.
29	4	28	20	"maintenance facilities and utilities, $950,000."	"maintenance facilities, $700,000."	Deletion of project for storm drainage disposal ($250,000) at Otis Air Force Base.
30	5	29	18	"$6,644,000"	"$6,444,000"	Reduction in cost of maintenance, engine runup facility at Hill Air Force Base, from $1,000,000 to $800,000.
30	12	30	3	"$5,023,000"	"$4,996,000"	Deletion of project at McClellan Air Force Base for officers' quarters ($27,000).
30	16	30	7	"Operational facilities, and troop housing, $3,530,000."	"Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and troop housing, $8,874,000."	Addition of the following projects at Norton Air Force Base: Airfield pavements ..... $2,200,000 Hydrant fuel, aviation fuel (addition) ..... 567,000 Operations mission training (conversion) ..... 175,000 Hangar depot maintenance (alteration) ..... 120,000 Maintenance dock, fuel systems (conversion) ..... 200,000 Test cell, jet engine (alteration) ..... 200,000 Storage, jet fuel ..... 286,000 Dormitory, airman ..... 800,000 Dining hall, airman ..... 446,000 Headquarters Air Force (auditor general) (conversion) ..... 350,000 Total 5,344,000

Proposed revisions to H.R. 5885/S. 1771, fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization, title III, Air Force—Continued

S. 1771		H.R. 5885		Present language	Proposed language	Reason for revision
Page No.	Line No.	Page No.	Line No.			
30	18 and 19	30	9 and 10	"facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, and utilities $6,195,000."	"facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, troop housing, community facilities, and utilities, $6,983,000."	Addition of project at Robins Air Force Base for dormitory, airman ($788,000).
31	2	30	18	"$12,519,000"	"$12,319,000"	Reduction in cost of science laboratory material, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, from $6,943,000 to $6,743,000.
31	12, 13, 14	31	3, 4, 5	"Eglin AFB, Valparaiso, Florida: Medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $2,308,000."	"Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, medical facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities $2,684,000."	Addition of the following projects at Eglin Air Force Base (Hurlburt Field): Shop, special systems maintenance $132,000 Shop, refuel vehicle 87,000 Shop, ground support equipment 126,000 Visual approach slope indicator 31,000 Total 376,000
31	18	31	9	"$3,164,000"	"$3,405,000"	Addition of project at Holloman Air Force Base for apron, operational ($241,000).
31	21	31	12	"$1,992,000"	"$1,517,000"	Deletion of project at Kirtland Air Force Base for electromagnetic test laboratory ($475,000).
32	1 and 2	31	17 and 18	"Various Locations, Eastern Test Range: Operational facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $549,000."	"Various Locations, Eastern Test Range: Troop housing, and utilities, $415,000."	Deletion of project at Cape Kennedy Air Force Station for telephone exchange ($134,000).
32	5	31	21	"$167,000"	"$106,000"	Deletion of project at Buckley Air Force Base for GCA ($61,000).
32	18 and 19	32	10 and 11	"facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $1,728,000."	"facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,852,000."	Addition of project at Laredo Air Force Base for shop, aircraft engine I. & R. ($124,000).
33	5 and 6	32	20 and 21	"and training facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $1,187,000."	"and training facilities, supply facilities, troop housing and community facilities, and utilities, $1,782,000."	Addition of the following projects at Moody Air Force Base: Warehouse (replacement) $263,000 Open mess, NCO (replacement) 332,000 Total 595,000
33	14	33	5	"$4,719,000"	"$4,319,000"	Reduction in cost of aircraft weapons training facility at Sheppard Air Force Base, from $700,000 to $300,000.
33	19 and 20	33	10 and 11	"facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $1,172,000."	"facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,342,000."	Addition of project at Webb Air Force Base for warehouse ($170,000).

34	5	33	19	"housing and community facilities, $828,000."	"housing, $770,000."	Deletion of project at Maxwell Air Force Base for swimming pool water treatment (alteration) ($58,000).
35	8	34	23	"administrative facilities and troop housing, $2,122,000."	"administrative facilities, troop housing, and utilities, $2,240,000.	Addition of project at Scott Air Force Base for steam heat mains ($118,000).
35	13, 14, 15	35	4, 5, 6	"Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Maintenance facilities and troop housing and community facilities, $3,069,000."	"Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $3,315,000."	Addition of 1 project and deletion of 2 projects at Hickam Air Force Base as follows: Addition: Photo laboratory ---- $1,250,000 Deletion: Maintenance, dock and fuel system ---- 517,000 Test cell ---- 487,000
36	9	35	23	"$1,835,000"	"$1,785,000"	Reduction in cost of runway primary installation shoulder at Bunker Hill Air Force Base, from $1,172,000 to $1,122,000.
36	11	36	2	"$899,000"	"$662,000"	Deletion of 2 projects at Carswell AFB: Deflector, jet blast ---- $138,000 Hydrant, aviation fuel ---- 99,000 Total ---- 237,000
36	19	36	10	"$3,995,000"	"$3,877,000"	Deletion of project at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base for restaurant, public ($118,000).
37	3	36	19	"$4,953,000"	"$4,453,000"	Reduction cost of water supply (addition) at Grand Forks Air Force Base, from $2,500,000 to $2,000,000.
37	6	36	22	"$1,714,000"	"$1,908,000"	Addition of project at Homestead Air Force Base for field training facility ($194,000).
37	10	37	2	"$1,219,000"	"$1,169,000"	Reduction in cost of runway primary instrument shoulder at Little Rock Air Force Base, from $1,169,000 to $1,119,000.
37	11 and 12	37	3 and 4	"Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Maintenance facilities and community facilities at $667,000."	"Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Community facilities, $565,000."	Deletion of project at Lockbourne Air Force Base, for shop, aircraft maintenance ($102,000).
37	18 and 19	37	10 and 11	"McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Troop housing, $40,000." $40,000."	"McCoy Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Maintenance facilities and troop housing, $239,000."	Addition of project at McCoy Air Force Base for shop, communications and electronics ($199,000).
38	2	37	19	"Maintenance facilities and troop housing, $164,000."	"Maintenance facilities, $126,000"	Deletion of project Plattsburgh Air Force Base for officers' quarters ($38,000).
38	21, 22, 23	38	15, 16, 17	"England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $1,876,000."	"England Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Operational facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, and troop housing and community facilities, $2,085,000."	Addition of project at England Air Force Base for communications, base ($209,000).
38 and 39	24 and 25 1 and 2	38	18 through 21	"George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, supply facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $2,820,000."	"George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Operational and training facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and community facilities, $2,775,000."	Deletion of project at George Air Force Base for Storage, Igloo ($45,000).

Proposed revisions to H.R. 5885/S. 1771, fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization, title III, Air Force—Continued

S. 1771		H.R. 5885		Present language	Proposed language	Reason for revision
Page No.	Line No.	Page No.	Line No.			
39	19	39	14	"$1,737,000"	"$1,639,000"	Reduction in cost of base equipment management office, from $206,000 to $139,000; increase in cost of land, easement clear, from $38,000 to $52,000, and deletion of test stand ($45,000) at Myrtle Beach Air Force Base.
40	1 and 2	39	20 and 21	"Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Operational facilities $616,000."	Delete entire base	Delete airfield pavements ($616,000) at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base.
40	5	39	24	"$1,356,000"	"$1,189,000"	Delete base equipment management office ($167,000) at Shaw Air Force Base.
41	7	41	2	"$24,456,000"	"$25,255,000"	Addition of 1 proj ct and deletion of 2 projects under "U.S. Air Forces in Europe" as follows: Addition: RAF Welford Ammunition Depot, United Kingdom, storage depot, ammunition ... $988,000 Deletions: RAF Lakenheath, United Kingdom water mains ... 41,000 Ankara Air Station, boundary fence ... 50,000 Holtum radio relay site, radio relay facility ... 98,000
41	11	41	6	"$2,156,000"	"$1,686,000"	Deletion of project at Howard Air Force Base for storage, igloo ($470,000).
41	21	41	16	"$98,963,000"	"$93,463,000"	Under sec. 302, "Various" (ballistic missiles, space) delete "Special launch complex ($5,500,000)."
42 and 43	22, 23, 24	42 and 43	17 through 24	SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 83-534, as amended, is amended in sec. 301	Delete	This deficiency authorization was to provide for a claim, which based on a final financial

	1 through 13		1 through 8	under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Materiel Command," with respect to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, by striking "$6,849,000" and inserting in place thereof "$7,279,000". (b) Public Law 83-534, as amended, is amended by striking out in clause (3) of sec. 502 the amounts of "$410,075,000" and "$419,904,000" and inserting in place thereof "$410,505,000" and "$420,334,000", respectively.		audit, can now be satisfied within available authorization.
				SEC. 305. (a). Public Law 88-174, as amended, is amended in sec. 301 under the heading "Inside the United States" and subheading "Air Force Systems Command," with respect to Sacramento Peak Upper Air Research Site, Alamogordo, N. Mex., by striking out "$2,889,000" and inserting in place thereof "$3,167,000".	SEC. 304. (a) Public Law 88-174, as amended, is amended in sec. 301 under the heading "Inside the United States" as follows: (1) Under the subheading "Air Force Systems Command," with respect to Sacramento Peak Upper Air Research Site, Alamogordo, N. Mex., by striking out "$2,889,000" and inserting in place thereof "$3,167,000". (2) Under the subheading "Strategic Air Command," with respect to March Air Force Base, Riverside, Calif., by striking out "$186,000" and inserting in place thereof, "$255,000".	Revision of this section will permit the inclusion of a deficiency authorization request in the amount of $69,000 for the following items at March Air Force Base: Shop, refuel vehicle (increase based on low bids)..... $34,000 Dental clinic (increase based on low bids)..... 35,000
43	17	43	12	"thereof '$162,218,000' and '$491,900,000', respectively".	"thereof '$162,287,000' and '$491,969,000', respectively."	To incorporate deficiency authorization change for March Air Force Base, cited above.
57 and 58	25 1, 2, 3	57	5 through 8	(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $218,760,000; Outside the United States, $55,607,000; Section 302, $98,963,000; Section 303, $10,000,000; or a total of $383,330,000.	(3) for title III: Inside the United States, $223,927,000; Outside the United States, $55,936,000; Section 302, $93,463,000; Section 303, $10,000,000; or a total of $383,326,000.	To incorporate the above changes in title III totals shown in title VI of the bill.

Senator STENNIS. I am going to ask Senator Cannon to preside now. I thank him for the time he has been giving this. He is well qualified and very willing, too. I cannot be back this afternoon, gentlemen, as I have special duties on the floor. If you can finish today, I hope you will, but that is entirely up to you.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

AVIANO AIRBASE, ITALY

Our next base, sir, is page 93, Aviano Airbase, located approximately 50 miles north of Venice, Italy. The missions for this base are contained on page 93, volume 4.

The first item——

Senator CANNON. Let me ask you one general question on this first, and this applies not only to Aviano, but it applies to Ankara and these other installations. Are we building or proposing these installations in accordance with our standards here in the United States, and if so, are these going to be what you would term elaborate in comparison to local standards?

Colonel FENLON. This would vary, Senator Cannon. I just finished a tour a couple of years ago over in this area in Europe, and I would say that our facilities would not be in any way elaborate in, for instance, Germany or France. However, when you go down to Turkey and you compare a Turkish bachelor officers' quarters, for instance, with ours, I would have to say "Yes", because their sanitary conditions, their mode of living and so forth are considerably different. But I think in the United Kingdom, in Germany, France, the answer would be, not essentially much greater.

Now when we talk about hard core support items, the requirements for our aircraft are in a sense more esthetic than the types of aircraft that they are using, although I saw an interesting trend over there in this. As they start to get some of our aircraft like the F–104–G, and the black boxes and so forth, they started to go to more covered shelters and more shop requirements and so forth, and this has even been reflected in some of the NATO infrastructure criteria, however, not to any great degree. We would hope that it might in the future.

General CURTIN. There will also be some technical differences. On the other hand, some of the codes that are applicable in the local country, building codes and so on, we would not build to. We would build to a higher standard than that.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. The first item for a 4,700-square foot squadron operations provides the space needed for the increased crew personnel plus storage and testing of pressurized suits used by the pilots in the newly programed aircraft. We are converting here from the F–100 to the F–4C.

The second item is a repetitive item for a weapons calibration shelter in connection with the newly assigned aircraft.

The third item is a repetitive item which provides an 11,020-square foot aircraft engine inspection and repair shop.

The fourth item is for 12,290 square feet for an armament and electronics shop. An adequate maintenance calibration and repair capability under proper environmental controls is essential for this

mission. The existing building is inadequate for this purpose, and will revert to a general purpose maintenance shop when this project is completed.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for a hundred man airmen dormitory.

The sixth item——

Senator CANNON. What are you using for those facilities now?

Colonel FENLON. We have 665 spaces, bachelor officers' quarters spaces which are inadequate facilities by our standards, I mean inadequate for the troop housing.

Senator CANNON. Is that troop housing that we constructed ourselves or was it locally done?

General CURTIN. The 665 spaces were constructed before World War II by the Italian Air Force, Senator Cannon.

Senator INOUYE. May I just make one comment?

I notice a lot of air-conditioning requests throughout your presentation. I am not against comfort or efficiency, but I note with some distress, and I think my colleagues join me, of the first three casualties in Vietnam at Danong when the tough marines moved in, two were from heat exhaustion. I am wondering if we were not softening up the troops by making it too comfortable.

In World War II I do not recall any air-conditioned barracks or service clubs or restaurants.

General CURTIN. This is certainly a hard observation to respond to categorically.

I noticed this too, and I suspect that this is largely associated, at least in the case of the marines, with the individuals and not with their training, because I am almost certain that those marines had been aboard ship in rather hot accommodations for some period of time prior to going ashore. So I think they were somewhat acclimated to the heat, and therefore I personally would associate it more with the individuals.

Now, going back to the air conditioning, and particularly to the air conditioning for comfort in the dormitories and clubs, this year's program is just about the same size as last year's in terms of trying to upgrade these structures. We have not tried to make any giant step forward. At the same time the standards and criteria published by OSD under which we can do this, while I have always felt were rather stringent to start with, have been relaxed somewhat during the past year. This gives a little more impetus to the program.

We have a peculiar problem in the Air Force, particularly in the dormitory area, where our airmen are coming and going at all hours. You are almost committed to rooms or cubicles of a reasonable size. This reduces your possibility even in moderate climate areas of taking advantage of trade winds and getting cross-circulation and this sort of thing.

For example, the dormitories at Clark, the permanent dormitories, are large three-story dormitories built as open bay. As the people have had to crowd into them, they have had to put in more wall lockers, and double-deck bunks. As you put in the wall lockers and go double deck, you reduce your airflow. We are looking at this now. How do we get around this? The daytime temperatures in these spaces get to be terrific.

Senator INOUYE. I agree with you.

General CURTIN. So it is a real problem.

Senator CANNON. What is the strength at Aviano now?

Colonel FENLON. Sir, the strength right now is 1,337. The programed strength is 1,625. Of course this is a change in the type of aircraft which would increase the number of rotational personnel, and of course to some degree the base support personnel.

Senator CANNON. You may proceed to page 99.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, that is the sixth item, a repetitive item to add 6,000 square feet to the existing dependent elementary school and provide needed classroom space for some 195 pupils.

Senator CANNON. How many students do you have per class there now?

Colonel STURGEON. Sir, it varies according to the grade. At the last count we had 465 total students there. Grade 2 was 82; 85 on up to the ninth grade, where we have 14 students.

Senator CANNON. You have how many?

Major STURGEON. Fourteen in the ninth grade.

Senator CANNON. Are those classes of 80 in 1 classroom?

Major STURGEON. No, sir; that would not be in one classroom.

Senator CANNON. How many classrooms?

Major STURGEON. I do not have that, sir. I would say that it would probably be two to three classrooms.

Senator CANNON. Supply for the record what your classroom load is on these, because where you do not have much of an increase in the number of personnel, I wonder about why you have to have so much more school facilities, whether you are attempting—I know families are getting larger, but whether or not you may be attempting, for example, to cut down from 30 students in a class to 25 to meet something of that sort.

Major STURGEON. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Can you also add in the report what the pupil-teacher ratio is in your Air Force school system overseas?

Major STURGEON. I believe so; yes, sir.

(The report referred to follows:)

There is a total of 16 classrooms at Aviano Airbase. Three of these classrooms are located in an airmen's dormitory which is required for airmen billeting. In addition the school library and laboratory have been converted to classroom space, thus denying students the fuse of these facilities. The present school was constructed to accommodate 250 students; however, current enrollment is 456 students. The student-teacher ratio utilized in programing new or additional classrooms is 25 to 1.

Senator CANNON. Page 100.

Colonel FENLON. The seventh item is a repetitive item for a 10,500-square-foot supervised service club, airmen's service club, required for all military personnel and dependents on the base.

Senator CANNON. Is there presently an existing service club?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. There is presently existing and located in the housing area a 4,800-foot facility. It is really too small, and it is proposed that since it is in the housing area it would ultimately be used as a club for the teenagers in the community.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The last item is a repetitive item to provide additional electrical power to the flight line area to effectively service the programed new aircraft.

Senator CANNON. Go on to the next item, page 102.

RAF BENTWATER STATION, ENGLAND

Colonel FENLON. Page 102, sir, is RAF Bentwater Station located 15 miles northeast of Ipswich, England.

The mission of this base is a tactical fighter wing.

The first item is classified. We can take care of it later in volume 5.

The last item requested in this program is a repetitive item for a 500-seat base theater to replace an inadequate, substandard facility.

General CURTIN. The present theater is in a quonset hut and will be demolished, Mr. Chairman.

BITTBURG AIRBASE, GERMANY

Senator CANNON. All right, aircraft weapons calibration, you can skip that.

Colonel FENLON. All right, sir.

CAMP NEW AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

The next base is on page 107, Camp New Amsterdam, Sousterberg, Netherlands. The planned mission here is a fighter interceptor squadron.

The program requested at this site is a repetitive item for a 150-seat base chapel required for religious activities of personnel assigned.

Senator CANNON. Is this a new unit or is it an addition?

Colonel FENLON. This is a new chapel, sir.

Senator CANNON. Next one

CHATEAUROUX AIR STATION, FRANCE

Colonel FENLON. The next page is 109, Chateauroux Air Station located 3 miles east of Chateauroux, France. The mission is listed on page 109, volume 4.

The first item requested in this program is for strengthening of 192,500 square yards of primary instrument runway pavement needed to accommodate the change from C–118 to C–135 aircraft for a new mission.

The second item, for strengthening of taxiway involving 38,000 square yards of pavement, this is also required to support the new mission as well as MATS C–141 cargo aircraft utilizing this base.

The third item for a 10,200-square-yard warmup holding pad is needed for the operational support of the aircraft of this installation. This is a repetitive item.

The fourth item provides 1,155 feet of blast deflectors. These are needed in conjunction with the parking of jet aircraft being assigned to this station.

The fifth item is a repetitive item for installation of 3,000 feet of approach lights constructed with the new U.S. Air Force criteria.

The sixth item is a repetitive item. It is alteration work in the interior of officers' quarters to provide a ready crew facility for the new mission assigned to this base.

Senator CANNON. When you say a new mission, are you talking about the increased MATS mission there, or what?

Colonel FENLON. It is a classified mission, sir. We discussed something on it the other day.

(Whereupon, the committee again proceeded in executive session.)
(Whereupon, after executive session, the committee resumed in open session.)

Senator CANNON. The next item is storage. Perhaps you can wait and go into that when we go into the classified items on this.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The seventh item is not classified. It is 500 barrels of demineralized water storage needed for the jet aircraft. The last item is classified. We can cover it this afternoon as we go through that volume.

Senator CANNON. If that change of mission is not put in there, you will not need that last item?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

This is not connected with that mission, this last item. This is a different reason.

Senator CANNON. We will go into that in the classified portion?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right; 118.

CIGLI AIR FORCE BASE, TURKEY

Colonel FENLON. On page 118 is Cigli Air Force Base, located 2 miles northwest of Byuyk, Turkey. The base supports a rotational tactical fighter squadron.

The first item is a repetitive item in the program for 11,020 square feet for aircraft engine inspection and repair shop. This, of course, is related to the change to F–4C aircraft.

The second item is a repetitive item providing an addition to an existing automotive maintenance shop.

The third item is a repetitive item for a refueling vehicle shop required for the maintenance functions on 25 refueling vehicles.

The last item is for a 2,640-squre-foot correction here. I said F–4C. This conversion is to 105's.

Senator CANNON. 105's?

Colonel FENLON. Rather than the F–4C's.

The last item is for a precision measurement equipment laboratory, PMEL laboratory, to provide proper environmental control to support the newly assigned aircraft from the standpoint of precision equipment analysis.

Senator CANNON. Are the 105's already in here now?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; they are not. We are still rotating F–100's.

Senator CANNON. When are they programed to go in?

Colonel FENLON. In the fourth quarter of 1966, I have here, sir, about a year from now.

Senator CANNON. All right, you can skip the next one. That will come under the classified items.

HAHN AIR FORCE BASE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. The same thing is true at the next.

On page 127, is Hahn Air Force Base in Germany, the first item is a repetitive item for an aircraft weapons calibration shelter to support the aircraft that we are converting to here at Hahn. In this case it is the F–4's.

The second item is a repetitive item, additional space for the aircraft engine inspection and repair facility needed to support the new tactical fighter weapons system.

The last item is a new test cell, complete with sound suppressor controls for ground testing of jet aircraft engines on an around-the-clock basis. Community relations also stresses the need for immediate reduction in intolerable noise levels developed on this base.

Senator CANNON. All right.

HOLTUM RADIO RELAY AIRBASE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. The next base, sir, is on page 131, Holtum radio relay located in Germany. The mission here is the site of a radio relay activity of the Air Force Communications System and a communications squadron.

The program requested for this installation amounts to $98,000 and provides for a fixed radio relay facility to replace a van-mounted communication relay service.

INCIRLIK AIRBASE, TURKEY

Senator CANNON. Incirlik?

Colonel FENLON. Located 2 miles northwest of Incirlik, Turkey. The missions for this base are covered on page 133 of volume 4.

The first item is a repetitive item for an aircraft engine inspection and repair facility to provide covered facilities for support of the new type aircraft at this base.

Senator CANNON. The F–4's go in here?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, F–4C's.

Colonel FENLON. The second item is a repetitive item for a 200-man airman dormitory required to reduce the troop housing deficiency.

The third item is a repetitive item for an addition to the commissary space. This will satisfy the total requirement when completed.

The last item is a repetitive item for an 8,000-square-foot officers' open mess.

Senator CANNON. How many personnel do you have there now?

General CURTIN. About 2,300 now, and it goes up about 100 to 2,400 at the end position, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. And you need that addition to the commissary?

Colonel WOOD. Senator, we have needed this addition to the commissary for the last 5 years that I know of, and we just have not been able to get it. It has been in previous years' programs. It is not based on this buildup. It is a deficiency that has existed for many years. And as you might know, in Turkey there is no way that our people can be supported off the economy in this isolated location.

The only food items that the families over there can get must come from the commissary.

Senator CANNON. All right.

General CURTIN. There are actually 520 families on base, Mr. Chairman. There are actually over 1,100 in the area.

Senator CANNON. All right, 138.

KINDSBACH COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY—GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. The next base is on page 138. This is the Kindsbach communications facility located 2 miles east of Landstuhl, Germany. The planned mission is for a communications annex and the program request amounts to $540,000, and involves alterations and additions to the existing joint air command air combat operations communications center and the command post. This structure will house a central display board for the tactical air commands both for the day-to-day operation as well as emergency air operations activities. This is the remote command post for 17th Air Force.

Senator CANNON. Is this the one down in the mountains?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. This was denied last year?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Is your requirement any greater this year than it was last year?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. We have had additional computer and communications equipment that we have had to install in the facility which of course has knocked us out of required space for operation.

What we are proposing here of course are above ground facilities to take care of those people that are required there from a maintenance standpoint, and in some cases programing people for the computers.

Senator CANNON. All right.

RAF LAKENHEATH, ENGLAND

Colonel FENLON. The next base, on page 140, is RAF Lakenheath located 1 mile south southeast of Lakenheath, England. The mission is a tactical fighter wing.

The first item provides 38,097 square feet of base ammo storage required to meet mission requirements. Temporary leasing granted by the United Kingdom Munitions Licensing Panel will shortly lapse, and the existing buildings must be replaced by new structures requested in this program to meet the criteria required.

The second item is for a new 800-man capacity airman dining hall to replace an existing substandard World War II nissen hut. It is required to partially meet the messing deficiency on the base.

The third item is a repetitive item for a 48-man officers' quarters.

The fourth item is a repetitive item. This is enlarging the dependent elementary school involving 39,083 square feet, needed to meet the increased enrollment, and when completed will permit removal of the existing deteriorated World War II nissen huts that are wholly inadequate and scheduled for removal upon completion of this project.

Senator CANNON. What is the buildup in personnel?

Colonel FENLON. Actually, the base goes from a current strength of 2,862 to 3,656 at the end of the programing period.

Senator CANNON. What is the reason for that buildup?

Colonel FENLON. The conversion, sir, from F–100's to F–4D's.

Senator CANNON. There is no new information than just the change of aircraft?

Colonel FENLON. Just the conversion of the aircraft, sir. Some hundred officers, 600 airmen personnel increase.

Senator CANNON. The officers' quarters was denied last year; was it not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; it was.

General CURTIN. Last year, you may recall, Mr. Chairman, there was some question about the United Kingdom, and there were several items initially deferred.

Colonel FENLON. The fifth item is a repetitive item. It is an additional 1,600 kilowatts of primary electrical power needed on the base. Existing base resources are not capable of providing the continuous reliable power needed for the mission accomplishment.

Senator CANNON. You can proceed to page 147.

LINDSEY AIR STATION, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. On page 147 is Lindsey Air Station at Wiesbaden, Germany, Headquarters, U.S. Air Forces in Europe. The program requested at this location amounts to $172,000 and provides for alteration work to an existing structurally sound building involving some 5,900 square feet. It will provide a major headquarters command structure in direct support of data automation control for the commander in chief of USAFE.

Completion of this project will provide a more immediate and larger command and control range which will vastly increase and improve combat effectiveness throughout the command.

Senator CANNON. All right, next one.

OBERKURCHEN RADIO RELAY SITE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. Page 149, Oberkurchen radio relay site, located 2 miles north of Oberkurchen, Germany.

The program requested for this site amounts to $171,000 and provides for the construction of a new 3,800 square foot permanent radio relay facility in the chain of relays comprising the central European communications complex. This replaces the temporary mobile vans now in use in this station.

Senator CANNON. This is similar to the one you mentioned a few minutes ago?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, page 151.

RHINEMAIN AIR FORCE BASE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. Rhinemain Air Force Base located within the city limits of Frankfurt, Germany. This mission here is the air movement route MATS, rotational medium troop carrier squadron.

The only item requested in this program is for an addition of 8,700 square feet to the existing MATS air freight terminal. We discussed this under the repetitive items.

Senator CANNON. The next one.

SOUTH RUISLIP AIR STATION, ENGLAND

Colonel FENTON. Page 152, South Ruislip Air Station, located 2 miles southeast of Ruislip, England. The mission here is support of headquarters, 3d Air Force. The program requested in the amount of $247,000 involves alteration work in the interior of the existing

headquarters building comprising 4,700 square feet to provide environmentally controlled space for installation of automatic command and control equipment in the command post area.

Senator CANNON. All right, next one.

SPANGDAHLEM AIRBASE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. Page 151, Spangdahlem Airbase located 1 mile southeast of Spangdahlem, Germany. The mission here is support of a tactical fighter wing. The program has one repetitive item in the amount of $636,000, providing for additional 30,803 square feet of classroom space to the existing dependent elementary school.

Senator CANNON. All right.

TOUL ROSIERES AIRBASE, FRANCE

Colonel FENLON. The next base, sir, on page 157, Toul Rosieres Airbase in France.

Senator CANNON. That is similar to the two previous items we have had?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right.

WIESBADEN AIRBASE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. Page 159, Wiesbaden Airbase, located 4 miles southeast of Wiesbaden, Germany. This base supports the headquarters, U.S. Air Forces in Europe and an air base wing.

The program amounts to $115,000 and involves the construction of a warmup holding pad for C–97 aircraft. At present no power check and holding pad exists at this base.

The completion of the requested facility will allow run-up and holding of large aircraft to be accomplished without interference from other jet and conventional type aircraft operating on the base.

Senator CANNON. Page 161.

RAF WOODBRIDGE STATION, ENGLAND

Colonel FENLON. RAF Woodbridge Station located 3 miles east of Woodbridge, England. The mission is support of two tactical fighter squadrons. The only item on the base is for 26,275 square feet for base ammo storage needed to provide explosive storage facilities for war readinesss munitions required in support of the assigned fighter type aircraft.

Senator CANNON. Did you not have adequate storage facilities at this base before?

Colonel FENLON. We have storage facilities, sir, but they are not adequate and they do not meet the United Kingdom criteria. This is similar to the item we had previously here in the United Kingdom where we are far below the criteria required by the United Kingdom and the Air Ministry.

Senator CANNON. All right. The next is U.S. Air Force Southern Command.

HOWARD AIR FORCE BASE, CANAL ZONE

Colonel FENLON. The bext base, sir, is in the Panama Canal Zone, page 164, Howard Air Force Base, located 4 miles southwest of Balboa in the Canal Zone. The missions of this base are shown on page 164 of volume 4.

The first item is for a new 6,000-square-foot squadron operations building providing space for storage and testing of pressurized suits and briefing rooms required to support jet aircraft, air defense activities in the defense of the Canal Zone. There is no existing facility that can be utilized or adapted for this purpose.

The second item is a repetitive item for an air passenger terminal. It will when completed replace an existing temporary lean-to on the rear of a hangar. It is required to provide an adequate port of aerial embarkation and debarkation facilities for passengers between the United States, Canal Zone, and Central and South America.

Senator CANNON. Was not an air terminal authorized at this base a year or two ago?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; I can speak on that. We had a project for air conditioning the existing lean-to 2 years ago. It was never funded. Now that we have studied the problem and we feel it would be better to build a new airfreight terminal than to air condition the one that we did not get the funds for, essentially that is it. We were not given the funds.

Senator CANNON. This is to replace the unit that you were using at that time?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. We are still using the back lean-to of one of the big hangars for the air passenger terminal.

General CURTIN. The lean-to will revert to aircraft maintenance.

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir. We did have an air freight terminal that has been approved but the air passenger terminal was an air-conditioning project which was approved. It was authorized but not funded.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The third item, sir, is a repetitive item for construction of a new refueling vehicle shop required to support the maintenance of 20 refueling units at this base.

The fourth item is for construction of seven ammunition storage igloos required for the storage of the detonating ammunitions in direct support of the special operations and training activities at this installation.

Senator CANNON. Do you not have any igloos there at the present time?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir; we have about 50 percent of our requirement there now. I believe there were some in last year's progam. This is the second increment, and it will complete the requirement.

Senator CANNON. In other words, this will bring to completion everything that you need?

Colonel WOOD. Yes, sir.

We programed half of them last year and half of them this year.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The fifth item is for 5,000 square yards for refueling vehicle open storage which will provide the parking area with entrance roads needed to support the 20 refueling vehicles assigned

to this base. Currently vehicles are parked on gravel areas near troop housing and the hangars, creating unsafe and hazardous conditions in the event of a fire or explosion.

The sixth item is a repetitive item for a 300-seat chapel annex needed to provide space for religious education of assigned military personnel and their families.

The seventh item is a repetitive item to provide an NCO open mess facility to replace the building that will revert to an airmen's dormitory.

Senator CANNON. What will be the capacity of this?

Colonel FENLON. It is 8,000 square feet, sir. It is an 8,000-square-foot standard definitive, Mr. Chairman, to support from between 400 to 700 members.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The eighth item is a repetitive item for a recreational gymnasium.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. The last item is for 5,400 square feet for a recreational workshop facility, including a ceramics, leather, and model aircraft shop for assigned personnel. There are no similar facilities in the area where personnel can develop and engage in these specialized morale activities.

Senator CANNON. All right.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, that finishes volume 4. Shall we go to the deficiency authorizations?

Senator CANNON. This item of unforeseen construction, do you intend to make any statement on that other than what you have in the book here?

General CURTIN. I would make this statement, Mr. Chairman. It has been normal practice each year up until last year to furnish each of the departments a set amount of authorization, frequently termed "emergency authorization," to be used to meet unforeseen needs as they evolve during the year. Last year this was changed somewhat, but this year I understand we are reverting to the prior years' practice.

Senator CANNON. Last year did we provide that to the Secretary of Defense?

General CURTIN. No, sir. It was provided to the services in the amount of $17½ million, but the technique was that we would have to identify items in our current year's program to be deferred in order to take advantage of the emergency authorization. This has become extremely difficult, particularly with the conditions in southeast Asia.

Now we have used and committed all of our prior years' emergency authorization. In fact, if something were to come up and we had to meet requirements in southeast Asia right now, we have no real technique to do it unless we were to come back for a supplemental fiscal year 1965 authorization request. So it is a real need, particularly in these times, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. All right; that brings us to book 5 then. That completes everything in your book 4?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. We do have two deficiency authorization requests.

Senator CANNON. Let's go over those.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

The first one in the book we can give up, in that this matter has been taken care of within current authorization, since publication of this program.

General CURTIN. We have found a way to solve this problem without resorting to deficiency authorization, Mr. Chairman.

Senator CANNON. Which page are you on? Wright-Patterson?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; Wright-Patterson.

On page 7 the vacuum telescope, the $278,000 authorization increase requested is required to cover the revised estimated cost for the vacuum telescope at Sacramento Peak. The original estimate of $2.889 million was the best estimate available based on the design completion of approximately 25 percent. Design of this facility now is complete, and based on the completed design, the estimate is increased to $3.167 million.

Senator CANNON. Do you have anything further to add on that?

General CURTIN. No, sir. The only way this can be corrected is through a deficiency authorization, Mr. Chairman, because within the United States we are only allowed a 5-percent deviation from the basic figure. This has been examined in an effort to get the cost below that. The $3.167 million figure is the minimum we feel we can build a completely usable facility with at this time.

Senator CANNON. This facility is not duplicated either in any other agency of Government or outside.

General CURTIN. No, sir. That issue was completely explored when this was authorized. We have no new evidence on this.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir. We will now stand in recess until 2:30 when we will meet in executive session, and we will go to volume 5 at that time.

(Whereupon, at 12:25 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene in executive session at 2:30 p.m., the same day. At 3:35 p.m. the committee recessed to reconvene on Monday, May 3, at 9:30 a.m., to commence consideration of title II, Navy.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 9:40 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Inouye, Brewster, Thurmond, and Miller.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator STENNIS. The committee will come to order.

I have a brief statement.

We are meeting this morning to continue our consideration of the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1966. We are now taking up title II, which relates to the requirements of the Department of the Navy.

The principal witness is Adm. Harry Hull, Director of Shore Activities Development and Control Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. I believe that this is Admiral Hull's first appearance before the committee and I want to take this opportunity to welcome him. We are glad to have Admiral Corradi also who has been here many times before. He usually has strong testimony and gets about what he wants.

Before taking any testimony, I wish to make very clear to all concerned that any proposed changes in your program must be submitted to this committee by letter and any testimony you desire to offer in relation thereto must be given at the proper time during your testimony. We simply do not have the time to hold additional hearings to straighten out miscalculations or changes of mind since the bill was submitted to the Congress last February 9, 1965. It seems to me you have had ample time to notify this committee of any really essential changes. I know some changes are necessary and we are going to consider them, but at the same time we cannot hold a rehearing on such changes.

At this point in the record I would like to insert a tabulation, previously referred to on pages 71, 83, and 136, concerning items in the bill resulting from proposed base closures and consolidations by the three services:

ARMY BASE CLOSURE PROJECTS

There are $11.2 million for items related to the November 1964 base closure announcement, as follows:

New location	Description	Amount (millions)	Related base closure
Federal office building, New York.	Administrative space, conversion	$0.6	Brooklyn Army Terminal, N.Y.
Fort Meade, Md.	Administrative space, alterations	.3	Fort Jay, N.Y.
Bayonne Naval Supply center, N.J.	Convert warehouse to maintenance shop.	1.5	Brooklyn Army Terminal, N.Y.
	Intransit open storage, 1st increment	.6	Do.
	Convert warehouse to administrative space.	1.4	Do.
	Heating plant, additional boiler	.2	Do.
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa.	Convert warehouse 54 to administrative space.	.4	Do.
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.	Alteration buildings, small arms R. & D.	3.5	Springfield Armory.
Fort Buchanan, P.R.	Antilles Command Headquarters Bldg.	1.3	Fort Brooke, P.R.
	EM barracks with mess	.7	Do.
	Bachelor officers' quarters	.2	Do.
	Outside utilities	.3	Do.
Various CONUS	Air defense control facilities	.2	Highlands and Mill Valley Air Force Stations.

Included also is $3.9 million for items related to the December 1963 base closure announcement, as follows:

New location	Description	Amount (millions)	Related base closure
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa.	POL Laboratory, conversion building 351.	$0.2	Schenectady Air Depot, N.Y.
Stewart Air Force Base, N.Y.	1st region headquarters facilities	1.2	Fort Totten, N.Y.
Camp Hero, Montauk Point, N.Y.	Relocate fire unit, N.Y. 49	2.1	Fort Tilden, N.Y.
Lexington Army Depot, Pa.	Administrative facilities, conversion warehouse 4-E.	.2	Raritan Arsenal, N.J.
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa.	Control humidity, 4 warehouses	.2	Schenectady Army Depot, N.Y.

There is $0.9 million for one item related to the April 1964 base closure announcement, as follows:

New location	Description	Amount (millions)	Related base closure
Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.	Transient quarters	$0.9	Fort Mason, Calif.

Navy fiscal year 1966 military construction due to base closure announcement, Nov. 19, 1964

Base	Project	Estimated cost (thousands)	Required due to base closure at—
Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa.	Crane tracks	$2,657	NSY, New York, N.Y.
Naval Training Devices Center, Orlando, Fla.	Convert buildings.	851	Port Washington, N.Y.
Total		3,508	

NOTE.—Additional requirements being considered for inclusion in future programs total approximately $10,060,000.

List of Air Force bases scheduled for closing with book value and amount of new construction generated in fiscal year 1966

[Dollars in thousands]

Base/location	Book value as of June 30, 1964	New construction	
Strategic Air Command		4 bases	$5,212
Amarillo AFB, Tex	*$77,599		
Dow AFB, Maine	*69,156	Barksdale AFB, La	3,015
Glasgow AFB, Mont	*86,709	Carswell AFB, Tex	667
Larson AFB, Wash	*[2]147,092	March AFB, Calif	1,500
Lincoln AFB, Nebr	*[2]133,207	Offutt AFB, Nebr	30
Schilling AFB, Kans	*[4]141,208		
Air Force Logistics Command		5 bases	14,686
Brookley AFB, Ala	*60,957		
Olmstead AFB, Pa	*71,200	Hill AFB, Utah	3,609
Norton AFB, Calif	[5]	Kelly AFB, Tex	3,674
		McClellan AFB, Calif	2,285
		Robins AFB, Ga	2,557
		Tinker AFB, Okla	2,561
Military Air Transport Service		4 bases	4,893
Hunter AFB, Ga	*53,963		
Orlando AFB, Fla	[6]	Dover AFB, Del	365
Lookout Mountain AFS, Calif	*1,055	McGuire AFB, N.J	556
		Norton AFB, Calif	3,300
		Scott AFB, Ill	672
Air Training Command		7 bases	[7]10,228
J. Connally AFB, Tex	*40,626		
Stead AFB, Nev	*31,768	Buckley AFB	167
		Ent AFB, Colo	723
		Chanute AFB, Ill	1,913
		Lackland AFB, Tex	2,933
		Mather AFB, Calif	2,401
		Randolph AFB, Tex	651
		Sheppard AFB, Tex	1,440
Air Defense Command		None.	
Truax AFB, Wis	*26,396		
Atlas E missile squadron		None.	
F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo	93,300		
Forbes AFB, Kans	47,100		
Fairchild AFB, Wash	40,200		
Atlas F missile squadron		None.	
Altus AFB, Okla	55,000		
Dyess AFB, Tex	41,900		
Walker AFB, N. Mex	51,000		
Schilling AFB, Kans	[8]61,300		
Lincoln AFB, Nebr	[8]62,600		
Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y	72,600		
Titan I squadrons		None.	
Ellsworth AFB, S. Dak	63,700		
Beale AFB, Calif	71,200		
Larson AFB, Wash	[10]66,700		
Lowry AFB, Colo	123,100		
Mount Home AFB, Idaho	65,100		
Aircraft control and warning stations		None.	
Lompoc AFS, Calif	*1,456		
Madera AFS, Calif	*2,090		
Mill Valley AFS, Calif	*2,629		
Cottonwood AFS, Idaho	*4,300		
Rockville AFS, Ind	*1,601		
Brunswick AFS, Maine	*985		
Custer AFS, Mich	*781		
Cut Bank AFS, Mont	*3,899		
Miles City AFS, Mont	*3,200		
Winnemucca AFS, Nev	*3,917		
Highlands AFS, N.J	*7,466		
Dickinson AFS, N.D	*3,304		
Baker AFS, Oreg	*5,589		
Guthrie AFS, W. Va	*2,293		
Manassas AFS, Va	*4,119		
Naselle AFS, Wash	*3,597		
Total			35,019

* Total book value of bases to be closed $992,400,000.
[2] Includes $53,700,000 for Titan I facilities.
[3] Includes $32,600,000 for Atlas F facilities.
[4] Includes $31,300,000 for Atlas F facilities.
[5] Only the depot will be closed. Base remains active.
[6] Base remains active. Transfers to Navy.
[7] Includes cost of relocating training mission from Lowry AFB, to Ent AFB, Colo.
[8] Cost included in total cost for Schilling AFB.
[9] Cost included in total cost for Lincoln AFB.
[10] Cost included in total cost for Larson AFB.

Gentlemen, we will start with the expectation of running until 12:30 if possible, and will have an afternoon session from 2:30 on. That is not a firm schedule, however. Apparently we will not be able to hear testimony on this bill tomorrow but even if we do or not, we will expect to resume on Wednesday. Have you gentleman finished before the House?

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADM. HARRY HULL, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AND REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Admiral HULL. We have finished with the House Appropriations Committee, sir, but not with the House Armed Services Committee.

Senator STENNIS. You fully understand this. I believe the Navy presented its repetitive items at one time last year, did you not?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is very helpful, and I will ask you to proceed now.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, may I first introduce into the record statements from Assistant Secretary Bannerman, Vice Admiral Ensey, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics, and Rear Admiral Bennett, Assistant Comptroller of the Navy?

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad to have them.

(The statement of Assistant Secretary Bannerman follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. GRAEME C. BANNERMAN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is my privilege to have the opportunity of appearing before this committee today to present the Navy's military construction program for fiscal year 1966.

We believe that our request for $513,593,000 in new authorization, including $10 million for emergency construction, represents the minimum necessary to provide proper support to the operating forces of the Navy and Marine Corps. Critical examination within the Department of the Navy and searching review by both the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget have established the projects expressed in this program as firm requirements in the present world climate. We believe that, considered individually, each of the items in the fiscal year 1966 program is of sufficient importance to warrant authorization on its own merits and that, together, they constitute a particularly well-balanced effort.

The $40.1 million by which our total authorization request for fiscal year 1966 exceeds that of last year is attributable to our increased emphasis in the long neglected area of personnel support facilities, and the first increment of a sorely needed shipyard modernization program.

During the periods following World War II and the Korean conflict, technological breakthroughs resulted in dramatic advances in the science of naval warfare. To capitalize on these breakthroughs, it was necessary to concentrate on the provision of facilities directly supporting the newly developed weapons systems.

This emphasis on the provision of new facilities having a direct bearing on combat readiness was accomplished at the expense of personnel support facilities. As a result, the Navy is faced with the problem of "block obsolescence" of its personnel support facilities, particularly barracks and messes. A large number of these are badly deteriorated, temporary structures of World War II vintage. Additionally, there are many barracks which are adequate structurally, but totally inadequate from the standpoint of habitability.

Despite Navy appropriation of approximately $15 billion annually, personnel, both officer and enlisted, live in substandard facilities at many stations. Trained military manpower remains the most vital element to the successful accomplishment of the military mission, sophisticated weapon systems notwithstanding; yet many of the facilities available to support these personnel are substandard. Although their effect on combat readiness is indirect, the prolonged deferral of morale-promoting projects can be detrimental indeed when it results in the loss of well-trained, experienced individuals or discourages talented young people from choosing a military career.

In order to man a highly complex, modern Navy and Marine Corps, we must compete for able, intelligent men, who are accustomed to present-day civilian standards of living. If we are to attract and retain personnel of high caliber, we must provide conditions which will encourage them to pursue military careers. Key factors in promoting enlistment and reenlistment are decent living conditions, afloat and ashore, and adequate family housing.

Recognizing these facts, we are embarking on a program designed to remedy these conditions. Approximately 22 percent of this year's military construction program is devoted to living condition improvements in the form of barracks, bachelor officer quarters, and messes, and an additional 4 percent is for other types of personnel support facilities. We consider this to be the minimum amount which can be assigned to troop housing and community facilities if this effort is to have effect.

To provide essential facilities for our service families, we are also requesting an authorization of almost $89 million in fiscal year 1966 for 5,040 family housing units. The family housing program and the significant start that we are making on needed personnel support facilities will boost morale, increase career incentive and, ultimately, increase the effectiveness of the skilled and dedicated men who make up our Navy and Marine Corps. We cannot hope to maintain the effective fighting force we need unless we recognize and attempt to satisfy the personal needs of our servicemen and their families.

I should like, now, to make a few general comments regarding the shipyard modernization program. Shipbuilding and repair yards, in this country and abroad, have been the subject of an extensive study by Bureau of Ships personnel over a period of about 5 years. This study has resulted in the development of a comprehensive plan to modernize the Navy shipyard industrial complex over a 4-year period and at a total cost of approximately $95 million. The implementation of this improvement and modernization program has been deferred until this time because of the shipyard appraisal study which only recently designated yards for retention or inactivation. The shipyard modernization program omits the yards scheduled for closure and is aimed at enabling the hard-core yards to service the fleet more effectively by repairing and constructing ships in less time, at a lower cost. This will be accomplished by incorporating the most advanced cost and laborsaving equipments, techniques, and processes with the necessary supporting industrial facilities. The $22.5 million first increment for which we are requesting authorization this year represents an important, though modest, start toward the achievement of the goal of this long-delayed modernization program.

Vice Adm. Lot Ensey, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics; Rear Adm. Harry Hull, Director of the Shore Activities Development and Control Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; Maj. Gen. John A. Masters, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps; and Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, have all played an important part in the development of the Department's program and each will assist in presenting this program to the committee. Before these gentlemen present the details of our overall program, however, a word or two about the Navy's efforts in the area of base utilization, would appear to be in order.

The retention of any unneeded real estate and facilities would be unquestionably a major hidden cost in Navy and Defense operation. Only by subjecting our installations to continuous scrutiny can we be certain that we are not maintaining properties for functions which could be eliminated or combined with others without reducing overall Navy effectiveness.

To this end, and consistent with an overall Department of Defense program, we have equipped ourselves to study and review various functional areas on a regular basis. We have made a good start in our efforts to improve base utilization and we believe that our continuing program for comprehensive review will bring about not only reductions in costs, but improved operational facilities as well.

The operation and maintenance of the complex weapon systems we presently have in the fleet requires the support of an adequate Shore Establishment. We believe that the items in the construction program presented today, will by the replacement of deteriorated and obsolete facilities and by supporting technology's rapid advances, afford our existing Shore Establishment an increased capability to meet the demand placed upon it.

Mr. Chairman, thank you and the members of the committee for this opportunity to introduce the discussion of the Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program.

Admiral Ensey will continue with the Navy's presentation. He, Admiral Hull, Admiral Corradi, and General Tyler will be pleased to discuss the details of this program.

(The prepared statement of Vice Adm. Lot Ensey follows:)

STATEMENT OF VICE ADM. LOT ENSEY, U.S. NAVY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS AND LOGISTICS

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Vice Adm. Lot Ensey, U.S. Navy, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics.

It is a pleasure to meet with you and to present, in summary, a basic justification for the Navy's military construction program for fiscal year 1966.

Our entire program this year, as in the past, has been prepared to meet the needs of the operating forces. It supports the fleet directly and indirectly. We have endeavored to attain a proper balance between direct support of the fleet, immediate and clear in its effect, and the indirect support, which is less spectacular but equally important, in its contribution toward the accomplishment of our tasks.

The new ships, both combatant and support, are joining our fleet at an average of approximately one every 2 weeks. They are vastly superior to those being replaced. As this modernization takes place and the overall striking power of the fleet is increased, we must concurrently adjust and modernize our shore facilities. These facilities exist solely for the purpose of supporting our fleet units. The magnitude of this change in the shore facilities can be demonstrated by citing the requirements for one item. For instance, the electrical power needed ashore for maintenance and support for the new destroyers and destroyer leaders coming into the fleet today, has increased almost 500 percent over that required for the World War II destroyers. Steam requirements have also increased in a similar manner. To accommodate changes in the fleet, there are several items in this year's program for improving and increasing capacities of utilities and berthing facilities at several of our naval stations. This will enable our ships to shut down their engineering plants in order to conduct essential maintenance and repair while in port.

The increase in size and complexity of our aircraft that have come into service in recent years has brought with them entirely new facilities support requirements. We have included in this year's program several aircraft systems training buildings, as well as a patrol plane support facility necessary to support the new P-3 Orion aircraft. This aircraft represents a major step forward in our continuing efforts to advance in antisubmarine warfare. Full use of this newly developed weapon system would not be possible, and the methods of combating the ever-increasing submarine threat cannot be exploited to the maximum extent, without such adequate facility support.

As more and more of our ships and aircraft are being armed with missiles, it becomes necessary to provide support for those sea and air units that are undergoing training at the Atlantic Fleet weapons range. This year we are continuing the developing of the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, the logistic centroid for this important training.

After World War II the Navy concentrated on providing facilities for the operation, maintenance, and training in technologically advanced weapons systems. These improvements were of immediate need. Personnel facilities were relegated to a lesser position because of the squeeze on military construction funds.

Facilities such as barracks and bachelor officers quarters continue to lag far behind the minimum standards and goals we need. If the Navy and Marine Corps are to improve the retention rate of the officers and enlisted personnel who are required to man today's modern and highly technical weapons systems, this aspect of the program needs immediate increased support.

The deterioration of the troop housing facilities of the Naval Shore Establishment since World War II is a matter of serious concern to the Department of the

Navy. A 5-year improvement program is being implemented. As a result, $74 million, or approximately 22 percent of this year's military construction program, is devoted to improvements of barracks, BOQ's, and messes. This compares with the much lower average percentage of 10 to 12 percent of the programs during the past several years.

The fiscal year 1966 military construction program that you are now considering is designed to achieve the foregoing aims. It is an essential phase of the Navy's continuing efforts to modernize and to improve the overall effectiveness of the operating forces. The program amounts to a total of $13,593,000 in new authorization, a relatively small percentage of the overall Navy budget.

The military construction program has undergone a most rigorous review within the Navy itself, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget. This year the line items support the following Department of Defense programs.

Program III for "General purpose forces," $161,513,000.—These line items are for facilities that provide direct support to fleet operations, in order that we may maintain our position in control of the seas. Facilities sponsored by the Marine Corps are included in this program.

Program V for "Reserve and Guard Forces," $8,906,000.—This is for essential facilities required to support the training of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

Program VI for "Research and development," $18,563,000.—This will provide for those new and expanded facilities required to insure our technological progress.

Program VII for "General support," $123,517,000.—This program provides for the overall logistic support of the operating forces. It includes the support facilities for recruit, technical, professional, and flight training. These are necessary so that we may train our personnel in the operations of the highly complex ships and weapons of the present day Navy.

Included in this program is $22,971,000 for communications, intelligence, and security facilities. Rapid and reliable communication is vital to effective command and control and is an important aspect of our overall deterrent capability.

Our 1966 military construction program is essential to meet our most urgent needs.

Rear Adm. Harry Hull, the head of our Shore Activities Development and Control Division is here to present the details of our program. Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Civil Engineering Corps, is here to speak of the engineering aspects of the proposed construction.

Admiral HULL. I have a brief statement; may I read it?

Senator STENNIS. Yes; we don't put any limitations on the witnesses. You can put all of it in the record if you wish, and then fortify it and underscore it with such summary as you wish.

Admiral HULL. Well, sir, I am quite willing just to submit mine for the record also, and I think Admiral Corradi will do the same, and we can get on with the repetitive items, if you prefer.

Senator STENNIS. I am not cutting you off, but we get the benefit of your thought by putting it in the record, you see.

Admiral HULL. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And then if you want to emphasize any of it, you can do so now.

Admiral HULL. I think perhaps the emphasis would come better at the time of certain line items.

Senator STENNIS. Very good.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. Harry Hull, U.S. Navy, Director of the Shore Activities Development and Control Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

It is an honor for me to appear before this committee to testify on the Navy military construction program. In the fiscal year 1966 program being presented today, we recommend new authorization in the amount of $313,593,000.

The various line items that will be considered by the committee support the following Department of Defense programs:

Program III for General Purposes Forces	$161,513,000
Program VI for research and development	18,563,000
Program VII for general support	123,517,000

Our shore facilities must be updated to meet the problems of the seagoing Navy and help it maintain its readiness to counter the continuing threat to our Nation and to our allies—the continuing threat to peace—its readiness to react to shifts in the international political scene, to respond to changes in our national policy, and to take the optimum profit from our advancing technology. There are 10 facility classes in this Navy program. They are sponsored by the Chiefs of the bureaus and offices of the Navy Department, including the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

In this statement, I will summarize briefly the content of each section of title II, the portion of the bill devoted to Navy and Marine Corps shore activities. I am prepared to testify on the individual line items later in as much detail as the committee may desire.

Section 201, the unclassified portion of the bill, would authorize 374 line items at various locations. The total amount inside the United States is $229,529,000, and the amount for oversea locations is $33,346,000. All oversea line items have been engineered to minimize the flow of gold outside the United States.

Section 202 would authorize 37 classified line items in the total amount of $40,718,000.

Section 203 would authorize $10 million for emergency construction. We do not intend to recommend appropriation of funds for this authorization.

These are our 10 facility classes:

1. Bureau of Ships Facilities, $24,714,000.

As a result of a study of our naval shipyards, we have concluded that a large-scale modernization program is long overdue. The objective of this program is to improve fleet readiness by improving the quality and reducing the time and cost of repairing and constructing ships. There is a total of 39 line items in this class, of which 33 items, amounting to $22,518,000, are distributed among our naval shipyards. These items will improve existing shipyard facilities to meet better the overhaul and repair requirements of our modern ships.

2. Fleet base facilities, $37,022,000.

This class includes a total of 41 line items for improvement to naval station facilities that provide direct support to the fleet. Included are various items for ship berthing as well as 13 items for $7,817,000 at 7 naval stations for personnel support facilities to improve the living conditions of assigned personnel.

3. Naval weapons facilties, $128,803,000.

This is the largest of the Navy's facility classes, comprising 6 groups of air and ordance activities, each of which supports a particular segment of naval aviation or naval ordnance. These groups are naval air training; field support of fleet operations; Marine Corps air stations; fleet readiness support; research, development, test, and evaluation; and overseas support of the fleet.

The proposed projects will support five essential tasks: Training of pilots and aircrews; improvement of the air striking power of our

operating forces; improvement of the ordance aspects of fleet readiness; progress in air and ordnance research, development, test, and evaluation programs; and improvement in personnel living conditions.

Here are some examples of line items within these groups. The Avionics Training Building at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., will provide classroom and laboratory facilities necessary to teach our airmen to maintain and operate the new and sophisticated electronic equipment which makes today's aircraft so remarkably versatile and effective. The first increment of the patrol aircraft support facility at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., is the first of two increments designed to provide efficient maintenance support for the new and complex P–3 Orion patrol aircraft. Rehabilitation of barracks at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. will provide a proper standard of living for our men there. The line item for the Quality Evaluation Laboratory at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif., will provide the additional space required for installation of electronic data processing machinery and its personnel. The QEL will receive reports from the fleet of the various aspects of shipboard weapon systems, its supply maintenance and operation, and will analyze and evaluate these reports for the purpose of improving the design, operation, and support of these systems.

4. Supply facilities, $846,000.

This facility class includes two projects, one for POL pipelines at the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R.I., and the other for air conditioning for administration building at the Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines.

5. Marine Corps facilities $20,433,000.

This class of facilities includes items inside the continental United States and on Okinawa. It is fundamental that the Marine Forces must be prepared for instant deployment to any incipient trouble spot in the world. The proposed facilities at Camp Lejeune and Camp Pendleton, in the United States, and Camp Butler on Okinawa, are needed for building up and maintaining the combat readiness of our marines.

6. Service school facilities $47,052,000.

The vital ingredient in fleet readiness is the skill of our officers and men. Education and training have always been the means of attaining this skill, and have always been a continuing and endless requirement. The technological complexities of the world today are nowhere so evident as in the equipment in our ships and aircraft—equipment whose value to the Nation depends in the last analysis on the skills of the officers and men who use it. This year we seek improvements to educational facilities for officer personnel at the Naval Academy, the Naval Postgraduate School, and the Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I. Items are also included to improve the facilities for our enlisted personnel undergoing basic training and more advanced technical training at the Naval Training Centers at Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif.

7. Medical facilities $13,524,000.

Good health of our personnel is another essential of fleet readiness. We have included in the program this year a replacement for a portion of the naval hospital at Newport, R.I., a naval dispensary and dental clinic at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and an outpatient clinic at the naval hospital, San Diego, Calif.

8. Communication facilities $21,603,000.

The facilities in this class are necessary to insure the effectiveness of naval communications. Communications is an essential tool of command, and to be fully responsive to the comprehensive demands of modern command and control concepts, fleet communications must be rapid, accurate, and reliable. Projects in this class will assist the Navy to implement all its capabilities as an instrument of national power.

9. Office of Naval Research facilities, $8,053,000.

The Office of Naval Research has the responsibility for conducting the basic scientific research required to maintain a modern Navy. The three line items in this class will contribute materially toward this objective.

10. Yards and Docks facilities $6,543,000.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is responsible for the execution of the Navy's military construction program and for the performance of civil engineering tasks throughout the Shore Establishment. There are 14 line items in this class.

This concludes my summary, Mr. Chairman. I will try to answer any questions, or we are prepared to proceed with our presentation on repetitive line items.

(The prepared statement of Rear Adm. Peter Corradi follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. Peter Corradi, Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

It is a pleasure to appear again before this committee in support of the Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks continues to perform its specialized role of professional engineering support of Navy military construction programs. We have reviewed the requirements presented by the bureaus and offices of the Navy and determined the most effective manner of providing the facilities needed to satisfy the military requirements. We have developed cost estimates required to construct these facilities through the utilization of our field engineering offices and the employment of consulting engineers and architects under contract. On many of the items before you we are proceeding with the preparation of contract plans and specifications so that we may call for construction bids as soon as possible after the approval and funding of the program.

As in the past, it will be our practice to adhere to the policy of accomplishing the work by standard competitively bid contracts except in those cases when special circumstances obtain. An example of this and one of the few exceptions to our normal contracting procedure is the continuation of the cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for the accomplishment of construction work in South Vietnam. During the last year the Bureau placed 98 percent of its military construction dollars under contract by means of competitive procurement procedure. As has been mentioned, one of the unusual features of this year's Navy program is that we are requesting a larger percentage of the program to be devoted to personnel support facilities than in past years. These facilities are not in every case new ones. We have found by engineering investigation of our personnel structures, that in some cases we can achieve a desired improved habitability more cheaply by modernization or rehabilitation of an existing structure which may be structurally sound. You will notice as we review the program, that the cost per square foot of such rehabilitation is considerably below that for new construction and that we have utilized this approach in a great many cases.

Another aspect of this year's program which deserves special attention is the effort we have devoted to the reduction of the unfavorable balance of trade by reduction in foreign exchange costs. Specifications and plans for oversea construction are carefully drawn to require maximum utilization of materials and equipment manufactured in the United States. When feasible we require the shipment of materials and equipment in U.S. bottoms. Maximum "flow of gold" restrictions are inserted in contracts when indicated as necessary or

desirable. In short, we are aware of the problem, and are acting to meet it with the best interests of our Government in mind.

These special procedures result in increasing the cost of some oversea projects and I am prepared to discuss the extent of such costs as we get to the oversea items.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Biography of Rear Adm. Fred G. Bennett, U.S. Navy, follows:)

BIOGRAPHY OF REAR ADM. FRED G. BENNETT, U.S. NAVY

Fred Groch Bennett was born in Yazoo City, Miss., on September 9, 1915, son of John P. and Clara Antoinette (Groch) Bennett. He attended Yazoo City High School prior to his appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from his native State in 1932. He was graduated with the degree of bachelor of science and commissioned ensign in the U.S. Navy on June 4, 1936, and through subsequent advancement, attained the rank of rear admiral, to date from August 7, 1963.

After graduation in June 1936, he joined the U.S.S. *Maryland*, and was serving as junior watch officer and air defense officer when the Japanese bombed the U.S. fleet, including that battleship, at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Detached from the *Maryland* in June 1942, he returned to Annapolis, for instruction at the Naval Postgraduate School, and continued the course in ordnance engineering (fire control) at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, from which he was graduated with the degree of master of science in September 1944.

He was then assigned as gunnery officer to the newly constructed cruiser U.S.S. *Topeka*, and returned to the Pacific in April 1945. As such he participated in combat operations at Okinawa Gunto (5th and 3d Fleet raids) and in 3d Fleet operations against Japan. He served on the staff of the commander, Air Force, Pacific, as staff gunnery officer, during the period November 1946 until May 1949, then reported to the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for a tour of duty in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

In October 1951 he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Harwood*. During his period of command, which ended in December 1952, that destroyer was assigned to the Atlantic Fleet and deployed with the 6th Fleet from January 21 to March 17, 1952. He next served as assistant readiness and training officer (gunnery and CIC) on the staff of commander, Destroyer Force, Atlantic, and from August 1954 until June 1955 was a student at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Upon graduation, he was ordered to sea as commander, Destroyer Division 82, and remained in that command until August 1956.

A tour of duty as engineering officer at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., September 1956 to June 1959, preceded further sea duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Grand Canyon* (AD–28) until May 1960. In July of that year he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Newport News* (CA–148) at Brest, France, and in July 1961 was detached for duty as Assistant Director of Budget and Reports in the Office of the Comptroller of the Navy, Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Bennett has the American Defense Service Medal, American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with three operation stars; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal (Europe and Asia Clasps); China Service Medal (extended); and the National Defense Service Medal.

He is married to the former Nancy Kittelle of Washington, D.C., daughter of the late Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, U.S. Navy, and granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. C. S. Sigsbee, U.S. Navy (commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Maine* at the time of the battleship's sinking in Havana Harbor in 1898). They have two sons, Nicholas Lockwood Bennett and Christopher Patterson Bennett, born in 1944 and 1950, respectively. Rear Admiral Bennett's official residence is 318 Webster Avenue, Yazoo City, Miss.

(The prepared statement of Rear Admiral Bennett follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. FRED G. BENNETT, U.S. NAVY, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. SENATE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to present the financial aspects of the Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction programs.

The budget for direct Navy and Marine Corps military construction for the fiscal year 1966 provides for new obligational authority in the amount of $338.3

million. This amount, together with $5.6 million available from prior year appropriations will support a budget program in the total amount of $343.9 million for the fiscal year 1966.

The construction budget for Naval and Marine Corps Reserve facilities proposes new obligational authority of $9.5 million. Within the total budget request for the appropriation, "Family housing, Defense" is the amount of $189 million for construction, operation, maintenance, and debt payments for Navy family housing.

I will summarize and compare recent year budget plans, obligational availability, obligations and net expenditures for the Navy construction appropriation accounts.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The fiscal year 1966 budget request for an appropriation in the amount of $338.3 million will provide an increase of $90.4 million over the new obligational authority granted for the fiscal year 1965. This increase provides a program level which has been carefully reviewed in the Department of Defense and determined necessary to initiate a long-delayed program for replacing obsolete and deteriorated structures and improving the overall standard of our personnel facilities. A comparison of the total projected fiscal year 1966 availability of funds in the "Military construction, Navy," appropriations account with the corresponding figures for the fiscal years 1964 and 1965 is provided in exhibit I. This exhibit includes both Navy appropriations and reimbursements from other agencies. It may be noted that an unobligated balance of $115.4 million available for direct Navy programs is anticipated at the beginning of the fiscal year 1966. With the exception of the previously mentioned $5.6 million, the balance will be required for the completion of work previously authorized and funded by the Congress and for emergency construction work approved in the latter part of the fiscal year 1965. Exhibit II shows a comparison of actual obligations and net expenditures for the fiscal year 1964 with those planned for the fiscal years 1965 and 1966.

REPROGRAMING

During the fiscal year 1965 reprograming actions have been undertaken to permit the utilization of $15,014,000 of previously appropriated "Military construction, Navy," funds for unbudgeted construction costs; $12,935,000 of this total is for projects to be accomplished under current section 203 emergency construction authority of military construction authorization acts; $1,300,000, is for the restoration of damaged facilities under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673. The balance, $778,000 is to be used for facilities for which there is existing project authorization. This reprograming has necessitated the deferral of certain previously authorized and funded projects for which funding is again being requested. The nature and status of these reprograming actions are shown in exhibit III.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE

New obligational authority of $9.5 million for Naval and Marine Corps Reserve facilities is proposed in the budget request for this appropriation. This is $2.5 million more than the amount requested and provided for the fiscal year 1965. The Reserve Forces construction program for the fiscal year 1966 provides for the replacement of a number of existing and deteriorated facilities, including one relatively large project for replacement of an aircraft maintenance hangar at an estimated cost of $2.2 million. An unobligated balance of $3.7 million, required for the completion of prior year budget plans, is anticipated at the start of the fiscal year 1966.

Total funds available under this budget and the corresponding figures for the fiscal years 1964 and 1965 are shown in exhibit IV. Exhibit V shows obligations and expenditures over the same period.

FAMILY HOUSING

The budget for the appropriation "Family housing, Defense" provides for funding of Navy and Marine Corps family housing programs. A budget program of $196,117,000 is included for Department of the Navy requirements. Because of the availability of $7,029,000 from prior year savings and anticipated reimbursements, the budget request has been reduced to $189,088,000.

Of the latter total, $92,140,000 is for construction and $96,948,000 for operation, maintenance, and debt payments; $88,700,000 of the amount programed

for construction is for 5,040 new family housing units; $360,000 for trailer court facilities; $5,400,000 for improvement of existing housing and $400,000 for planning are also included. Prior year savings of $2,720,000 will be applied to these construction requirements.

The budget program for operations and maintenance of Navy and Marine Corps housing consists of $66,902,000 for operation and maintenance expense, $2,630,000 for leasing, $30,170,000 for debt services, and $1,555,000 for servicemen's mortgage insurance premiums. Anticipated reimbursements of $4,309,000 will be applied against these requirements.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

EXHIBIT I

Military construction, Navy—Availability of funds

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966
Appropriations for Navy programs: New obligational authority:			
Requested	($209,900)	($278,000)	$338,300
Approved	198,853	247,867	
Unobligated balance start of year	108,335	97,540	115,407
Recovery of prior year obligations	7,900		
Subtotal, appropriation availability	315,088	345,407	453,707
Reimbursements for non-Navy programs:			
Orders received from other agencies	87,363	98,500	99,400
Unobligated reimbursements for prior year customer orders at start of year	46,547	47,458	45,958
Subtotal, reimbursement availability	133,910	145,958	145,358
Total availability	448,998	491,365	599,065

EXHIBIT II

Military construction, Navy—Comparison of obligations and expenditures

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966
Gross obligations:			
Direct (Navy construction)	$217,548	$230,000	$280,000
Reimbursable (other agencies)	86,452	100,000	100,000
Expenditures (net)	183,737	225,000	220,000

EXHIBIT III

Military construction, Navy—Fiscal year 1965 reprograming actions

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY (SEC. 203)

Location	Description	Amount
NCTC, Pensacola, Fla	Messhall	[1] $823,000
Hancock, N.Y	Automatic switching center	[1] 632,000
Albany, Ga	do	[2] 631,000
Various	Classified	[2] 2,849,000
Classified	do	[2] 8,000,000
Subtotal		12,935,000

See footnotes at end of table.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES AUTHORITY (10 U.S.C. 2673)

Naval Station, Mayport, Fla	Restoration of hurricane-damaged waterfront.	[1] $1,300,000

OTHER REPROGRAMING

Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla	Aircraft systems trainer	[2] $778,000
Grand total		15,013,000

[1] Approved by both Senate and House Military Construction Subcommittees.
[2] Pending approval by congressional committees.
[3] Congressional committees to be notified.

EXHIBIT IV

Military construction, Naval Reserve—Availability of funds

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966
New obligational authority	$6,000	$7,000	$9,500
Unobligated balance	3,680	3,652	3,652
Total availability	9,680	10,652	13,152

EXHIBIT V

Military construction, Naval Reserve—Funding and financial plan comparison

[In millions]

	Fiscal year 1964	Fiscal year 1965	Fiscal year 1966
New obligational authority	$6.0	$7	$9.5
Direct obligations	6.0	7	8.0
Expenditures	6.5	7	7.0

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, the Navy classifies line items as "repetitive" when we have two or more of them in our program of similar characteristics which are required for the performance of similar functions and may be justified on the same basis. There are 50 groups of repetitive line items in the Navy's program this year. We have furnished a list of them to your staff. This list identifies each station where the line item is to be built, and the item's scope and estimated cost.

AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON (6)

The first group is for construction of aircraft parking apron at six or our air stations, three inside and three outside the United States. One of the oversea stations is at a classified location. Two of the stations, Ellyson Field, Fla., and Santa Ana, Calif., support helicopter operations, and the other four, at Oceana, Atsugi, Rota, and the classified locations, support operations of fixed-wing aircraft. These aircraft are larger than their predecessors. They require more hard surfaced space for moving them to and from their parking areas, for providing routine line maintenance and for their actual parking. The

items at five of the stations will provide additional apron to augment the pavement now available at each of these stations. The sixth item is at the classified location where minimum new facilities will be provided for a Marine Corps air facility in an undeveloped area of an Air Force base.

Senator STENNIS. It may be well to stop momentarily as you go from one to another. We may take up something special in the justification as we go along. Most of these items in the foreign countries, Japan and Spain, I don't think are much in doubt, but we are always interested in your tenure in these foreign countries.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What the score is on that. Perhaps you don't have many of them.

Admiral HULL. In these particular cases we have no base rights problem.

AIRCRAFT WASHRACKS (2)

The second group of repetitive line items consists of two items for construction of aircraft washracks. Each will be at a Marine Corps air facility, one at Santa Ana, Calif., and the other at the classified location mentioned in the preceding discussion. In the constant operation of our aircraft their fuselages become covered with dust, fuel and oil are accidentally spilled on them and, at times, they become encrusted with salt from ocean air and spray. To prevent corrosion of the aircraft metal by these materials, each aircraft must be washed periodically. This cleaning is performed at specially designed washracks adjacent to the parking apron. A washrack consists of a hard surfaced pad equipped with tiedown anchors, utilities, and drainage facilities. The item at Santa Ana includes three washracks and the item at the classified location includes one washrack.

AIRCRAFT DIRECT FUELING STATION (4)

The third group includes four line items for aircraft direct fueling stations. At the activities where these facilities will be built, two, Oceana and Beaufort, support high performance jet, fixed-wing aircraft; the other two, Camp Pendleton and Santa Ana, support jet-powered helicopters. When the aircraft are engaged in flying operations it is important that they spend as little time as possible on the ground. To achieve the desirable rapid turn-around, direct fueling facilities are necessary. In general, these consist of hard-surfaced access lanes and fueling outlets with metered and filtered pumps connected directly to the fuel tanks. Four additional outlets will be provided at each of the air stations at Oceana and Beaufort to augment existing facilities. No permanent direct fueling facilities are available at the other two air facilities. The proposed line items will provide two outlets at the Camp Pendleton facility and six outlets at the Santa Ana facility.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER (5)

The fourth group consists of five repetitive line items for communications centers. Existing facilities are small, in makeshift areas of various buildings and lacking in the necessary security environment. The center is the "heart" of the station's communication functions,

being connected to the radio transmitter and receiver facilities, and controlling messages to and from the fleet and other operating units. In general, the center includes administrative space, cryptocenter, communication facilities and storage area, all so designed as to permit proper safeguarding of security. The proposed improvements will be provided at two of the activities, Arlington and San Miguel, by construction of additions to existing buildings; and at the other three activities, Charleston, Mayport, and the Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, by new, separate buildings. The Norfolk facility is classified.

RADIO RECEIVER BUILDING (2)

The fifth group consists of two items for construction of a radio receiver building at each of two stations. At the NAS, Whidbey Islands, the facility will be a new structure, and at the NRS, Fort Allen, P.R., the item will provide for an addition to the existing receiver building. At the air station the improvement will overcome the inadequacies of the existing small antenna field and electronic interference. At the radio station the improvement will provide the additional space needed for new equipment to meet the current requirements which have expanded over the past several years. The receiver building is an essential segment of the communication system. It contains various radio electronic equipments for receipt of messages from shore activities, ships and other operational units in the conduct of routine naval operations and the maintenance of fleet readiness.

RADIO TRANSMITTER FACILITIES (3)

The next group of repetitive line items is for construction of radio transmitter facilities at three stations. At the naval station, Mayport, a new facility will be built to replace the present inadequate small buildings and antennas. At the other two activities, radio stations at Barrigada, Guam, and Isabela, P.R., additions to the existing transmitter buildings will be constructed to meet the requirements for additional equipment which have expanded considerably during the past several years. At the Isabela site it is necessary to purchase 100 acres of land adjoining the station in order to satisfy these increased requirement. Transmitter facilities complement receiver facilities in the communication system. Together they provide the flexibility needed for the essential two-way communication among shore stations and operational units of the Navy.

Senator STENNIS. What do you use these radio transmitter facilities for? It is communications I know, but how large an area does that cover, and what does it cover besides just direct communication with your men or ships? Explain that a little more.

Admiral HULL. All right, sir, Lieutenant Commander Doerpinghaus is here from Communications, and I will ask him to give you the details of each of these places.

Commander DOERPINGHAUS. In Barrigada, Guam the transmitter facilities there "talk" to and control the operations of the 7th Fleet.

Senator STENNIS. This entire 7th Fleet in the Pacific?

Commander DOERPINGHAUS. The portion that is in the Guam area.

Senator STENNIS. How large is the Guam area? Are these just little stations, as in a small city of 5,000 people?

Commander DOERPINGUAUS. No, sir; these stations have as many as 100 transmitters. We handle all of the Defense Communications Agency requirements in that area. It is point-to-point circuits, and also fleet operations.

Senator STENNIS. You handle all the military communications in that area?

Commander DOERPINGHAUS. Yes, sir. In Guam we have consolidated and we now have the Navy responsible for all communications in that area.

Senator STENNIS. That was what I was coming to.

Commander DOERPINGHAUS. At Puerto Rico, we have also consolidated, and the Navy is responsible for all communications in the Puerto Rican area.

Senator STENNIS. In the Dominican Republic, how do you suppose that is being handled now? I don't know whether you know or not, but you have every area of the world covered in some way, do you not?

Commander DOERPINGHAUS. As to your first question, I don't know, sir, but we have transmitters in the Canal Zone also. The response to your second question is "Yes, sir."

Senator STENNIS. And this is probably handled from there?

Commander DOERPINGHAUS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, that makes it clear.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, in general our communication requirements for a geographical locality involve three aspects: communication with the outside world, getting the word from Washington and other areas for the local commanders in the area; second, transmitting this information to our other Navy groups in that same subarea; and third, transmissions either to a station, if it is a free broadcast station, or to ships operating locally.

Now both Guam and Puerto Rico do have free broadcasts, and they cover large areas; Guam covers a large section of the Pacific Ocean, and Puerto Rico covers a smaller area in the Atlantic, centered principally in the Caribbean. But all ships of any fleets which are passing through those areas will shift these particular free broadcasts as they pass the geographical boundaries where the reception is the best from Guam in the Pacific area and from Puerto Rico in the Atlantic area.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you, sir. Proceed.

COMMUNICATION OPERATIONS BUILDING (3)

Admiral HULL. The next group also includes three repetitive line items. These items will provide for construction of an addition to the present Operations Building at the Naval Communication Station, Finegayan, Guam, and the Naval Security Group Activities at Sobe, Okinawa, and Terceira, Azores. The items at Sobe and Terceira are classified. The additional space is needed to meet requirements for increased administrative, communication control equipment maintenance, and supply responsibilities. For example, at Finegayan, the need has been generated by inclusion of Defense Communication System facilities and programed improvements to support fleet operations, including POLARIS.

SPECIAL TRANSCEIVER FACILITY (2)

The eighth repetitive line items group is for construction of a special transceiver facility at two Naval Security Group Activities at Karamursel, Turkey, and at Sobe, Okinawa. Both items are classified.

Senator STENNIS. Both are classified?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think when an item is classified you might just as well skip it this morning. We will cover it in the executive session. Keep the charts here.

AIRFIELD LIGHTING (12)

Admiral HULL. The ninth group of repetitive line items is for installation of airfield lighting at 12 air stations. In landing the high performance aircraft of the modern Navy, every available and proven safety device must be utilized to safeguard the lives of pilots and aircrews and expensive aircraft. Instant decisions must be made since there is no time for debate on possible alternative courses of action. Aircraft operations are conducted day and night, in clear and foggy weather. A radar ground controlled approach system is used to guide incoming aircraft to the proper line of approach to land on the runway. But the pilot must see the runway before he lands. The recently established national standards center line lighting is used in the approach area, and in the runway itself to help the pilot to see the runway as soon as possible. Six of the proposed line items are for installation of the combined approach in runway center line lighting systems. These will be for the air stations at Glynco, Kingsville, Adak, Jacksonville, Moffett Field, and Atsugi.

Five items will provide the approach lighting only at Brunswick, Miramar, Quonset Point, El Toro, and New River. Centerline runway lighting is now in place at Brunswick, Miramar, and Quonset Point; will be programed in the future for El Toro; and is not planned for New River. The remaining line item will provide for installation of the runway system only at the NAS, Oceana, where the centerline approach lighting is already in place.

TELEPHONE FACILITIES (5)

The next group of repetitive line items is for installation of telephone facilities at five naval activities. The proposed improvements will provide modern automatic telephone systems at the Naval Station, Adak, and at the Waikele Branch of the NAD, Oahu, to replace the existing old, wornout systems. At the other three activities, NPWC, Norfolk, and the naval stations at Keflavik and Rota, additional duct and cable will be provided to correct present deficiencies.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I call your attention to the fact, which I suppose you already know, that these hearings are joint hearings with the Appropriations Subcommittee. There won't be additional hearings on these items in the appropriations bill except for special or additional items.

Admiral HULL. Yes. We understand that.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

AIRCRAFT FIRE AND CRASH STATION (3)

Admiral HULL. The 11th group of repetitive line items is for construction of facilities for an aircraft fire and crash station at each of three activities, the air stations at Alameda, Cherry Point, and New River. At Cherry Point a new building will be provided to replace the present small, makeshift facilities in the operations building; and at the other two activities additions will be built onto the existing buildings to correct their space deficiencies. Fire and crash trucks are used in extinguishing fires and rescuing personnel in aircraft accidents on the field and in assisting the extinguishment of structural fires. Space in the buildings is required for garaging the trucks and for routine maintenance; and for berthing, messing and training the crews.

Senator STENNIS. One question about airfield lighting, Admiral, if I may interrupt. Did you get all the runway lighting you requested or did the Department of Defense reject some of it?

Admiral HULL. I think we have all we requested; isn't that right? Yes, sir, we have all that we requested.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any programed for next year or does this finish you up?

Admiral HULL. There will be more, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Why don't you get it all done at once rather than stretch it out? It doesn't cost a great deal of money. It seems to me this is something you could well put on an emergency basis and get it constructed as it needs to be. If it is needed at these places it is needed now, not at some time in the future, it seems to me.

Admiral HULL. We have been programing these installations in increments, and we have been taking care of the stations where the need is greatest, such as the stations where the training is done for the new pilots, that is done first. I think we are happy with our present system, sir, and I think it will conclude fairly soon.

Mr. HANABURY. It will run at least 2 more years.

Senator STENNIS. All right, thank you.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY (3)

Admiral HULL. The next group of repetitive line items is for construction of a photographic laboratory at each of three air activities, at El Centro, Cherry Point, and Rota, to replace the present substandard facilities. They are too small at Rota and deteriorated, small structures at El Centro and Cherry Point. Numerous photographs are taken in the routine business of each of these stations—developmental work at El Centro, operational training at Cherry Point, and intelligence and other operations at Rota. To gain the greatest benefit in the work of the stations, the photos must be processed promptly and efficiently. This can be done only by provision of the proposed modern laboratories on-station.

LIQUID OXYGEN SHOP (2)

The program includes two line items for construction of a liquid oxygen shop at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, and at

the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake. Liquid oxygen is used by aviators for breathing while operating their aircraft at high altitudes. A liquid oxygen shop is a small, fireproof building, containing clean space for oxygen storage tanks, oxygen transfer equipment, oxygen regulation equipment repair shop, a shelter for ready issue trailer storage and maintenance, office and storage. Existing facilities are inadequate, lacking the necessary safety features. At Chase Field the two shops now used are operated under waivers because of their temporary flammable wood construction. The China Lake facility contains no space for storage and maintenance of gaseous oxygen tanks and related equipment.

OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER (2)

The next group of repetitive type line items consist of two operations control center items, one each at the Headquarters, Commander Alaskan Sea Frontier, Kodiak, and the Fleet Operations Control Center, Norfolk. Both items are classified.

SHIP BERTHING IMPROVEMENTS (3)

The 15th group consists of three line items to provide ships berthing improvements at the Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, and the Naval Stations, San Diego and Charleston. The Charleston item is classified.

When fleet ships come into port, they should be berthed at piers providing adequate utilities, steam, fresh water and electricity, so that they can shut down their engineering plants for maintenance. This increases the life of the engineering plants and reduces the cost of navy yard overhauls. Berthing alongside well-equipped piers is essential for the economic management of today's technologically sophisticated ships, and also to provide a reasonable way of life for the officers and men who man them.

At Pearl Harbor berth S–21 will be improved to support nuclear and POLARIS submarines by dreding from 31 to 35 feet, by strengthening the fender system and providing an electrical distribution system.

At San Diego there is an acute shortage of adequate berthing space. Pier 8, formerly used for berthing ships in the Reserve Fleet, will be improved to accommodate active fleet tenders, destroyers and amphibious and auxiliary ships. The depth of this water alongside will be dredged from 20 to 30 feet, and electrical and fresh and salt water distribution systems and telephone service will be provided.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask a question. You have asked for $4 million. I would assume you already have berthing facilities that are necessary to take care of the Navy. You are not increasing your number of ships so much. Do you mean at Pearl Harbor you don't have facilities to take care of the POLARIS submarine?

Admiral HULL. The POLARIS submarine is a deeper draft submarine, sir, and requires much heavier utilities. The pier exists at Pearl Harbor. We are simply adding utilities to it, and we are dredging to make it deep enough alongside to receive submarines.

Senator STENNIS. Is it usable now?

Admiral HULL. It is usable.

Senator STENNIS. For POLARIS?

Admiral HULL. No, sir, because the POLARIS submarine can't get to it. The water is not deep enough, hence the dredging.

Senator STENNIS. Well, it seems to me you would have done this before you ever put the submarines out there because you certainly need it, I would think.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. There are other piers which will receive them, but not enough. As you know, we are increasing the deployment there.

Senator STENNIS. Are there others at Pearl Harbor?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, as our general statement our berthing is in short supply worldwide.

Senator STENNIS. Why is that?

Admiral HULL. I think probably there are two answers to that. The complexities of our ships these days and the equipments on them require them to be alongside piers a lot more than they used to. You will notice throughout our program, particularly, the increased requirements for electricity. It takes a lot more power to run the complicated radars and fire control devices that we put on board the ships today. They have to have much more electrical power.

Now if we are to close down our ships' engineering plants for maintenance, when we come alongside the pier, which is one of the objectives, then we must have this kind of electricity available from the piers, so that we can carry out routine maintenance on our radars and fire control systems, and put them back in shape also.

Another aspect is that, if I may do this on a personal basis, when I commanded a destroyer in San Diego some 15 years ago, we generally nested at buoys in the harbor, and we used our boats for liberty parties. Today the equipment we have on board destroyers makes it impossible to put those boats on board.

A destroyer never has more than one boat today, and we would never get our liberty parties ashore if we stayed out in the stream—this is my second point. It is not only for the technological advances in the ships themselves, it is a way of life for our people. The few times that we are in port we want them to be able to get off the ship when they must—which they can do a lot more easily than they could in the past.

Senator STENNIS. As I understand it, you are far behind worldwide in berthing facilities, and you have to step up this program every year for a while?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

INSTRUCTION BUILDING (92)

Admiral HULL. The next group consists of two repetitive-type line items for construction of an instruction building at the Marine Corps bases, Camp Lejeune, and Camp Pendleton. At these bases classes are held in general military subjects to complement combat field training of the personnel in the Fleet Marine Forces. Instructions cover

various fields such as weapons and equipment familiarization, communication and the myriad of technical skills required by the combat units. The instruction building at Camp Lejeune is needed for the force troops as a step in their consolidation in one area. They are now sharing facilities built for the 2d Marine Division which are only marginally adequate for that division. The Camp Pendleton structure is to be built for battalions assigned to the Horno area which lacks any facilities usable for the necessary instructions.

TECHNICAL TRAINING BUILDING (4)

The next group consists of four line items for construction of replacement technical training buildings at the Naval Training Centers, Great Lakes and San Diego, the Officer Candidate School, Newport, and the Fleet Training Center, Norfolk. The mission of each of these activities is to train personnel—primarily in the technical skills utilized aboard ship. The large turnover of personnel makes the training process a continuous one. The problem is compounded by the increasing complexity of our ships, weapons systems, and equipments. Because of the acute shortage in the fleet of trained technicians in electrical and electronic fields, the Navy has found it necessary to train more enlisted men in these skills at Great Lakes and San Diego. Various technical subjects are also taught to personnel assigned to the Norfolk Center, including, for example, damage control, an emergency shiphandling. In addition, space is required here for the administration of precommissioning crews and an underway training unit. At Newport the students are given indoctrinal training in various subjects they need to know as potential naval officers. Two buildings will be constructed at this activity and one at each of the other three locations to meet the requirement for training space. The existing facilities at all four activities are deteriorated and will be razed upon completion of the proposed buldings.

Senator STENNIS. This is something I noticed before. I am interested in it but you are asking for a lot at one time. I have been complaining because you didn't ask for more lighting. Were any of these four requested last year?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; none of these was asked for last year.

Senator STENNIS. Give us something on the nature of these buildings, and if there is a need, and how much de luxe treatment they have and how much austerity. None of these are living quarters, are they?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; these are school buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Does this include the furnishings and equipment that go into them?

Admiral HULL. All the built-in equipment; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is that equipment? Does it include computers?

Admiral HULL. All right, sir. At Great Lakes and San Diego the buildings are for the training of sailors, some 97 percent of whom will have just finished recruit training. These buildings are to qualify them for basic rates.

Senator STENNIS. We fairly well understand the stage of the training.

Admiral HULL. I want to explain the difference between the four. Then I will ask Admiral Corradi to describe the buildings to you.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral HULL. At Newport it is for our officer candidates; at Norfolk it is for fleet personnel who will come in as teams. The two buildings at San Diego and Great Lakes will be roughly similar. The ones at Newport and Norfolk will be slightly different. Admiral Corradi can speak to the differences.

Admiral CORRADI. The buildings, Mr. Chairman, are not particularly plush. They are school buildings, as has been stated. The equipment that goes into them involves a few laboratories and some visual aids.

In the case of the Norfolk building, there is a ship's characteristics trainer, which is a mockup that permits a ship to list and to give training in the continuous operation of equipment under those conditions. There is a limited amount of air conditioning provided, primarily for the interior rooms and for the equipments that are involved. There are desks, chairs, file cabinets, and so on to be furnished from other routine appropriations.

The amount of these is not significant. For example, in a $2 million building in Norfolk, the amount for desks, chairs, file cabinets, and shop equipment amounts to $39,000. This is primarily a question of providing well-lit, temperature-controlled classrooms, and facilities for the training devices that are installed.

Senator STENNIS. These are all replacements?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of buildings are you using now?

Admiral CORRADI. The old buildings are to be demolished at San Diego. Some temporary barracks and garages are being used to give this training. These will be demolished when the new buildings are constructed.

Senator STENNIS. When were those buildings built, World War II?

Admiral HULL. The buildings at San Diego during World War II, those in Norfolk prior to World War II, and those at Newport are temporary World War II buildings, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many do you have in your future program of this general type?

Mr. KENYON (from the Bureau of Personnel). Sir, I can't give a definitive answer on that, but there would be a number of additional buildings, some of which will be at these locations, and some at other places. You see, Mr. Chairman, we are really trying to do two things.

One, we are making space available for new equipments, as they come along, and we are replacing the World War II structures which we have been using since the early 1940's.

Senator STENNIS. All right, give us a list of your requirements for the record for the next 5 years as far as you can estimate it.

Mr. KENYON. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. With an estimate on the probable cost.

(The information referred to follows:)

The following is a list of applied instruction facilities planned for inclusion in service schools military construction programs for the next 5 years:

Location	Line item	Estimated cost
Fiscal year 1967:		
NTC, Bainbridge, Md	Machine accountant school	$95,000
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	SPS-48 radar training facility (GMS)	500,000
Do	Combat direction annex	1,393,000
EODS, Indian Head, Md	Addition to special weapons disposal building	199,000
NSC, Newport, R.I	Technical training building	2,649,000
Total		4,836,000
Fiscal year 1968: FTC, Charleston, S.C	Applied instruction building	199,000
Fiscal year 1969:		
NTC, Bainbridge, Md	Service school academic facilities	1,878,000
NAVDESSCOL, Newport, R.I	Instruction building	480,000
NPGS, Monterey, Calif	Environmental sciences laboratory	1,296,000
Total		3,654,000
Fiscal year 1970:		
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	Advanced weapons system training building	140,000
NPGS, Monterey, Calif	Compressible flow laboratory	2,227,000
Do	Applied instruction building expansion	400,000
Total		2,767,000
Fiscal year 1971:		
NSC, Treasure Island	Applied instruction building, 2d increase	3,582,000
NTC, Bainbridge, Md	Applied instruction building FT(A)	1,456,000
NPGS, Monterey, Calif	Expand applied instruction building	400,000
FAAWTC, Dam Neck, Va	Advanced weapons system training building	140,000
Do	Computer program building	450,000
PHIBSCOL, Little Creek, Va	Applied instruction building	56,000
NSC, Mare Island	do	101,000
NTC, Bainbridge, Md	do	1,456,000
NTC, San Diego, Calif	Classroom building	1,584,000
Total		9,225,000
5-year total		20,681,000

Senator STENNIS. If it is agreeable to the committee, we will move to the next item.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC REPAIR SCHOOL (2)

Admiral HULL. The next two items are classified, Mr. Chairman. We will skip them.

AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING (4)

The next group consists of four line items for construction of an aircraft systems training building for the air stations at Cecil Field, Lemoore, Beaufort, and Whidbey Island. These are specially designed facilities for training pilots and ground crews in the various systems peculiar to a particular aircraft. The service and weapons systems are displayed in panels and mockups in a manner which allows students to observe the actual functioning of the systems. They include large component sections, such as a complete cockpit, where personnel can simulate actual operation and maintenance procedures, including emergency procedures. The facilities at Cecil Field, Lemoore, and Beaufort are for training personnel in the operation and maintenance of the new light attack aircraft, the A–7A Corsair II. Whidbey Island is the west coast introduction site of the A–6A Intruder. The facilities at this station relate to this medium-attack aircraft. The line item at Cecil Field is the second

increment needed to complete the facility for which the first increment was authorized last year. At Lemoore the required space will be provided by construction of a new building and alteration of space in an existing training building. The proposed facilities at the other two locations will be new buildings.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have to have a new building for every new plane you get?

Admiral HULL. If we were taking another plane completely out of inventory, so that we no longer have to train crews on that plane, we could probably rip out the installation and put in the similar equipment for the new plane. But this is not the case. These replacements are slow, and for several years we will be flying both types of aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. And this is training buildings. Is it training for the crew? Which group are you training?

Admiral HULL. We are training maintenance crews and also the regular plane crews in the operation of these complicated devices. It is a very interesting——

Senator STENNIS. These are the boys who fly the planes?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. It is a very interesting installation. It is essentially a schoolbuilding in each case, but throughout that building somewhere you will find almost every part of the airplane reproduced, but in a broken down section so that the men can operate it, take it apart and put it together again, and check themselves out thoroughly, both on the operating procedures and the maintenance procedures. It is a time- and money-saving device, and it is also a lifesaving device.

Senator STENNIS. It seems it is very essential. I thought maybe you could do more toward consolidating these items and not have to put up a new building to train all these people.

Senator MILLER. I am wondering when you phase out the operational aircraft, what happens to the facility which you would use for training personnel such as you have described here? Isn't there any way of placing the equipment for the new aircraft that are being phased into the inventory in that other building?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. I will call on my expert, Mr. Hanabury, from the Bureau of Naval Weapons. At one stage I know we are shifting the F–8 training to Jacksonville, to make room for training in the A–7A.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Admiral HULL. Would you explain this?

Mr. HANABURY. In order to utilize existing training facility assets, sir, at Cecil Field, we are moving the F–8 trainer to Jacksonville. The result is we will have to build less at Cecil Field to fulfill the requirement for the A–7A.

Senator MILLER. You can't just move new mockup equipment, new panels, and things like this at existing facilities when that plane is being phased out of the inventory to avoid construction of a new building?

Mr. HANABURY. If we had existing assets, sir, we would do that. In some of the items in this program we are doing that. We are altering existing space in order to make better utilization of what we have, sir.

Senator MILLER. I notice you are altering it at Lemoore, but all of these others are new.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir; except in part of Cecil Field we will be utilizing an existing building.

Senator STENNIS. Your next item is a related item, "Aircraft maintenance hangars." That is altogether a different matter, isn't it? You have to have a different building.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; it is entirely different. These that we have been talking about really are school buildings.

Senator STENNIS. All right; next item.

AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR (6)

Admiral HULL. The 20th group consists of six line items for construction of aircraft maintenance hangars for the air stations at Pensacola, Oceana, Beaufort, New River, Rota, and a classified location. A hangar is the major facility of an air station for repair and maintenance of aircraft, its fuselage, and component parts. Basically, the proposed items consist of various hangar modules to provide high-ceilinged open-bay work areas and lower ceilinged shop and office space, access apron, and the necessary utilities. At Pensacola a second increment addition will be built on to the first increment, which is now under construction, to complete the rework hangar. An addition will also be built at Beaufort to each of two hangars to supply the needed open-bay hangar space. New hangars are to be constructed at the other four stations, one each at Oceana and Rota and two each at New River and the classified location.

Senator STENNIS. I never did think the Navy was extravagant in their requests, but it is hard to see this. We have been building these maintenance hangars for years and years, and now you need $14 million in hangars in 1 year. Is this because of new planes, the same reason you gave for the other item?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. The P–3A, Orion is replacing the P–2 Neptune, and the hangars which will accommodate the Neptune simply will not get the tail of the Orion inside it except by a very cumbersome jockeying process, which to a degree, endangers the plane. The tail section is just that much higher.

Senator STENNIS. Have any of these been in a bill before and rejected?

Admiral HULL. The Rota hangar was in last year, sir, and I think it was turned down because of a question on the tenure of base rights.

Senator STENNIS. What change have we had on the base rights since then?

Admiral HULL. The renewal negotiations were concluded satisfactorily last year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Satisfactory to the Navy?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You might submit a special statement on that to bring it up to date for the record.

Admiral HULL. Statement on base rights?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, put in a statement for the record on base rights, not only in Rota but in these other places too, if there have been any changes since last year.

Admiral HULL. Right, right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Then we will have a ready reference to look at. (The information referred to follows:)

The Navy's military construction program includes projects at the following locations:

Azores: NSGA, Terceira Island.
Cuba: NS, Guantanamo Bay.
Eritrea: NCS, Asmara.
Germany: NSGA, Bremerhaven.
Iceland:
  NCS, Keflavik.
  NS, Keflavik.
Northern Ireland: NCS, Londonderry.
Italy: NCU, Naples.
Japan:
  MCAS, Iwakuni.
  NAS, Atsugi.
  NCS, Totsuka.
  NCS, Yasami.
  NCS, Yokuska.
  NSGA, Kami Seya.
Newfoundland: NCU, Argentia.
Panama:
  NCS, Balboa, C.Z.
  NRS, Summit, C.Z.
Philippines:
  NAS, Cubi Point.
  NCS, San Miguel.
Republic of China: HSA, Taipei.
Spain:
  NCS, Guardamar.
  NCS, Moron.
  NS, Rota.
Turkey: NSGA, Karamursel.

The base rights agreement with Portugal regarding use of facilities in the Azores expired December 1962 and has not been renewed. Use of facilities on Terceira Island continues on a "de facto" basis pending formulation of a new agreement.

No base tenure problems are associated with the other countries listed above.

GROUND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOP (2)

Admiral HULL. The next group includes two line items for a ground equipment maintenance shop at the Naval Station, Adak, and the NAS, Miramar. A large number and variety of special equipments are necessary to start the engines and to maintain, tow, and fuel the aircraft.

At Adak, for instance we have nearly 200, and at Miramar over 1,000 pieces of equipment for these purposes. For the most efficient and effective use of this equipment, it must be maintained in good working order. To do this we need properly designed covered space for the storage and maintenance of the ground equipment. Makeshift space in a hangar is now being utilized at Adak with some of the equipment kept outdoors. The situation at Miramar is similar. An old building, formerly a small hangar has been pressed into use to serve the purpose.

DRYDOCK MODERNIZATION (2)

The 22d group consists of two line items for modernization of a drydock at each of two naval shipyards, Charleston and Norfolk. Ships of the fleet must be drydocked periodically for general overhaul and, on occasion, for emergency repairs. Some of our drydocks are

relatively old and have not been designed nor modified to dock efficiently the long, deep-draft nuclear and POLARIS submarines and the modern destroyer types with large sonar domes in their hulls. To place a destroyer in such a drydock, for example, we must resort to high keel and bilge blocking, a costly, time-consuming and dangerous expedient which also presents difficulties for working and moving equipment on the drydock floor. These must be improved to accommodate our destroyers and destroyer escorts equipped with the latest hull-mounted sonar, and our nuclear submarines.

At Charleston, drydock No. 2 will be lengthened 87 feet at the inboard end. The dock floor will be lowered 12 feet, and the outermost 100 feet will be lowered 19 feet. Additional electrical and fresh and salt water utilities will be provided. The Norfolk drydock requires less extensive work. The proposed item will provide for the construction of a sonar pit, modification of a caisson, and a 3-foot-high coping around the dock to prevent flooding during extreme high tides and to permit superflooding.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you had modern docks at each of these places.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is that model you have? Bring it up here.

Admiral HULL. That is a model of the destroyer type ship carrying the new sonar which as you see, increases the draft considerably, and the sonar pit we speak of is designed to receive that installation.

Senator STENNIS. Is that largely the reason for this expenditure of $5.8 million?

Admiral HULL. That plus the draft of the ships plus the draft of the nuclear submarines. In the old days destroyers and submarines drew around 17 to 18 feet. Now they are down to 28 feet.

Senator STENNIS. It makes a lot of difference; how many drydocks do you have down at Charleston?

Admiral HULL. May I call on Captain Ginn from the Bureau of Ships?

Senator STENNIS. Approximately how many docks?

Captain GINN. We have five drydocks. Two of them, sir, are building docks left over from World War II that cannot be used as drydocks, and there are also two floating drydocks.

Senator STENNIS. How many do you have at Norfolk?

Captain GINN. Norfolk has seven, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is a lot of money. As I understand it, you justify it on the ground that a change is needed in the form and the required depth because of these new ships?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is that right?

Admiral HULL. The draft and the length of the new ships.

Senator STENNIS. What do you call the model ship that you have?

Admiral HULL. That is a model of the hull of a destroyer escort. Both the destroyers and destroyer escorts which receive this new sonar will have that unusual hull-mounted sonar dome.

Senator STENNIS. All right; do you want to add something, Captain?

Captain GINN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

MOTOR REPAIR FACILITIES (2)

Admiral HULL. The next group consists of two items. Motor repair facilities for the naval shipyards at Boston and San Francisco. The increased automation aboard the newer and more complex ships in the fleet has increased the number of electric motors used aboard ship. This, in turn, has increased the requirement ashore for repair of these motors. To meet the growing workload, the yards at Boston and San Francisco improvised expansion of their motor repair facilities as the needs arose over the past few years. As a result the present facilities are inefficient, lacking in adequate utilities and arrangement and in control and production-line procedures. The proposed items will rectify these deficiencies by altering the existing space, providing needed equipment, such as hoists, conveyor system, and spray booth, and modifying the utility systems to achieve an efficient, consolidated product line facility at each of the two yards.

PUMP AND VALVE SHOP (6)

The next group is made up of six line items to provide maintenance and repair facilities in a pump and valve shop for the Naval Shipyards at Boston, Bremerton, Charleston, Long Beach, Norfolk, and San Francisco. At the Boston and Bremerton Yards the facilities will be in the machine shop. During periods when ships are in port, particularly during their scheduled overhaul periods, numerous pumps and valves on the ships require repair and overhaul. Over the past decade as our ships became larger and more complex with the modernization of the fleet, the number of pumps and valves on the ships increased. From time to time it became necessary to improvise expanded facilities to meet the larger workload. As a result, existing pump and valve shop facilities are in scattered areas of the yard and require excessive material handling, man-hours, and costs for accomplishing the work. The proposed line items involve similar types of work at each of the yards. In general, they include alteration or addition of partitions, foundations for equipment, fixed equipment, such as conveyors and monorail systems, and improved utilities to provide consolidated, modern shops with product-type layout properly tooled for controlled production line workflow.

Senator STENNIS. What is a pump and valve shop?

Admiral HULL. This is a consolidation of facilities for repairing pumps and valves which have been spread over a period of years throughout various machine shops in the various yards. This will bring them together, allow us to institute production line methods and, we hope, save money.

Senator STENNIS. This is not consolidating shops from different shipyards, but consolidating various shops within shipyards?

Admiral HULL. At each shipyard, yes, sir. This is a standard item of repair work for almost any ship in the Navy.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item, item 25.

MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION FACILITIES (2)

Admiral HULL. The 25th group of repetitive type items consists of two items for provision of mechanical instrument calibration facilities at the Naval Shipyards, Long Beach and Pearl Harbor. We are under-

taking a program for maintaining at our yards adequate calibration capabilities for standards of measurement. This is necessary to insure that the periodic calibration of each mechanical test and inspection instrument is consistently uniform and coordinated throughout naval activities and conforms to national standards. To meet this need at Long Beach a new building will be constructed with environmentally controlled space and adequate electric power outlets for testing equipment and lighting for precision work. Proper space for the facility will be provided at Pearl Harbor by alterations in the mezzanine in the electronic shop building.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to add anything to that?

Admiral HULL. I don't think so, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Next, pipe shop.

PIPE SHOP (3)

Admiral HULL. The next group is composed of three line items for construction of facilities for a pipe shop for each of the Naval Shipyards at Bremerton, Mare Island, and Pearl Harbor. Workloads have increased and work patterns have changed radically since the advent of deep-diving nuclear submarines. Increased pressures of the submarine systems require application of new pipe-joining techniques and more stringent quality control specifications. The existing facilities are generally dispersed and outmoded. The proposed line items will provide for consolidation of facilities and setting up a product line layout through the alteration of existing facilities by relocating and adding partitions, constructing equipment foundations, installing weight-handling equipment and improving utilities. The alterations will affect one building at Bremerton; one main and four smaller, connected buildings at Mare Island; and three buildings at Pearl Harbor.

Senator STENNIS. How many yards in all?

Admiral HULL. There are three of them, Bremerton, Mare Island, and Pearl Harbor.

Senator STENNIS. That is a great deal of money, $1 million, which is not adding a thing to your capacity. You are not adding anything to your inventory. You are just consolidating it for convenience and what else?

Admiral HULL. To save money, sir. Mr. Chairman, these items have been approved in the Department of Defense primarily because they are self-amortizing in a period of 3 to 4 years.

Senator STENNIS. Is that right?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a figure on that?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You will save $1 million in 3 years?

Admiral HULL. I think even more than that. Captain Ginn, do you want to expand on that?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir. The majority of our consolidations, Mr. Chairman, in the submarine yards were for the purpose of the "subsafe" program.

We have had to draw into a more central location the control over our piping where we had been working it in the field offices and field shops.

Senator STENNIS. I know that is all interesting, but the question is how much are you going to save. If you don't have the estimate here, you can supply it for the record and call it to our special attention.

Admiral HULL. I have them here, sir, but I would prefer to submit it for the record if I may. I think I could save you time.

Senator STENNIS. We have it on our minds now. You think it will be $1 million in 3 to 4 years? I don't expect you to guarantee that personally.

Captain GINN. Thank you, sir. The pipe shop in the Puget Sound yard is $175,000 of this total. It will amortize in 2.3 years, and the majority of the amortization will come from reduced rework and material handling.

Senator STENNIS. You can furnish a special statement for the record.

Captain GINN. Will do, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

BUSHIPS MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1966

List of self-amortizing line items

[In thousands of dollars]

	Estimated construction costs	Estimated annual savings
Boston Naval Shipyard:		
Motor repair facility	101	78
Machine shop	220	560
Compressed air dryers	64	24
Bremerton Naval Shipyard:		
Machine shop	309	162
Pipe shop	175	78
Hydraulic and air facility	40	15
Charleston Naval Shipyard:		
Pump and valve facility	225	308
Abrasive blasting facility	400	153
Long Beach Naval Shipyard:		
Weapons shop	1,950	689
Pump and valve facility	180	181
Mare Island Naval Shipyard: Pipe shop, 1st increment	545	156
Norfolk Naval Shipyard: Pump and valve facility	372	303
Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard:		
Wharf, 3d increment	2,325	575
Pipe shop	371	275
X-ray laboratory	76	19
Electronic shop	766	325
Philadelphia Naval Shipyard: Steel storage site	830	349
San Francisco Naval Shipyard:		
Pump and valve facility	450	507
Motor repair facility	233	182

Senator STENNIS. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, in your consolidation I presume that some vacant spaces will be created. What happens to all the vacant spaces? If a pump and valve shop is removed from one of these buildings, there will be a vacancy there.

Admiral HULL. In general these facilities have grown into little corners of existing shops, and it will simply return this space to the shop for the use of the primary purpose for which the shop was originally intended. But let me ask Captain Ginn to expand on this.

Captain GINN. In the Mare Island consolidation, sir, we are using 17 small buildings ranging from quonset huts to temporary World War II type buildings. In some instances the consolidation will allow us to demolish some temporary high maintenance cost buildings.

In other shipyards, when we put in these consolidated facilities, it will allow us then to move work that is being currently done someplace else into the space that is vacated.

Senator STENNIS. If there is nothing further, we will proceed with the next item.

COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP (4)

Admiral HULL. There are four line items in the next group of repetitive type items. These are for construction of a combat vehicle maintenance shop at the Marine Corps bases, Camp Lejeune, Camp Pendleton, and Camp Butler in Okinawa, two of the shops being for Camp Pendleton, one in the Horno, and one in the San Mateo areas. The Fleet Marine Forces at these camps undergo operational training throughout the year, utilizing in the exercises the equipment required in actual combat. These training exercises are conducted to maintain the Marines in combat readiness for prompt mount out whenever the need arises. The Marines' combat equipment, such as self-propelled howitzers, trucks, trailers, bulldozers, et cetera, must be in readiness for the same reason. Since it is used frequently in the training exercises, the equipment requires constant maintenance and periodic overhaul. The proposed line items will provide the shops specially designed for this purpose. No such permanent facilities are available at any of these camps.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Miller has a question.

Senator MILLER. How are you getting this done now?

Colonel LOW. I did not hear the question, sir.

Senator MILLER. I am wondering how you are performing combat vehicle maintenance now?

Colonel LOW. At Camp Pendleton right now the shops to be built at Horno are to support the 1st Reconnaissance Battalion which is now located in the Del Mar area. Maintenance is being performed in World War II wooden structures. The other maintenance building in Horno is to support the 1st Motor Transport Battalion. Its maintenance right now is being performed in quonset huts which were constructed early during World War II.

At the shop for San Mateo is to support the 1st Engineer Battalion. The 1st Engineer Battalion's combat vehicular maintenance is now being performed in old quonset huts in the Talega area which will be demolished; and on Okinawa the combat vehicle maintenance shop is to support the 3d Marine Regiment. The maintenance right now is being performed in crowded conditions in the buildings that are now being used by the 3d Motor Transport Battalion plus an abandoned contractor's shack.

Senator MILLER. Are you getting the job done all right?

Colonel LOW. Yes, sir. However, it requires additional time because of the deteriorated condition of the building and the weather effects on Okinawa.

Senator MILLER. The question that comes to my mind is whether or not there is any plus factor in operating in facilities which are not topnotch but which might be more like those found in the field operations.

Colonel LOW. Well, sir, while the units are in garrison, these items of combat equipment are being continuously used. And we use the

shops which are of a more permanent basis for the maintenance of equipment and train personnel under these conditions. If we are in the field, of course, we would be subjected to temporary facilities generally under tent and the like.

Senator MILLER. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP

Admiral HULL. There are three line items in the next group of repetitive items. These are for construction of a vehicle maintenance shop at the Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa, and the Naval Security Group Activity, Winter Harbor. The Winter Harbor item is classified. In the routine operation and maintenance of Naval and Marine Corps installations, the use of many automotive vehicles, trucks and construction equipment is required. Since the numbers of these items are relatively few in comparison to the many needs, each item is given fairly heavy usage. Each vehicle and equipment is given routine service and, when necessary, emergency repairs. Space and equipment must be provided for work on the chassis, motor, battery and electrical system, brakes, tires, and lubrication. The proposed shops will be designed to provide the complete servicing of the units. At Pearl Harbor the proposed facility will consist of one new building and the conversion of space in several existing buildings to meet the large workload of the Pearl Harbor complex. This facility will be centrally located in the shipyard area and will replace the former shop which was located on the Damon tract adjacent to the expanded Honolulu International Airport. A single shop building will be constructed at Futema to replace the temporary Butler Building now used.

Senator STENNIS. All right, next item.

SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP (3)

Admiral HULL. The program includes a group of three line items for construction of a survival equipment shop for the air stations at Adak, Whidbey Island, and El Toro. Every naval and Marine Corps aircraft carries such equipment as parachutes, lifejackets, rubber boats, et cetera, for the survival of personnel who may have to eject from or otherwise leave the aircraft in emergency situations. These items of equipment must be properly maintained, repaired, inspected, and stored to insure that they are in good working order for any occasion when they may have to be used. A shop for this purpose consists basically of a tower for parachute drying loft and the related workshop and storage space, all with environmental control. The station at Adak has been utilizing the facilities at Kodiak, 1,100 miles distant. This is no longer feasible in view of the current mission and expanded aircraft load at Adak. No adequate facilities are available at Whidbey Island. Pending the availability of the proposed line item, makeshift spaces in various buildings are being used to meet the essential needs. The proposed El Toro shop is required for a Marine aircraft group which now utilizes, on a "when available basis," the shop of another group located in a remote area of the station, 3 miles distant. This is to take care of such equipment as lifejackets, parachutes, rub-

ber boats, and so on, for the survival of people who may have to leave the airplane.

Senator STENNIS. Do these three places serve the whole Navy?

Admiral HULL. No, sir. At each air station they have this installation. One of these, at Adak, we have never had such a facility. The work has been done at Kodiak, quite a distance away, and has been flown in. Now that we have increased our deployment to Adak from three plants to nine, we feel that it is a necessity to have this shop there.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know a thing in the world about parachutes, but it seems to me you could well have a lot of this done at one central place and flown to the place of probable need. I am very depressed with the loss of General Hester over in Europe. He was an Air Force general and merely practiced jumping there, because he had some paratroopers under his command as I understand it. He was a young man and among the best, I understand.

During the last of his five jumps, as I heard the story, both parachutes failed, the big one and the little one. He didn't break a bone in his body, but it almost totally destroyed his brain. He never did regain consciousness.

This was the failure of the parachutes to open properly. It seems to me that the most expert of all experts should deal with these parachutes and then distribute them. There must be something wrong with this system. What is your answer to that?

Admiral HULL. May I call on Mr. Hanabury to answer that?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, I think the problem is more one of time when these chutes must be repacked. For instance, even at Adak, which is a relatively small activity, we have 300 parachutes that have to be repacked every 60 days, and that would be an insurmountable problem if we had to ship them say, all the way back to the States to a central point. And there are other pieces of equipment, like oxygen regulators, liferafts, life preservers, portable fire extinguishers for aircraft, and so on. All these are taken care of in the shops. The supply problem, the logistics problem would be terrific if all these had to be shipped back to a central location, sir.

Senator INOUYE. That is your controlling factor on distribution?

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. All right, if there are no other comments, we will move to the next item.

PUBLIC WORKS SHOP (2)

Admiral HULL. The 30th group of repetitive line items includes two public works shop items at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, and the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema. For the proper maintenance and operation of the buildings, utilities and grounds of an installation, the station public works department needs work and storage spaces for the various trades, such as carpentry, machine shop, plumbing shop, sheet metal shop, electric shop, painting, et cetera. At Port Hueneme 10 separate, deteriorated buildings are used for these functions. The proposed line item will provide a single new building where the various shops will be consolidated for an efficient operation. Three of the existing buildings will be continued in use for storage purposes and the remaining seven buildings will be razed. At Futema the public works department is occupying

facilities which must be vacated for use by the recently assigned Marine Air Support Squadron 2. The new shop building is to be constructed in an area of the facility which will be near the center of its workload.

Senator INOUYE. All right, those are small. The next item, five warehouses.

WAREHOUSES (5)

Admiral HULL. The next group consists of five line items for construction of warehouses. These will be at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, where five small structures will be provided for the Force Troop Complex; at the Naval Communication Stations, Adak, and Wahiawa, Honolulu, and the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, where a single warehouse will be built at each location, and at Futema where a general warehouse and a flammables storehouse will be constructed. Adequate covered space is necessary for the storage of materials and equipment for protection against damage by the elements and from loss by pilferage. These materials and equipment are required for the routine operation of the activities. Except at Camp Lejeune, the proposed items will include minimum office space and areas which will have environmental control for the clean, dry storage of items such as electronic equipment. The Force Troops at Camp Lejeune have been utilizing storage space wherever it could be made available in facilities assigned to other units at the camp. The proposed items will be in a consolidated area for these troops, permitting the elimination of the present stopgap measures. A similar situation exists at Wahiawa where even passageways in buildings have been used for storage. At the other three locations existing facilities are not only inadequate in size, but are in deteriorated condition, providing little better than open storage. The new facilities will correct these deficiencies.

Senator STENNIS. Three of these existing locations are little more than outside storage, open storage?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, let's take up those hospitals and dispensaries.

HOSPITALS (2)

Admiral HULL. There are two line items in the program for construction of hospitals. One, at the naval hospital, Newport, will replace a deteriorated portion of the existing facilities to provide new wards with a 200-bed capacity. The other is at a classified location for construction of a new hospital complex having a 100-bed capacity and a 200-bed chassis. At Newport the hospital facilities are crowded and essential functions are carried out in various buildings spread over a three-block area. Upon completion of the proposed facilities the Navy will have a modern 356-bed hospital here. We shall then be able to demolish 15 of the old buildings and eliminate the present practices of using pickup trucks for food delivery service, delivery of stores, drugs, and linens; and use of ambulances for transporting patients between ward buildings and the main hospital building.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Admiral Riggs, we are very glad to have you. You can present this in your own way. We all consider these to be important items.

Admiral RIGGS. We have three clinical facilities as three different line items and we have nine personnel support facilities in the form of barracks. The three clinical facilities, the first is at Newport, R.I., which is a 200-bed new construction replacement item, including an outpatient clinic. This will permit us to get out of these old World War II buildings and raze 15 temporary type buildings.

Senator STENNIS. What is the amount involved in this? This statement doesn't show it.

Admiral RIGGS. $4,736,000. That includes the barracks.

Senator STENNIS. What is the principal mission at Newport?

Admiral RIGGS. The principal mission at Newport is to provide hospitalization for all authorized personnel.

Senator STENNIS. I mean the mission of the Navy there. You do a lot of training there, do you not?

Admiral RIGGS. We have the schools there, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What else?

Admiral HULL. Newport is also the northern base for our destroyers. We have there the Headquarters of the Commander Cruiser-Destroyer Force Atlantic Fleet. We have the destroyer school. We also have the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, and the Naval War College.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Admiral, proceed.

Admiral RIGGS. The second clinical facility is an outpatient department in Pearl Harbor. At the present time the work is being done in 12 different locations, under 8 different commands. We propose to consolidate the medical and the dental clinics into one service building under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Senator STENNIS. That is for the purpose of administration, you mean?

Admiral RIGGS. The administration of it, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought you had that already.

Admiral RIGGS. The present dispensaries are spread out within a radius of about a mile and a half, and there are eight different commands involved in these individual dispensaries and dental clinics, and we propose to consolidate them into one.

This will provide for approximately 170,000 outpatient visits in the consolidated dispensary. We will, by consolidation, be able to provide a much broader base of medical experts than we now have existing in the individual places.

Senator STENNIS. How much is this item?

Admiral RIGGS. $2.8 million.

Senator STENNIS. $2.8 million. Are you going to take care of any more patients than you take care of now?

Admiral RIGGS. Our experience of the past has been about a 10-percent increase in outpatient workload each year. With the present strength of the POLARIS groups going into Pearl Harbor, we will anticipate more people to take care of.

Senator STENNIS. Just what is an outpatient in Navy terms? Who comes within the term "outpatient"?

Admiral RIGGS. It will be similar to going to a civilian doctor's office for a diagnosis and treatment. It involves those people whom you would not have to admit to a hospital and use a bed. In other words, the majority of our patients now we can usually handle on an outpatient basis.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Admiral RIGGS. I might add, also, Senator, that Tripler is running at about 950 outpatients a day, and they are surfeited with patients. They need our support. They need our help.

Senator STENNIS. Which one is that?

Admiral RIGGS. Tripler Army Hospital. Tripler Army Hospital provides all inpatient care for us. They try to handle all outpatient care, but that place was constructed at a time when outpatient clinics were not designed in our military hospitals. It was designed for approximately 250 patients a day, but they have been handling anywhere from 950 to 1,000 a day, to my personal knowledge, since 1960. We have been handling 170,000 with the spreadout condition now, but we haven't been giving the best service that we know we are capable of giving if we can provide a broad base of specialists to take care of our patients better as outpatients.

Senator STENNIS. We all want you to have, of course, all you actually need. Is there anything else you wish to add?

Admiral RIGGS. Our third clinical facility is an outpatient clinic at San Diego. San Diego was constructed in 1922, and at that time we did not design outpatient clinics for the outpatients. As the years have gone by, the outpatient workload has definitely increased, and as a result of that, they have made various makeshifts from the present buildings to provide outpatient clinics. They now have 39 clinics in 13 different locations.

We propose to consolidate these into one small area, and provide a far better service for the patient. This also will provide a decreased waiting time, and I am sure that you have heard complaints about the wating time being 3 to 4 or 5 hours.

We are sure that we can cut this time in half by having a proper facility, and certainly a consolidation of the facility.

Here is an example of an increased workload. In fiscal year 1963 we handled 532,000 a year. In fiscal 1964 this had increased to 536,000 patients a year.

Senator STENNIS. Which hospital is that?

Admiral RIGGS. San Diego, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Outpatient?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir, at San Diego.

Senator STENNIS. 536,000 in 1964?

Admiral RIGGS. 536,000 for fiscal year 1964, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask you a question. If a lady comes in and she wants her throat looked at, perhaps sprayed, and she has her little boy with her, who hurt his toe yesterday, and she wants the toe looked at, they would be counted as two outpatients, wouldn't they?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir. There are two different disease conditions. In other words, a general practitioner, for instance, would perhaps take 20 minutes for each patient or 40 minutes for both of them, so you couldn't very well count as one person or one visit. Does that answer your question, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes. But I say that is the only way I see how you can run up such an enormous number of patients.

Admiral RIGGS. I might add that this does not include the immunizations, for instance. Immunizations will run up into the hundreds of thousands also, and this applies to any outpatient clinic that we have.

We do not count those as an outpatient visit. Both Pearl Harbor and San Diego have tremendous numbers of immunization procedures, but they are not shown in the figures I gave you.

Senator STENNIS. Is that done by your regular medical men or is that done by those in training?

Admiral RIGGS. Immunizations are done by a technician in the presence of a physician.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We are very much interested in this, and we will give it our special attention. We may ask you to supply some additional information. You might take up these dispensaries now. You are going to justify those too, arent't you?

Admiral RIGGS. I can.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if you are not prepared and someone else is——

Admiral RIGGS. This normally comes under another sponsor, Senator. I can go ahead with this, if you wish.

Senator STENNIS. No. I think whoever is prepared specially should do it.

Admiral HULL. I will continue with my prepared testimony with your permission.

DISPENSARY (5)

The next group of repetitive type line items consists of five items for construction of a dispensary at the Naval Station, Key West, the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, the Ammunition Depot, Charleston, the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, and the Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor. These facilities are required primarily for the medical and dental treatment of uniformed personnel and their dependents with minor ailments and injuries; for their physical examination; and for examination and emergency treatment of civil service personnel. The dispensaries generally have a small number of beds for holding patients overnight, for short-term illness, or for holding patients with long-term illnesses or serious injury until arrangements can be made to move them to a hospital.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen of the committee, I will have to be excused for the remainder of the morning. I will try to be here this afternoon. Senator Inouye, you will take the chair. I am especially interested in the presentations on these repetitive items, and I will certainly give them my special attention. Thank you very much, Senator. Would you just proceed in your own way, and when you finish the repetitive items you might start the line items.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. I had just covered what we call the holding beds. The facilities also usually include a small number of dental operating rooms where patients receive oral examination and treatment. The proposed items will provide facilities to include the following numbers of holding beds and DOR's: 2 and 10 at Key West; 5 and 9 at New River; 2 and 1 at Charleston; 2 and none at Camp Lejeune; and 10 and 40 at Pearl Harbor. The items at Key West, Charleston, and Pearl Harbor will replace existing deteriorated facilities; at New River the item will provide for alteration and addition to the present small facility; and at Camp Lejeune, the item will provide a new dispensary for the force troop complex.

I should point that Dr. Riggs did give you information on the dispensary at Pearl Harbor.

Senator MILLER. I just wanted to ask about the DOR's. How much on an average do you estimate their cost in this area?

Admiral HULL. Admiral Riggs, can you answer that, or Admiral Corradi?

Admiral RIGGS. It runs at about $3,500.

Admiral CORRADI. I can give you the square-foot cost. It runs around $30 a square foot.

Senator MILLER. I was wondering how much each is going to cost here. You have 10 beds. I am wondering how you could break this $2,800,000 figure down for us.

Admiral RIGGS. This is the Pearl Harbor facility. I can state that the additional equipment that we now are placing in the dental operating rooms run to approximately $4,000. This includes the new type of chair, the dental cabinets, and the special lighting system.

Admiral CORRADI. We would have to furnish that. I don't have the breakdown of the cost of each operating room separate from the other clinical spaces, Senator.

Senator MILLER. You have given us a breakout of the total costs, that is of all of the DOR's shown on page 19–A. But what I am wondering about is how does that compare with what it costs for a normal dental office. It looks like a lot of money. I would like to have the breakdown on that.

Admiral RIGGS. Each dental office runs at about 140 square feet. It will bring it up to about $3,700 or $3,800 for each dental operatory. In this there is a lot of additional piping, both vacuum lines, special pressure lines, and electrical equipment that go into each dental unit which does increase the cost per square foot.

Admiral CORRADI. I can make an approximation now, about $18,000 per dental operating suite.

Senator MILLER. How much?

Admiral CORRADI. $18,000 per dental operating suite, complete with utilities, all of the built-in equipment and the other support labs and halls in the dental clinic.

Senator MILLER. And then how much for the equipment for each?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't have the cost.

Admiral HULL. We had better do that for the record.

Senator MILLER. Yes, supply it for the record and give us a breakout on how you break that $2,800,000 down according to each DOR for the office and the utilities, and for the equipment for each DOR, and for the beds.

Admiral CORRADI. I would like to comment generally that in comparing a cost of a dental operating suite built in this dispensary with one which a practicing civilian dental surgeon would use in town, we have to make allowance for the provision of the basic structure with its utilities and services. A dentist could rent space in an office building, for example, and his investment in equipping a dental suite would be far less than this, which involves the furnishing of all the utilities.

Senator MILLER. You will have central utilities?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, but dental suites do require extra utilities in the form of compressed air, special air conditioning and so forth, electric power, and some hydraulic equipment.

Senator MILLER. You are going to have 40 of these in 1 building, are you?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; at Pearl Harbor.

Senator MILLER. Then you would have almost your own office building right there, so you will have your central utilities to a large degree. If you will furnish that for the record.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Naval dispensary and dental clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

(*a*) Clinic and outpatients area	$1,730,400
(*b*) 10 holding beds, at $9,282 each	92,800
(*c*) 40 DOR's, at $7,533 each [1]	301,300
(*d*) Dental clinic labs and ancillary areas	418,500
(*e*) Supporting costs outside the 5-foot line of the building	257,000
Total	[2] 2,800,000

[1] Does not include $3,997.75 of Bumed funded collateral equipment in each DOR. The $7,533 (item c above) does include necessary utilities.
[2] The area cost factor for Pearl Harbor is 1.3.

Senator INOUYE. If there are no further questions shall we proceed to group 34, please?

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (12)

Admiral HULL. The next group consists of 12 line items for construction of administration buildings at nine naval and Marine Corps activities, the Naval Station, Adak, the air stations at Cecil Field, Fallon, Miramar, and Naha, the Marine Corps bases at Camp Lejeune, Pendleton, and Butler, and the Headquarters Support Activity, Taipei. Four of the items will be at Camp Pendleton, one each in the division and Horno areas and two in the San Mateo area, one for the battalion and one for the regimental headquarters. At Naha an addition will be built which will permit demolition of substandard Quonset huts now being used to augment the present small building. At the other locations existing facilities are either deteriorated structures scheduled for demolition or makeshift, interim-use structures which will be restored to their original purpose upon completion of the planned construction.

DISBURSING OFFICE AND BANK (2)

The 35th group of repetitive items includes two items for construction of a disbursing office and bank at Camp Courtney and Camp Schwab of the main Marine Corps base on Okinawa, Camp Butler. These facilities serve two purposes related to the single subject of money. The disbursing office manages the accounts of personnel assigned to the camp, and makes payments to them of their military earnings. The bank serves in the capacity of a commercial bank including monetary transactions involving the stateside families of these oversea personnel. The Camp Courtney facility is responsible for disbursing actions of the 3d Marine Division, Camp Courtney itself, the adjacent Camp McTureous, and for the civilian payroll of Camp Butler. During 1963 its disbursements exceeded $35 million. The nearest commercial banking facilities are 8 miles distant. Camp Schwab is 18 miles from Camp Courtney. The item for this camp is required to provide facilities for servicing the units assigned to Camp Schwab.

Senator INOUYE. Will this bank be administered by the naval office or by commercial companies?

Admiral HULL. I will ask Colonel Low to talk to that.

Colonel LOW. The bank will be commercial, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is the commercial bank contributing anything to the construction?

Colonel LOW. No, sir; not to the original construction, sir. They will reimburse us for the maintenance, operation, utilities, and so forth.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed to group 36, please.

BARRACKS WITH MESS (3)

Admiral HULL. The next group consists of three line items for construction of barracks with mess at the Waikele branch of the NAD, Oahu, at the Del Mar area of Camp Pendleton, and at Stockton the headquarters of the NSC, San Francisco. These facilities are required for the adequate berthing and feeding of the bachelor enlisted men assigned to these activities. The existing facilities at the Oahu and Camp Pendleton activities are wornout World War II temporary structures. The new Oahu barracks will house the 120 enlisted marines of the security forces and 46 Navy enlisted men of the station forces. The Camp Pendleton barracks will house 140 senior noncommissioned officers. Stockton has a requirement for berthing 160 men but has adequate space for only 70 men. The proposed line item will provide for construction of a new 66-man barracks and of an extension of the existing small messhall to accommodate 160 men.

Mr. Chairman, if I may at this point, I would like to emphasize as I did in my statement which I submitted for the record, the importance of providing improved facilities for our officers and men throughout the Navy. You will find this subject stressed throughout the program, and the next several items, which are the most repetitive items we have, all center on personnel support improvements, barracks, BOQ's, messes, and so on.

Senator INOUYE. I presume that these buildings are of a permanent nature. What is the estimated life of these buildings?

Admiral HULL. May I ask Admiral Corradi to answer that?

Admiral CORRADI. We generally design the alteration to extend the estimated life of the building for 15 years minimum, so depending upon the structural adequacy of the building, 15 to an almost indefinite life, provided they are adequately maintained.

Senator INOUYE. Are these barracks air conditioned?

Admiral CORRADI. A very few. We have been able to provide barracks air conditioning only in certain areas such as Charleston, S.C., Key West, Pensacola, and similar southern climates.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed.

BARRACKS (35)

Admiral HULL. The 37th group of repetitive line items in our program consists of 35 items for construction of barracks at the installations shown on the list furnished to the committee staff. These facilities will provide adequate berthing for many of our enlisted men at various Naval and Marine Corps shore activities inside and outside the United States. In their opening statements, the Navy's principal

witnesses testified to the urgent need for improving the living conditions of our uniformed personnel at many of our shore installations. Many of the quarters for our bachelor officers and enlisted men and women were erected hastily during World War II of low quality materials and construction to last for approximately 5 years. Too many of them are still in use and provide living conditions approaching slums which dampen the incentives of the occupants to make the Navy and Marine Corps their careers. A major portion of our program this year is devoted to provision of personnel support facilities. The proposed barracks will provide decent, adequate living spaces in 66 buildings for 19,309 enlisted men to sleep, study, and relax during off-duty hours. Nineteen of the thirty-five items are for new barracks to replace deteriorated structures. At seven locations where new barracks are to be built, the old barracks will be kept temporarily, because of the shortage of berthing spaces, until they can be replaced through subsequent programing. The remaining nine items to provide new barracks will alleviate berthing deficiencies at installations where the existing barracks are adequate in most respects except quantity.

I might go on, sir, with the next item, which is closely related. You see, Admiral Corradi's group has made extensive surveys, and where they have found that our barracks are fundamentally sound, instead of building new ones we will rehabilitate, because we can do this for approximately half the cost per man.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

REHABILITATION OF BARRACKS (11)

Admiral HULL. The next group includes 11 line items for rehabilitation of barracks at the activities shown on the list, 10 inside the United States and 1 overseas. This is a companion group to the previous category. When the construction of the existing old barracks is sound, they can be rehabilitated to provide adequate spaces for our enlisted men and at almost half the cost of new construction. They are substandard because they are crowded, bathing and toilet facilities are unsanitary, lighting is poor, wood floors are worn, and splintery, doors and windows are loose, and sleeping areas are large, open-bay dormitories which are noisy, and allow no individual privacy. These structurally sound buildings can be rehabilitated economically to provide a minimum of 15 years more usefulness.

By means of the proposed line items we propose to modernize 103 barracks to provide adequate quarters for 18,826 enlisted men. In general the rehabilitation will include replacement of all plumbing, improved lighting, asphalt tile floor covering, enclosed stairwells, firewalls and doors, ceramic tile in shower and toilet rooms, partitions in dormitories to provide cubicles for from 4 to 6 men in each, and air conditioning of the barracks which are located in hot, humid climate.

Senator INOUYE. I presume these requests will not meet all your requirements?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; I am afraid not. This will be a 5-year program.

Senator INOUYE. What will be the cost for the next 5 years?

Admiral HULL. It will be another $200–$300 million, I believe. May I provide that for the record to be more certain of accuracy?

Senator INOUYE. Please.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Navy plans to spend approximately $236 million during the next 5 years on the construction or rehabilitation of barracks.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed to the next group, please.

ENLISTED WOMEN'S BARRACKS (7)

Admiral HULL. There are seven line items in the Navy's program for construction of enlisted women's barracks at the naval stations, Long Beach and Newport, the Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, in the division area, the training center and hospital corps school, Great Lakes, and the naval hospitals, Oakland and St. Albans. These will provide 8 new barracks buildings designed for occupancy by 1,128 enlisted women of the Navy and Marine Corps. The new barracks will replace deteriorated, temporary structures which were designed intially for occupancy by men during World War II.

Senator INOUYE. Am I correct in assuming that these buildings are necessary for the recruitment program?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; none of these would be involved in our recruitment programs. These are for the WAVES who are on duty at these specific locations.

Senator BREWSTER. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question here?

Mr. INOUYE. Please, Senator Brewster.

Senator BREWSTER. Last year we authorized and funded new barracks for the WAVES at Bainbridge, Md.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator BREWSTER. This is a recruit depot as you know. It is my understanding that none of these funds have actually been expended, that the barracks we then felt were necessary are not even under construction. Can you give the committee a report on the status of that?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; Admiral Corradi can do that.

Admiral CORRADI. We have had difficulty in placing adequate modern barracks under contract at Bainbridge within the $1,850 per woman allowed. We did take bids. The bids were all in excess of the amount that was allowed and were actually in excess of the 5-percent escalation which is permitted under the authorization act.

Consequently we are cutting back the building and are readvertising for new bids.

Senator BREWSTER. The Navy definitely plans to proceed with the permanent WAVE barracks at Bainbridge?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; we have the contract plans and specifications under revision right now and will take bids within the next 30–60 days.

Senator BREWSTER. And the funds heretofore authorized for this have not been transferred?

Admiral CORRADI. No; they have not.

Senator BREWSTER. I know of my own personal knowledge as Bainbridge is in my State of Maryland and I have been there many times, that the existing barracks there are really in very poor shape. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral CORRADI. I can agree to that.

Admiral HULL. Yes, we certainly do.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, will you proceed to group 40, please.

MESSHALL (7)

Admiral HULL. The 40th group of repetitive-type line items in our program includes seven messhalls. These buildings will be constructed at the Naval Submarine Base, New London; the air stations at Memphis and Ream Field; the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune; the Training Center, Great Lakes; the radio station, Annapolis; and the fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa. At New London, Memphis, and Camp Lejeune, the new messhalls will relieve the serious overcrowding of the existing messhalls. At the other four locations the proposed messhalls are required to replace the deteriorated, temporary structures now used for feeding the assigned enlisted personnel.

Senator INOUYE. By temporary structure I would presume you mean World War II, Admiral?

Admiral HULL. World War II or previous in some cases.

Senator INOUYE. Group 41, please.

REHABILITATION OF MESSHALL (7)

Admiral HULL. The next group also consists of seven repetitive line items. These are for rehabilitation of messhalls at the Headquarters, CinClantFlt, Norfolk; the air stations at Ellyson Field, Alameda, Jacksonville, and Norfolk; the communication station, Wahiawa; and the radio station, Fort Allen. The items include two messhalls at Jacksonville, three at Norfolk, and one each at the other locations. These buildings are structually sound but require a number of improvements to make them adequate. The main defects include deteriorated flooring, plumbing and electrical systems, food preparation and cooking equipment, and cold storage boxes; inefficient layout; and unsanitary walls, floors, and draining in the galleys; and, at the CinClantFlt Headquarters and Fort Allen, insufficient space.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS (4)

The 42d group of repetitive-type line items is for construction of a bachelor officers' quarters with mess at each of four locations, the NSY, Bremerton; NAS, Sanford; MCB, Camp Pendleton, in the Del Mar area; and NCBC, Port Hueneme. At each of these locations existing facilities are deteriorated, temporary facilities. At the Del Mar area of Camp Pendleton there is a serious shortage of BOQ spaces so that the present facilities will be continued in use until they can be replaced through future programing. At the other three locations the old facilities will be demolished. The new construction will provide living spaces for a total of 460 officers.

Senator INOUYE. I presume this will not meet your requirement as with the other barracks. How much more will be involved in the next 5 years?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; the figure that I was giving was including barracks, BOQ's, and messes, and was our total program which we really embarked upon last year. So, to pick out the enlisted barracks alone, I will have to remove some items, and then to remove this year's and last year's funding I will have to remove some more.

Senator INOUYE. Go to the next group, please.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS (3)

Admiral HULL. The program includes three line items for construction of bachelor officers' quarters at the Naval Stations, Newport, San

Diego, and Roosevelt Roads. The proposed items at Newport and San Diego will replace deteriorated, temporary facilities. At Roosevelt Roads the proposed item will relieve a shortage of BOQ facilities. The three line items will provide a total of 260 spaces for bachelor officers.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (CLOSED) (2)

The next group consists of two line items for a commissioned officers' mess (closed) at the Naval Stations, Long Beach and Newport. These facilities provide meal service to officers who live in the adjacent BOQ's and are comparable to the messhalls for enlisted men. At both locations the proposed items will replace the present deteriorated, temporary facilities—at Long Beach by construction of an addition to the existing BOQ, and at Newport by construction of a separate building.

FIRE STATIONS (2)

The 45th group of repetitive line items is for construction of a fire station at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads and at the Camp Schwab area of the main Marine Corps Base of Camp Butler. The proposed facilities will replace the temporary facilities now in use. They will be centrally located to permit rapid response to alarms of fires in station buildings. They include space for garaging fire trucks, for drying hose, and for berthing and messing the fire crews.

CHAPELS (2)

The next group also includes two line items. They are for construction of a chapel and an annex for Sunday school for the Air Station at Fallon and the Radio Station at Sabana Seca. Both locations are isolated and require chapel facilities onstation to provide religious services to the assigned military personnel and their dependents. The Fallon chapel will have 150 seats and will replace the remotely sited, deteriorated, temporary building now used for the purpose. The Sabana Seca chapel will have 200 seats. The present facility, a converted ammunition facility, will be used for Sunday school services.

Senator INOUYE. Will these items include educational buildings?

Admiral HULL. The Sunday school; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Next group, please.

RECREATION BUILDING (3)

Admiral HULL. The next group consists of three line items for construction of a recreation building. These will be at the Horno area and the San Mateo area of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, and at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville. These facilities include gameroom, TV room, lounge, and snack bar and, at the two Camp Pendleton areas, library rooms. The three activities now utilize spaces in barracks for these purposes which will be restored to their designed use for berthing enlisting men. At each of the Horno and San Mateo areas three recreation buildings will be constructed. At Davisville space in a warehouse will be converted to a recreation facility.

Senator INOUYE. On my inspection tours I have seen that most of these barracks do have facilities such as TV room lounge. Do these new barracks provide for these facilities?

Admiral CORRADI. Our standard plan for a new barracks building does provide a room where the occupants can sit and watch TV or just sit and read, so we are providing this in the new buildings; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. But this will not be adequate.

Admiral CORRADI. Where we have a new barracks construction program, small lounges will be provided in the buildings. Through the construction of these three recreation buildings, we are attempting to take care of an existing deficiency where we do not have the space for this type of recreation available.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed to group 48, please.

THEATERS (2)

Admiral HULL. The next group of repetitive line items is for construction of theaters, 1 with 1,500 seats, in the division area of the MCB, Camp Pendleton, and the other, at the MCBC, Davisville, with 500 seats. A theater is desirable at these isolated installations to provide entertainment in the form of movies and stage shows for the large number of assigned military personnel and their dependents. The theaters are also needed for indoor ceremonies, lectures, and presentations. Camp Pendleton now has four small theaters. They are in deteriorated, temporary wood-frame buildings which will be demolished upon completion of the proposed consolidated new structure. There is no theater in the Davisville-Quonset Point Naval Complex. The nearest commercial theater is in East Greenwich, 4 miles distant, but limited bus service restricts patronage to those with access to private transportation.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of utilization will you have of these theaters from your past experience? I ask this because I note that many of our commercial moviehouses are now suffering from lack of business. I notice you have a 1,500-seat movie house here.

Admiral HULL. If I may take the next one first, sir, Admiral Corradi is also the sponsor of it. May I ask him to answer that, and then I can ask Colonel Low to talk about his at Cape Pendleton.

Admiral CORRADI. With respect to most of these service theaters, I believe we get very good patronage at places like Pendleton or Davisville which are training bases. Many of the men aboard are not there with their families. The opportunity for their getting off the base and having wholesome recreation is limited, and they do patronize these base theaters. We are providing this theater at Davisville primarily because the use of a gymnasium at Quonset Point to show films has proven to be unsatisfactory because we can't take care of the crowd. With respect to Camp Pendleton, I am sure that they have a similar situation.

Colonel LOW. Yes, sir. At Camp Pendleton, by virtue of the great distances. Right now there are 11 theaters of temporary construction, some of them quite badly deteriorated. In fact, the theater that we are requesting will replace four. These theaters receive a tremendous amount of patronage because most of the men that are stationed there do not have vehicles, cannot go to other areas.

We are requesting a theater of this size because by virtue of our location close to Los Angeles, we would be able to get better shows on station by having a theater of this size with the stage there. This does not satisfy our complete deficiency at Pendleton, but it will provide an adequate facility.

Also, this gives Pendleton one large area for command ceremonies in inclement weather—large unit presentations and so forth.

Senator INOUYE. Would this request also include the necessary equipment such as projectors and what have you, or is that coming under——

Admiral CORRADI. Built-in equipment is provided, but projectors would not be. They would be provided from other sources.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Brewster?

Senator BREWSTER. Admiral, are these theaters used for training purposes either with film or lecture-type training?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, and I am happy that you asked the question. I neglected to mention this in describing the need for the theater. As I mentioned, both of these areas are training areas, and the availability of a theater on the base permits its use during the day to assemble large groups of trainees and to give them indoctrination talks, addresses by their unit commanders.

Senator BREWSTER. For instance, at Davisville is there a very similar auditorium or a hall where the commanding officer or lecturer could assemble his people under cover and carry on instruction?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir. He has done this at times in a drill hall but I know of no place that is available where he could gather 300 or 400 enlisted personnel and seat them.

Senator BREWSTER. So as well as recreational use, the theaters provide a very useful training aid and facility?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Group 49, please.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (OPEN) (2)

Admiral HULL. The 49th group of repetitive line items is for construction of commissioned officers mess (open) at two oversea activities—the Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, in the Philippines, and the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. These facilities, comparable to enlisted men's clubs, are needed to provide space for officers to dine and relax during off-duty hours at reasonable costs in these isolated locations. They will be patronized by officers from inport ships and by station officers and their families. At both locations improvised facilities are in use to meet the needs—at Cubi Point, quonset huts and a pipe-frame structure; and at Roosevelt Roads, a former enlisted men's barracks. At both places, the facilities are too small and unsuitable for the requirements.

Senator INOUYE. How many people will these open messes accomodate?

Admiral CORRADI. I had occasion recently to visit Cubi Point. One evening I dropped into the present facility, and there were about 250 officers there in an extremely overcrowded, almost an unhealthy environment. The pie-frame shelter that Admiral Hull described is quite low. The ceiling is a very flammable material.

I was a little bit shocked at the fire hazard involved. So I think that the replacement of this facility for the recreation of officers, not only those who are stationed at Cubi Point but those who are in the deployed ships and aircraft from the 7th Fleet, will be a very desirable and necessary product for them.

The proposed officers mess at Cubi would accommodate about 500 officers.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Brewster.

Senator BREWSTER. Admiral, in many bases I have visited, the commanding officers pointed with pride to the officers mess and stated it was built entirely with nonappropriated funds What is the policy between appropriating for officers messes and building them out of nonappropriated funds that are accumulated through activities that are carried on in some existing structure?

Admiral HULL. The Secretary of the Navy has recently spoken on this particular subject, sir. It is his policy, and the policy of the Department of Defense, that recreation facilities, the construction of facilities for recreation and the maintenance of these facilities should come from appropriated funds.

Now the funds that are generated inside the activities pay for the staffing and the operation of them. But basically it is the responsibility of the Government to provide the funds to build and maintain these buildings.

We do have access to nonappropriated funds, and in the past we have used them for this purpose. The Secretary has made clear that this should not be done except where it is abundantly clear that other priority requirements would not permit the use of appropriated funds for the purpose.

If I may expand on this a bit, sir, our funds are particularly limited now in this area, because within the last few years we have been required to support our motion picture program for the ships at sea entirely from our nonappropriated funds This takes around half of our available money.

We feel that recreation at sea for the sailor is principally the evening movie, as I am sure you know if you have been to sea with us, and we just don't think that we should charge them a dime or a quarter or anything for this. And we don't.

Up until quite recently these were paid for fro mappropriated funds. This source is no longer available to us, and so this is where at least half of our nonappropriated income goes.

Senator BREWSTER. Are nonappropriated funds in the Navy collected centrally or are they held at the base where they are accumulated and utilized at that base?

Admiral HULL. Both. They are of course accumulated locally from the profits of exchanges and so on. There is a formula which provides that a certain percentage will go to the local command recreation fund, and the remainder goes to the central recreation fund in the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Senator BREWSTER. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we go to the last repetitive item?

CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS' MESS (OPEN) (2)

Admiral HULL. The final group of repetitive-type items consists of two items for construction of a "chief petty officers mess (open)" at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, and the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. The purpose of these items is similar to that of the preceding group, to provide space for the wholesome recreation during offduty hours at reasonable costs to the CPO's from inport ships and from the station and their dependents. The Quonset Point CPO's now use improvised, too-small small space in a wing of a mess hall at the NCBC at Davisville, 5 miles distant. The Roosevelt Roads CPO's also use improvised space for their club facilities in two small, sub-

standard former Army barracks buildings which will be demolished upon completion of the proposed item.

Senator INOUYE. The chairman has requested that these repetitive items be listed for the record in order of priority, if we may have that for the record, sir.

Admiral HULL. Does that mean within each group, sir?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

(The addition submitted follows:)

Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program repetitive type line items priority list for each category

Book and program No.	Priority No.	Category and station	Estimated cost
		1. AIRCRAFT PARKING APRON	
2-122a	1	NS, Rota, Spain	$848,000
3-13b	2	MCAF, classified location	1,600,000
1-51a	3	NAS, Oceana, Va	985,000
1-61a	4	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	800,000
2-115a	5	NAS, Atsugi, Japan	1,852,000
1-27a	6	NALF, Ellyson Field, Fla	262,000
		2. AIRCRAFT WASHRACKS	
3-13c	1	MCAF, classified location	37,000
1-61c	2	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	92,000
		3. AIRCRAFT DIRECT FUELING STATION	
1-56a	1	MCAS, Beaufort, S.C	784,000
1-57a	2	MCALF, Camp Pendleton, Calif	264,000
1-51b	3	NAS, Oceana, Va	162,000
1-61d	4	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	792,000
		4. COMMUNICATION CENTER	
1-46a	1	NS, Mayport, Fla	132,000
3-2a	2	HQ, CinClant Fleet, Norfolk, Va. (classified)	930,000
1-13a	3	NS, Charleston, S.C	550,000
2-132a	4	NCS, San Miguel, Republic of Panama	563,000
2-99a	5	NNRMCRS, Arlington, Va	40,000
		5. RADIO RECEIVER BUILDING	
1-55a	1	NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	277,000
2-128a	2	NRS, Fort Allen, P.R	50,000
		6. RADIO TRANSMITTER FACILITIES	
2-129a	1	NRS, Isabela, P.R. (including land acquisition)	1,237,000
2-126a	2	NRS, Barrigada, Guam	526,000
1-46b	3	NS, Mayport, Fla	199,000
		7. COMMUNICATION OPERATIONS BUILDING	
3-26a	1	NSGA, Terceira Island, Azores (classified)	142,000
2-127a	2	NCS, Finegayan, Guam	959,000
3-25a	3	NSGA, Sobe, Okinawa (classified)	191,000
		8. SPECIAL TRANSCEIVER FACILITY (CLASSIFIED)	
3-25c	1	NSGA, Sobe, Okinawa	295,000
3-24a	2	NSGA, Karamursel, Turkey	251,000
		9. AIRFIELD LIGHTING	
1-34b	1	NS, Adak, Alaska	514,000
1-28a	2	NAS, Glynco, Ga	295,000
1-29a	3	NAAS, Kingsville, Tex	326,000
1-51c	4	NAS, Oceana, Va	127,000
1-37a	5	NAS, Brunswick, Maine	161,000
1-41a	6	NAS, Jacksonville, Fla	301,000
1-47a	7	NAS, Miramar, Calif	290,000
1-52a	8	NAS, Quonset Point, R.I	216,000
1-48a	9	NAS, Moffett Field, Calif	476,000
1-60a	10	MCAF, New River, N.C	249,000
2-115b	11	NAS, Atsugi, Japan	195,000
1-59a	12	MCAS, El Toro, Calif	286,000

Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program repetitive type line items priority list for each category—Continued

Book and program No.	Priority No.	Category and station	Estimated cost
		10. TELEPHONE FACILITIES	
2-108a	1	NPWC, Norfolk, Va	$135,000
2-112b	2	NS, Rota, Spain	168,000
1-34a	3	NS, Adak, Alaska	200,000
1-65a	4	NAD, Oahu, Hawaii	31,000
2-119a	5	NS, Keflavik, Iceland	203,000
		11. AIRCRAFT FIRE AND CRASH STATION	
1-60b	1	MCAF, New River, N.C	77,000
1-58a	2	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	328,000
1-35a	3	NAS, Alameda, Calif	84,000
		12. PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY	
2-122d	1	NS, Rota, Spain	317,000
1-58b	2	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	485,000
1-39a	3	NAF, El Centro, Calif	500,000
		13. LIQUID OXYGEN SHOP	
1-25a	1	NAAS, Chase Field, Tex	45,000
1-68a	2	NOTS, China Lake, Calif	47,000
		14. OPERATIONS CONTROL CENTER (CLASSIFIED)	
3-5a	1	FltOpConCen, Norfolk, Va	207,000
3-1a	2	Headquarters, ComAlSeaFron, Kodiak, Alaska	80,000
		15. SHIP BERTHING IMPROVEMENTS	
1-23a	1	NS, San Diego, Calif	2,638,000
3-3a	2	NS, Charleston, S.C. (classified)	1,135,000
1-22a	3	NSB, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	271,000
		16. INSTRUCTION BUILDING	
1-74a	1	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Horno area)	92,000
1-73c	2	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	183,000
		17. TECHNICAL TRAINING BUILDING	
2-81a	1	FTC, Norfolk, Va	2,221,000
2-77a	2	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill	1,900,000
2-84a	3	NTC, San Diego, Calif	5,160,000
2-80	4	OCS, Newport, R.I	3,000,000
		18. CRYPTOGRAPHIC REPAIR SCHOOL (CLASSIFIED)	
3-17a	1	Naval Schools Command, Mare Island, Calif	521,000
3-19a	2	Naval School, Portsmouth, Va	720,000
		19. AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS TRAINING BUILDING	
1-55b	1	NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	1,189,000
1-45a	2	NAS, Lemoore, Calif	990,000
1-56c	3	MCAS, Beaufort, N.C	962,000
		20. AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE HANGAR	
2-122e	1	NS, Rota, Spain	2,739,000
1-56e	2	MCAS, Beaufort, S.C	806,000
3-13d	3	MCAF, classified location	4,298,000
1-51d	4	NAS, Oceana, Va	2,983,000
1-60c	5	MCAF, New River, N.C	1,778,000
1-31a	6	NAS, Pensacola, Fla	1,585,000
		21. GROUND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE SHOP	
1-34d	1	NS, Adak, Alaska	333,000
1-47b	2	NAS, Miramar, Calif	200,000
		22. DRYDOCK MODERNIZATION	
1-3a	1	NSY, Charleston, S.C	5,200,000
1-6a	2	NSY, Norfolk, Va	649,000
		23. MOTOR REPAIR FACILITIES	
1-1a	1	NSY, Boston, Mass	101,000
1-9b	2	NSY, San Francisco, Calif	233,000

Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program repetitive type line items priority list for each category—Continued

Book and program No.	Priority No.	Category and station	Estimated cost
		24. PUMP AND VALVE SHOP	
1-6b	1	NSY, Norfolk, Va	$372,000
1-9a	2	NSY, San Francisco, Calif	450,000
1-2a	3	NSY, Bremerton, Wash. (machine shop)	309,000
1-1b	4	NSY, Boston, Mass. (machine shop)	220,000
1-3b	5	NSY, Charleston, S.C	225,000
1-4d	6	NSY, Long Beach, Calif	180,000
		25. MECHANICAL INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION FACILITY	
1-7e	1	NSY, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	51,000
1-4c	2	NSY, Long Beach, Calif	125,000
		26. PIPE SHOP	
1-7b	1	NSY, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	371,000
1-2b	2	NSY, Bremerton, Wash	175,000
1-5a	3	NSY, Mare Island, Calif	545,000
		27. COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	
2-74c	1	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Horno area	454,000
2-74g	2	San Mateo area	236,000
2-73k	3	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	198,000
2-124J	4	Camp Butler, Okinawa (Corporal Schwab)	131,000
		28. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	
2-109a	1	NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	130,000
2-117b	2	MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	169,000
3-22a	3	NSGA, Winter Harbor, Maine (classified)	119,000
		29. SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT SHOP	
1-34c	1	NS, Adak, Alaska	427,000
1-55d	2	NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	239,000
1-59b	3	MCAS, El Toro, Calif	222,000
		30. PUBLIC WORKS SHOP	
2-117c	1	MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	219,000
2-110a	2	NCBC, Port Hueneme, Calif	266,000
		31. WAREHOUSE	
2-73d	1	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	155,000
2-121h	2	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	1,010,000
2-117d	3	MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	236,000
2-102a	4	NCS, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii	152,000
2-95b	5	NCS, Adak, Alaska	234,000
		32. HOSPITALS	
3-8a	1	HSA, classified location	2,000,000
2-89a	2	NH, Newport, R.I	4,736,000
		33. DISPENSARY	
1-63a	1	NAD, Charleston, S.C	307,000
1-60d	2	MCAF, New River, N.C	243,000
2-73e	3	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	128,000
1-16b	4	NS, Key West, Fla	391,000
2-91a	5	N.D. & D.C., Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	2,800,000
		34. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING	
2-74d	1	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Horno area	599,000
2-74i	2	Battalion: San Mateo area	1,167,000
2-74j	3	Regiment: San Mateo area	223,000
2-74m	4	Division area	1,384,000
1-34f	5	NS, Adak, Alaska	1,617,000
2-73f	6	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	397,000
1-47d	7	NAS, Miramar, Calif	424,000
1-38c	8	NAS, Cecil Field, Fla	415,000
1-40a	9	NAAS, Fallon, Nev	211,000
2-113a	10	HSA, Taipei, Republic of China	199,000
2-124d	11	Camp Butler, Okinawa (Camp Courtney)	139,000
2-120a	12	NAF, Naha, Okinawa	185,000

Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program repetitive type line items priority list for each category—Continued

Book and program No.	Priority No.	Category and station	Estimated cost
		35. DISBURSING OFFICE AND BANK	
2-124e	1	Camp S. D. Butler:	
		Camp Courtney	$60,000
2-124L	2	Camp Schwab	55,000
		36. BARRACKS WITH MESS	
1-65b	1	NAD, Oahu, Hawaii	566,000
2-74q	2	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif., (Del Mar area)	446,000
2-100b	3	NCS, San Francisco, Calif. (Stockton)	239,000
		37. BARRACKS	
2-84b	1	NTC, San Diego, Calif. (recruit)	2,780,000
1-51e	2	NAS, Oceana, Fla	1,225,000
1-28b	3	NAS, Glynco, Ga	342,000
2-122f	4	NS, Rota, Spain	382,000
1-53a	5	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif	1,494,000
2-127b	6	NCS, Finegayan, Guam	742,000
2-77b	7	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill. (service school)	4,330,000
1-10a	8	HQ, CinCLant Fleet, Norfolk, Va	548,000
1-55e	9	NAS, Whidbey Island, Wash	1,280,000
1-60e	10	MCAF, New River, N.C	240,000
1-61g	11	MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif	366,000
2-87a	12	NH, Charleston, S.C	353,000
2-120b	13	NAF, Naha, Okinawa	312,000
1-36a	14	NAS, Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii (CPO)	254,000
3-18a	15	NCTC, Pensacola, Fla (classified)	1,016,000
2-73g	16	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	3,089,000
1-21b	17	NS, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii	526,000
2-130a	18	NCS, Londonderry, Northern Ireland	120,000
1-17a	19	NS, Long Beach, Calif	1,035,000
1-23b	20	NS, San Diego, Calif	1,097,000
1-33a	21	NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla	664,000
1-54d	22	NAS, Sanford, Fla	994,000
1-30b	23	NAS, Memphis, Tenn	2,506,000
2-85a	24	Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island Calif	3,302,000
2-88a	25	NHCS, Great Lakes, Ill	1,139,000
2-92a	26	NH, Philadelphia, Pa	315,000
2-90a	27	NH, Oakland, Calif	533,000
2-77c	28	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill. (staff)	1,659,000
2-84c	29	NTC, San Diego, Calif. (service school)	2,366,000
2-112a	30	FltActs, Ryukyus, Okinawa	1,030,000
2-83a	31	FASWS, San Diego, Calif	1,212,000
3-6a	32	NSB, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii (classified)	569,000
2-93a	33	NH, St. Albans, N.Y	558,000
2-86a	34	NNMC, Bethesda, Md	800,000
2-117e	35	MCAF, Futema, Okinawa	726,000
		38. REHABILITATION OF BARRACKS	
1-58e	1	MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C	3,590,000
1-49c	2	NAS, Norfolk, Va	2,033,000
1-41d	3	NAS, Jacksonville, Fla	4,210,000
1-50a	4	NAS, North Island, Calif	726,000
2-77d	5	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill	405,000
2-118a	6	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	300,000
1-27b	7	NALF, Ellyson Field, Fla	586,000
2-78a	8	Naval Schools Command, Mare Island, Calif	432,000
1-43b	9	NAS, Key West, Fla	668,000
1-33b	10	NAAS, Whiting Field, Fla	553,000
1-35b	11	NAS, Alameda, Calif	700,000
		39. ENLISTED WOMEN'S BARRACKS	
2-74n	1	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (division area)	490,000
2-90b	2	NH, Oakland, Calif	140,000
2-77e	3	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill	600,000
2-85b	4	NHCS, Great Lakes, Ill	557,000
2-93b	5	NH, St. Albans, N.Y	160,000
1-19b	6	NS, Newport, R.I	380,000
1-17b	7	NS, Long Beach, Calif	227,000
		40. MESS HALL	
1-30c	1	NAS, Memphis, Tenn	1,490,000
2-77f	2	NTC, Great Lakes, Ill	2,263,000
2-73i	3	MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C	497,000
2-112b	4	FltActs, Ryukyus, Okinawa	257,000
2-98a	5	NRS, Annapolis, Md	86,000
1-18a	6	NSB, New London, Conn	1,220,000
1-53b	7	NAAS, Ream Field, Calif	530,000

Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program repetitive type line items priority list for each category—Continued

Book and program No.	Prior ty No.	Category and station	Estimated cost
		41. REHABILITATION OF MESS HALL	
1-41c	1	NAS, Jacksonville, Fla	$420,000
1-10b	2	Headquarters, CinCLantFlt, Norfolk, Va	325,000
2-128b	3	NRS, Fort Allen, P.R. (rehabilitate cold storage)	44,000
1-49d	4	NAS, Norfolk, Va	569,000
1-27c	5	NALF, Ellyson Field, Fla	70,000
1-35c	6	NAS, Alameda, Calif	500,000
2-102b	7	NCS, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii	47,000
		42. BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS WITH MESS	
2-74r	1	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (Del Mar area)	1,748,000
1-2d	2	NSY, Bremerton, Wash	765,000
1-54e	3	NAS, Sanford, Calif. (with land acquisition)	787,000
2-110b	4	NCBC, Port Hueneme, Calif	893,000
		43. BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS	
1-19c	1	NS, Newport, R.I	1,258,000
2-121L	2	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	327,000
1-23c	3	NS, San Diego, Calif	598,000
		44. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (CLOSED)	
1-19d	1	NS, Newport, R.I	387,000
1-17c	2	NS, Long Beach, Calif	187,000
		45. FIRE STATION	
2-124m	1	Camp Butler, Okinawa (Camp Schwab)	67,000
2-121m	2	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	106,000
		46. CHAPEL	
1-40c	1	NAAS, Fallon, Nev	230,000
2-131a	2	NRS, Sabana Seca, P.R	229,000
		47. RECREATION BUILDING	
		MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.:	
2-74e	1	Horno area	215,000
2-74k	2	San Mateo area	272,000
2-106b	3	NCBC, Davisville, R.I	54,000
		48. THEATER	
2-106c	1	NCBC, Davisville, R.I	319,000
2-74p	2	MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif. (division area)	807,000
		49. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS (OPEN)	
2-121q	1	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	397,000
2-116b	2	NAS, Cubi Point, Republic of Panama	305,000
		50. CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS' MESS (OPEN)	
2-121r	1	NS, Roosevelt Roads, P.R	222,000
1-52b	2	NAS, Quonset Point, R.I	293,000

Senator INOUYE. We will now proceed to the line items as they appear in your military construction authorization, book 1.

BUREAU OF SHIPS FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. We begin with "Bureau of Ships facilities." This is the first of our 10 facilities classes. It consists of 39 line items at 13 locations for a total of $24,714,000. The items are in four groups, all inside the United States, consisting of facilities for "Naval shipyards, fleet support stations, research and development stations," and classified activities.

The facilities are needed for the construction, overhaul, and repair of our modern surface ships and submarines, improvement of fleet support capabilities, test and evaluation of specialized equipment, and personnel support.

NAVY SHIPYARDS

The first group is "Navy shipyards." There are 33 line items at 9 locations in this group for a total of $22,518,000. All the line items are included in the functional program, seven for general support.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BOSTON

First, Naval Shipyard, Boston, Mass., $385,000, three line items. The first line item is for a "Motor repair facility." It is a repetitive line item. I will not dwell on that unless you desire, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Is it possible to have this motor repair done commercially?

Admiral HULL. Captain Ginn of BuShips, would you like to speak about that?

Captain GINN. No, sir. The motor repair that we have here are for those items that are peculiar to naval ships due to the frequency, due to the size, due to the type of mounting. The motors that are of a commercial nature we already have done outside or through the supply system. The turnabout time and the flexibility due to scheduling is the reason that we have to do these inside. They vary in many sizes from about 1 horsepower on up to 200 or 300 horsepower. The average motor that will be processed through this motor line will run somewhere in the 25 to 50 horsepower variety, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Captain.

Senator Saltonstall, do you wish to question the admiral?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I do. Admiral, I assume that after the report of the committee studying naval shipyards was submitted you would request funds to modernize the drydocking and other facilities at the Boston Naval Shipyard. Perhaps you are working on plans for submission, in later years, in this connection.

Will you kindly submit for the record an outline of what suggestions you will make to the Congress in connection with the modernizing of this yard?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; we will provide that information for the record.

(Following information has been submitted:)

The committee studying naval shipyards, among other recommendations, recommended that the Department of the Navy should prepare and submit to the Secretary of Defense a 5-year modernization program for the remaining naval shipyards with priority to projects offering a 3-year pay back due to decreased cost. The fiscal year 1966 budget, currently before the Congress, represents but a minor revision of the original budget submission due to the timing of the base closing announcement and the budget review cycle. A comprehensive 5-year modernization program has recently been submitted through the normal Department of Defense review channels. The Boston Naval Shipyard is a part of this improvement program. In the fiscal year 1966 budget, the Boston Naval Shipyard has three line items. Two of these requests are modernization items, an "Electric motor repair facility" and a "Pump and valve repair facility." The other request is a "Capital maintenance item, compressed air dryers." In subse-

quent fiscal years, the Navy Department will recommend line items in the following categories:

Modernization: To arrest and reverse obsolescence.
Mandatory: To handle assigned workload.
Capital maintenance: To restore original plant condition.
Military support: To better accommodate fleet personnel.

Specific line items in the above categories will be requested each fiscal year for the Boston Naval Shipyard and the other remaining seven shipyards. I am certain that it is understood that any long-range improvement program for the naval shipyards must of necessity remain dynamic so that each activity can be prepared in an orderly manner to support the national policy.

Admiral HULL. The next item, "Machine shop," is also a repetitive item, and the next is for "Compressed air dryers," $64,000. Air compressors deliver hot moist compressed air. The moisture condenses to water in distribution lines and pneumatic tubes. In winter this water often freezes, damaging equipment and interrupting service. The delays caused by frozen lines and repairs are estimated to cost $24,000 a year. Attempts to remove this moisture by bleeding, traps, portable separators, charcoal filters have proved inadequate. Installation of air dryers at the source of generation will eliminate the moisture problem.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed to the next, please.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON

Admiral HULL. Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., $1,692,000.

The first item is "Machine shop," a repetitive item.

The next is "Pipe shop," also a repetitive item.

Next, "Hydraulic air facility," $40,000. This is for alterations to a machine shop to allow rearrangement and consolidation of the shop machinery used for repair of hydraulic and compressed air components. The repair, inspection, and testing of hydraulic and compressed air pumps and motors are performed in scattered areas. This requires excessive transportation and material handling, interrupts the workflow and results in excess time in processing the components of the repair division. This modernization will increase the number of units processed, decrease production time per unit, and generate savings estimated at $15,000 a year.

Senator INOUYE. I note that your machine shop is a project very similar to several others at other shipyards described as "Pump and valve facility." Why is this project described this way?

Admiral HULL. This is because we are following the nomenclature of the individual yard. At some yards the pump and valve work is done in an existing machine shop, and hence it appears that way. Others it has been designated a pump and valve shop. We have retained the Navy Yard's language, although they are not consistent.

Senator INOUYE. And is this pipe shop part of the consolidation efforts that you described earlier?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Does the POLARIS activity have anything to do with this activity here?

Admiral HULL. With the pipe shop, the answer is "Yes."

Captain Ginn?

Captain GINN. The POLARIS activity has to do with the pipe shop. It has to do also with the hydraulic and air facility, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Captain.

Admiral, will you proceed?

Admiral HULL. Incidentally, it is not just POLARIS. It is all nuclear-powered submarines.

The next item is a "Bachelor officers' quarters with mess," which is a repetitive item.

The next is "Enlisted men's club." Estimated cost $356,000. This club will provide recreational facilities for 3,700 enlisted men and their families. The present club is a portion of the first floor of the structure built in 1919 as a civilian hotel. This building is in very poor condition and will be demolished.

The next item is for an internal security fence, $47,000 for the installation of a boundary fense enclosing the port facility, the industrial and supply storage areas. This item will provide a security fencing guard and sentry houses in the port facility areas surrounding the compound where nuclear submarine repairs are made.

Senator INOUYE. How is security maintained at the present time?

Admiral HULL. Captain Ginn?

Captain GINN. The entire base structure, sir, is surrounded by a fence. The fence is in a very deteriorated condition.

May I use a chart to point this out? I think it would clarify it considerably.

At the moment the fence runs along this upper boundary down and around and over back to the waterfront. Now, this is the general-purpose military support type of area here, with the Marine barracks, the naval hospital, the quarters, the officers club in this general area. In this particular yard this fence will have to be either replaced or repaired. It is in pretty bad shape. With the yard going into the POLARIS and nuclear business, security measures are slightly higher than they are on the normal navy yards. To prevent having this long perimeter fence that would make it more difficult for people to get into the hospital, the commissary, the quarters area, and to save a considerable amount of money from the standpoint of length, the decision was made, and this yard lends itself to this, to place a security fence that separates the waterfront area from the general utility or general-purpose areas.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Please proceed, Admiral.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, CHARLESTON

Admiral HULL. Next we go to "Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C.," $5,917,000. The first two items are repetitive, the modernization of drydock No. 2, and the pump and valve facility.

Next the "Abrasive blasting facility." The existing facility is outdoors, consists of a concrete slab, blasting machinery, and abrasive grit storage hoppers. The blasting has to stop in rainy weather. Recovery of the grit is ineffective. The proposed building will permit all-weather operations, recovery, and reuse of abrasive grit. An estimated savings in manpower and material of $153,000 per year will result. The total cost of the project is $400,000.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I note that you are consolidating your pump and valve activities in the Charleston Naval Shipyard. Both

the machine shop and forge building are being altered. Why is it necessary if you are having a consolidation of all this work?

Captain GINN. In Charleston, the area here, the pump and valve facilities are being centralized in here and they are being segmented to handle the various types of work being done. Charleston is a general-purpose yard. It does both surface ship and submarine work. The requirements for the two are slightly different, and we just don't have enough space inside of one building to make the general rearrangements.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Captain.

Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Submerged dredge line, $92,000. The Cooper River silts 7 inches per month, and continuous dredging is necessary to maintain the project depth at 35 feet around the piers and drydocks.

The silt dredged from the north pier area is now pumped through a pontoon line, a shore-line and a submerged line to the disposal area across the river. The single submerged line across the river gets stopped up and dredging operations have to cease for several days while divers clean the line. The pontoon line restricts access to the piers and drydrocks in the north area of the shipyard. This item will provide a new submerged line at the north pier area and will both unblock the north pier area and eliminate stoppages due to the clogging of the single line. We estimate it will result in savings of $15,000 annually.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH

Admiral HULL. Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif., $2,391,000. Electrical distribution system, $499,000.

Modern ships with complex electrical equipment have greatly increased the requirement for electrical power. Ships at the piers must shut down their powerplants for routine maintenance. Ships undergoing overhaul and drydocks must receive all utilities from shore sources. This yard is critically deficient in electrical power outlets of 2,400 ampere capacity at piers 1 and 3 and drydock No. 1. This item will provide two additional 4,000 millivolt ampere substations and six 2,400 ampere outlets at each of piers 1 and 3 in drydock No. 1.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, are these five requests here at Long Beach due to a closing of the San Diego repair facility?

Admiral HULL. Captain Ginn, is that related?

Captain GINN. No, sir. These are strictly items either to modernize or to update facilities of Long Beach.

Senator INOUYE. This is not from any anticipated additional workload because of the San Diego closure?

Captain GINN. No, sir. San Diego, sir, has already ceased operation. It did 1 year ago.

Senator INOUYE. How old is the Long Beach Shipyard?

Admiral HULL. 1943, sir; 22 years.

Senator INOUYE. This is one of our more modern shipyards.

Admiral HULL. It is one of our newer ones; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Why is it that you need this improved electrical distribution system there?

Admiral HULL. This, again, is the result of the tremendous technological improvements that our ships have enjoyed in the last 10 years, sir. You see, this applies not only to new ships, but also to installations on the older ships during their rehabilitation and modernization programs. Every destroyer today probably requires four times as much electric power as it did 10 or 15 years ago.

Senator INOUYE. Going back to another subject, I recall earlier in your testimony you said that these destroyer escorts have no longboats, or just one?

Admiral HULL. Just one boat per destroyer now; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many did you have in the past?

Admiral HULL. We used to have two.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Will you please proceed?

Admiral HULL. The next item is the "Weapons shop," $1,950,000.

The second line item is for an addition to the weapons shop at the estimated cost of $1,950,000. Repair and checkout of missile and electronic control systems is being accomplished in crowded spaces without proper environmental control. The need for enough room and a controlled dust-free atmosphere in which this exacting work can be performed becomes more critical as the number of guided missile ships in the Pacific Fleet increases and the tolerances of our weapons and other electronic systems becomes more stringent.

This line item will provide a 100,000-square-foot addition to the weapons shop where ap roduction line operation for repair and checkout of missiles and systems can be accomplished.

Senator INOUYE. I have been advised that Long Beach has had the subsidence problem. Have you got this under control now?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. We feel that it is being held in check by the methods currently employed, which are subscribed to jointly by the Navy, the city of Long Beach, and the oil companies.

Senator INOUYE. The present existing building cannot be utilized for the weapons shop?

Admiral HULL. Captain Ginn?

Captain GINN. Mr. Chairman, we have a twofold proposition here. The space that is currently being used for weapons overhaul is the high bay area of the machine shop back in this particular area. It is not sufficiently large to handle the weapons work since Long Beach is the principal surface missile weapons shipyard on the west coast.

Part of this work having to be done around the drydock on slab areas here. The proposal is to do this work in a special weapons shop area that will be an extension of the electrical-electronic shop which is closely allied to it, and to utilize the space that will be vacated where the weapons work is now being done for the pump and valve facility. In other words, there is a tie-in and it is a swap of spaces.

Senator INOUYE. And you are centralizing all your weapons work?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir; and it is going over into a controlled environment.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The next item, "Pump and valve facility" is a repetitive item as is the following one, "Mechanical instrument calibration facility."

The fifth line item is to increase the capacity of the compressed air system at the estimated cost of $177,000. Compressed air is used extensively for sandblasting, spray painting, and for testing of piping and cylinders. The demands for compressed air have increased and two additional 1,600 cubic feet per minute air compressors complete with piping dehydrating equipment are needed.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we go to Mare Island?

MARE ISLAND SHIPYARD, CALIFORNIA

Admiral HULL. Next we come to "Mare Island." The total there is $1,129,000. The first line item, "Pipe Shop," is repetitive and it has been described.

The second is for a "Nuclear refueling facility" at $500,000. It will be provided by the conversion of a building and the construction of a concrete slab to increase Mare Island's nuclear refueling capability. The building will house a permanent radiological repair and refueling facility having the capability of overhauling large nuclear reactor components and assembling, testing, inspecting, and decontaminating nuclear refueling equipment. The reinforced concrete slab will support a portable refueling complex at drydock No. 3.

Mare Island must be able to refuel nuclear submarines at both drydocks 2 and 3 as submarine refueling operations will begin to overlap in June of 1966.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, what is a M–130 house? What sort of activity do you have there?

Captain GINN. The nuclear refueling facility we are addressing ourselves to, is a group of buildings that are permanent and part of which we are able to move. The M–130 house actually—may I show you a small sketch here, sir? I think it will simplify it. We have the submarine which sits in the drydock. This reactor access house is lowered and is seated on the top. This gives you a controlled environmental condition to the open engineering spaces.

Sitting along pierside is the M–130 house. This house is made up of panels so that if there is any accidental contamination a panel can be disposed of. But what actually happens is that the fuel elements either spent or new ones are brought underneath this M–130 house in a coffin car. Reaching through the M–130 house the crane reaches into the car, picks up the fuel element, brings it up, puts it into a loading capsule in the house. The loading capsule with the element in it, is brought over and is dropped down through the top of the reactor access house and is loaded into the reactor. So the M–130 house is either the holding facility for spent elements, or the facility where new elements are put into the loading container.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Captain. Obviously the captain has done a lot of homework here.

Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The third line item is for the first of two increments for individual circuit breaker protection for the electrical system service outlets at four ship berths at the estimated cost of $84,000. At present one large circuit breaker protects groups of from 10 to 50 outlets. The rating of this circuit breaker has to be so high to provide sufficient current at all outlets that a short circuit at one outlet will only rarely trip the big circuit breaker. Instead, the shorted equip-

ment burns out. This is dangerous to personnel and costly to equipment. Repair of damaged outlets requires shutdown of the power to all outlets. Outages average from 2 to 4 hours' duration.

This item will provide individual circuit breaker protection for each electrical outlet at berths 7, 8, 9, and 10.

The second increment for correcting the deficiencies at additional berths and drydock No. 3 will be in a future program.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, NORFOLK

Next is, "Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.," total of $2,703,000. The first two items are repetitive, the modernization of drydock No. 3, and the pump and valve facility.

Senator INOUYE. Captain, I note you have requested funds to improve a drydock at the Charleston yard for what seems to me to be about the same purpose as the one in Norfolk, although this one is less expensive. Why do you need two docks so close to each other, and are they performing the same work?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; they are. This is simply to match the volume of work that we have from our destroyers and submarines.

Senator INOUYE. But you will need two docks, one at Charleston and one at Norfolk?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; and more than that. Captain Ginn, could you give the chairman a rundown on that?

Captain GINN. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, the docks that we have in the naval shipyards today, with the exception of the new carrier dock in Puget Sound and the new cruiser SSBN nuclear submarine dock in Charleston, are docks that were either built prior to World War I, a few of them were finished during World War I, a few of them were finished during the World War II period.

As the admiral brought to your attention, the ships are getting deeper draft and they are getting obstructions on the bottom. What we are trying to do, rather than build new docks to accommodate the new hulls, is to take the docks that we have and try to modernize them through various devices so that they can take the new hulls without having to go to the problem of building new docks. We are doing this a number of different ways in the different shipyards that Admiral Hull addressed himself to. Part of them were being done by digging holes in the dock which we call sonar pits that allows the dome of this ship——

Senator INOUYE. I believe we have covered that.

Admiral HULL. All right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Captain.

Proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The next line item is for the third of four increments for the improvement of waterfront utilities at the estimated cost of $1,682,000. The existing utility services will not satisfy the demands of our modern and complex ships and weapons systems. The deficiencies in utilities is now met by ships furnishing part of their own requirements. This practice prevents shutdown of ships' engineering plants for maintenance purposes.

This increment will improve the electrical, steam, compressed air, fresh and salt water utilities at drydocks 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and berths 1 and 3 and for pier 4.

Senator INOUYE. Next is my favorite subject.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PEARL HARBOR

Admiral HULL. Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, $3,591,000. It consists of five line items at the total cost I mentioned. This yard has the capability to overhaul nuclear submarines.

The first line item is a wharf, third increment for $2,327,000. The use of repair berths B–3 at this wharf has become severely restricted due to a lack of crane service, the low deck-loading capacity, limited utilities and water depth. Berths B–1, B–2 and B–3 are located in the heart of the industrial portion of the shipyard.

This increment will widen berth B–3 nine-and-a-quarter feet outboard for a distance of 704 feet, and will strengthen the wharf deck to support a 50-ton crane. Electrical, steam, fresh and salt water, air and telephone lines will also be provided.

Berths B–1 and B–2 were similarly provided for in the first and second increments and reconstruction is in progress.

Senator INOUYE. I note that this is the third increment. How many other increments do you have?

Admiral HULL. This completes the project, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Admiral HULL. The next item is a pipe shop which is repetitive.

Next an X-ray laboratory for $76,000.

The present X-ray facilities can no longer keep pace with the increased workload resulting from the more stringent inspection and testing requirements for deep-diving nuclear-powered submarines.

Only two of the four extra units available can be operated at a time because additional shielded spaces for protection against X-ray exposure does not exist.

This addition to the laboratory will provide two rooms with protective shielding, film storage area and an X-ray film analyzing room. We estimate that the reductions in standby and overtime will generate annual savings of approximately $19,200.

Senator INOUYE. This will amortize in 4 years?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

The fourth line item is for alterations to two ordnance shop buildings to provide for an electronics shop at the estimated cost of $766,000. Space restrictions and increased workload have forced the shipyard to perform electronic repairs in many scattered areas. This dispersal of functions has resulted in more costly operations, an increase in production time and loss of close supervisory control.

This line item will provide space for consolidating the electronic ship. The reference standards laboratory and the proposed mechanical instrument calibration shop will also utilize part of these buildings. We estimate the savings generated by accomplishing this consolidation will be approximately $408,000 annually, less than 2 years' amortization.

The last item at Pearl Harbor is repetitive.

NAVAL SHIPYARD, PHILADELPHIA

We then go to the Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., $3,487,000.

The first line item is for the installation of additional crane tracks at drydock No. 5, at the estimated cost of $2,657,000.

Drydock No. 5 is suitable for docking all classes of aircraft carriers. However, aircraft carrier flight decks having a breadth greater than 150 feet interfere with the operation of cranes along the drydock walls. When a large aircraft carrier is in drydock cranes have access to only the inshore end of the carrier and along both sides to the point where the flight deck overhangs the tracks. The majority of the carriers cannot be serviced by cranes. This line item will provide new tracks and interconnection of existing crane tracks to permit flexible movement of cranes at drydock No. 5.

Senator INOUYE. What generates the requirements for these additional crane tracks in the Philadelphia yard? I ask this question because it has been rumored that the Navy desires the closing of this shipyard and has for quite some time. Maybe my assumption is wrong.

Admiral HULL. No, sir, this does tie in with the closure of the New York Shipyard. We have a requirement for two yards on the east coast to handle aircraft carriers. With the closure of the New York Shipyard, Philadelphia will become the second.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. I have been requested to ask this question. Will the Navy submit for the record a list of all items in this bill which relate to base closures, items that are brought about because of base closures such as this?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. We probably can provide that right now. It is a very meager list, sir. I think we had better do it for the record. (See p. 284.)

Admiral Corradi has it. Would you like to hear it now, sir?

Senator INOUYE. If it is available at this time, yes.

Admiral CORRADI. The project which we just reviewed, as was mentioned, is due to the shifting of carriers from New York to Philadelphia. There is a project in the bill for the Naval Training Device Center to be relocated from Port Washington, N.Y., to Orlando, Fla., in the amount of $851,000. That is all we have in this bill. I have a list of three items that will be submitted next year that are tied in with base closures, but that has not been firmed up in the program yet.

Amiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, if I may, this might be an opportune moment to point out that almost our entire program this year for the naval shipyards is a modernization program which we are now at last able to present because the decisions have been made about which Navy yards we are to keep. Many of these projects, the ones which we would have liked to have done some time ago, but we were not sure what the decision of our study group and the Secretaries was going to be, but now that the decision has been made we are free to proceed with a long overdue modernization program, and that is what the bulk of this Bureau of Ships, naval shipyard program is. The emphasis this year is on 3-year amortization.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Our last item at Philadelphia is for a steel storage site at $830,000.

At the current steel storage site, steel plates and shapes are unloaded, descaled, painted, and stored all in open areas. All of these operations are affected by weather conditions and all involve slow manual procedures.

The material handling cranes are old, have restricted reach and require one operator and four riggers each when operating.

New automatic shot blast descaling equipment and automatic painting equipment are being installed and will permit descaling and painting in a "one-pass operation." The efficient use of this new equipment cannot be attained, however, unless the handling and storage techniques are also improved.

This line item proposes rearrangement of the existing crane tracks in the storage area, new high speed cranes equipped with operator controlled pickup features, and the replacement of vertical storage racks with horizontal racks.

This will eliminate four riggers per crane and full utilization of the descaling and painting equipment will be combined. An estimated annual saving of $350,000 will be generated, amortizing in less than 3 years.

Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, Calif., $683,000, two line items. Both are repetitive, pump, and valve facility and motor repair facility.

Senator INOUYE. I presume your shops here have deteriorated because of the uncertainty that you people have experienced over closures and consolidation of bases?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Will you proceed, Admiral?

FLEET SUPPORT STATIONS

Admiral HULL. Our next group, still under the Bureau of Ships, is fleet support stations, These include miscellaneous activities which provide logistic support to the operating forces. There are three unclassified line items at two installations in this group for a total amount of $1,089,000. The group also includes two classified items for $1,010,000 which are covered in the rest of the bill. All of these items are in Department of Defense program 2 for support of general purpose forces.

Headquarters, commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Va., two line items, both repetitive, third increment of a barracks and rehabilitation of a mess, all for a total of $873,000.

NAVAL INSHORE UNDERSEA WARFARE GROUP, NORFOLK, VA.

This is a single line item for the rehabilitation and extension of utilities at the estimated cost of $216,000. The 175 personnel of this activity utilize 14 separate buildings for their operations. The existing utilities are grossly deficient in capacity and distribution. Nine of these buildings are heated by kerosene space heaters, and the water distribution does not provide adequate quantity or pressure for fire-fighting purposes. The sanitary septic system frequently overflows and is a health hazard.

This line item will connect this activity to the water, sewerage, and steam systems of the adjacent naval amphibious base.

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION STATIONS

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed?

NAVAL MINE DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, PANAMA CITY

Admiral HULL. The next category is research, development, test and evaluation stations under the Bureau of Ships. There is one station in this group with one line item for $97,000 supporting Department of Defense program VI for research and development. This is for a Naval Mine Development Laboratory at Panama City, Fla., a cold storage warehouse.

Senator INOUYE. This seems reasonable. Shall we proceed?

Admiral HULL. That completes the Bureau of Ships group, Mr. Chairman. We go next to fleet base facilities.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Commander Irwin will be my assistant on this group, sir.

The second of the facilities classes is fleet base facilities. It consists of 30 unclassified line items at 12 locations for $20,054,000, and four classified line items at four locations for $3,911,000 inside the United States; and four items for $1,673,000 at three locations, and three classified items for $11,384,000 overseas. The total amount in this class is $37,022,000. These naval stations provide general logistics support for the operating forces.

Thirty-three of the projects in the United States are included in DOD program III for support of general forces and one project in DOD program VII for general support.

NAVAL STATION, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The first project is at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. It consists of three unclassified line items for the total amount of $765,000.

ANTENNAS, $140,000

The second line item is for the relocation of existing transmitter antennas and installation of four new transmitter antennas, at the estimated cost of $140,000. Both are required for the present communication workload.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, how serious is this interference that you mentioned in this communications center request?

Admiral HULL. Commander Irwin.

Commander IRWIN. At the present time in their location there are frequent interruptions where the transmitters block out receivers and electrical equipment in the area block out both reception and transmission, and we need to relocate to a more remote area of the station where we can build proper facilities that are not so affected.

Senator INOUYE. Is this the only reason why this move must be made?

Commander IRWIN. It is not entirely that.

There is also a safety factor. The antennas are now located in areas where people and vehicles have to transit, and there is danger to both vehicles and personnel.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Commander.

By the way, I would like to ask another question, Commander.

Is it possible for the Navy to remove this source of interference?

Commander IRWIN. It would be much more expensive to remove the source of interference than it would be to move the communications gear in this case.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Commander.

Admiral HULL. To complete the record on this, sir, the transmitter facilities are located in the Mine Force Ship Berthing Area and are subjected to excessive electrical interference created by machinery and electronic equipment. The two 90-foot poles supporting the antennas have shallow foundations and are a hazard to personnel working in the area.

This item will relocate the Mine Force Area transmitter and antennas to the other transmitter site which is located in a remote area and allow integration of all transmitter equipment.

AIR-CONDITION MESSHALL, $75,000

The third line item is for the air conditioning of the mess hall at the estimated cost of $75,000. The dining area of the existing messhall is not air conditioned and becomes extremely hot and humid during the summer months. The galley capacity is 1,400 men per meal and the seating capacity is 608 men. It currently serves approximately 1,250 men but will be operating at its designed capacity in the near future.

This item will provide 88 tons of air conditioning in the dining area of the messhall to permit the men to eat their meals in comfort.

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO, CALIF.

UNDERWATER DEMOLITION UNIT FACILITIES

The second project is at the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif. It contains one line item for an addition to the existing Underwater Demolition Unit Building at the estimated cost of $396,000.

SEAL (Sea, Air, and Land) team No. 1, commissioned as an operating team in 1962, now occupies an old World War II temporary warehouse converted to provide limited office and operational spaces. The team needs additional space for parking, drying, and maintaining parachutes, outboard motors, swimmer propulsion units, vehicles, and electronic equipment.

The SEAL team building is about half a mile from the parent Underwater Demolition Unit (UDU). This line item will permit relocation of the SEAL team to adequate facilities in the UDU building.

NAVAL COMMAND SYSTEMS SUPPORT ACTIVITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ALTERATIONS FOR OPERATIONS PROGRAMING (THIRD INCREMENT)

The third project is the third of four increments at the Naval Command Systems Support Activity (NAVCOSSACT), Washington, D.C. It is for alterations to a building for Operations Programing (third increment) at the Naval Station Annex at the estimated cost of $643,000.

This item will provide the training rooms required for the Department of Defense Computer Institute (DODCI) and office and training space for 284 additional people assigned to this activity. The DODCI trains senior military and civilian Department of Defense executives in digital computer applications, capabilities and limitations, enabling the Department of Defense to reduce dependence on contractors in planning and operating computer systems.

This system will provide an additional 28,000 square feet of floor space in an adjacent permanent unused warehouse. The remaining floor space deficiency of 48,000 square feet will be in a future increment.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that you estimate savings of $607,000 per year by doing this work at this new site. How much is the contractor's work costing now?

Admiral HULL. We do have a breakdown of this.

Commander Irwin, will you take that?

Commander IRWIN. I have some figures here that were presented to me on that, Mr. Chairman. Those savings were derived in the following manner:

Information processing contract—24 employees; operations support contract—25; a bluestreak contract—13 people; aviation accounting and control contract—11 people; planned increase 1965–66, 47, total of 120 employees.

The current contractor plant overhead rate is 114 percent. Current Government site overhead rate is 68 percent, with an average annual salary of $10,000. Thus, 120 employees at $10,000 will be $1.2 million per year; the overhead of 114 percent at the contractor's site would amount to $1,368,000; overhead at a Government site of 68 percent $816,000; the differential of $552,000 plus 10 percent profit, if done at the contractor's site, of $55,200; giving a total differential of $607,200 if we do it at our site rather than the contractor's.

NAVAL STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Admiral HULL. The fourth project is at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $1,293,000.

FUEL STORAGE (FIRST INCREMENT), $902,000

The first line item is for the first increment of the relocation of the fuel storage from the naval station to the adjacent Government-owned island of 55 acres at the esimated cost of $902,000. The demand averages 20,000 barrels of diesel and 75,000 barrels of Navy special fuel oil per month.

There are now seven aboveground steel oil tanks, with a total capacity of 71,000 barrels, located in a highly congested area of the naval station. Five of these tanks are more than 50 years old and the other two are more than 20 years old. All the tanks are constructed of light gage metal and are sheathed with concrete block. The interconnecting piping is old and in poor condition.

This item provides for construction of two 40,000-barrel tanks and the demolition of seven existing storage tanks at the naval station. This is the first of two increments.

Senator INOUYE. These 50 old tanks are presently being used?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The second increment will provide for removal of seven additional tanks and construction of four 40,000-barrel tanks at the island. Inspection, though limited by tank construction features, shows that the original ½-inch plating is only ¼-inch thick in some places and leads to the belief that all tanks have suffered serious deterioration. The present location of the tanks violates minimum clearance safety criteria.

DISPENSARY-DENTAL CLINIC, $391,000

This is a repetitive item.

That completes Key West.

NAVAL STATION, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

The first items are repetitive, a barracks, a WAVES barracks and commissioned officers mess, closed.

The fourth line item is for——

Senator INOUYE. The chairman would like to have this information.

What is the gross square footage of the floor area in the WAVES barracks, per occupant in the existing building, and what will be provided in this new building?

Admiral CORRADI. The planned building will provide 140 square feet gross per Wave occupant. The old existing building provides 146 gross square feet per Wave occupant.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The fourth line item is for the "Addition of pier utilities" at the estimated cost of $870,000. Existing utilities are inadequate to support the home-ported ships berthed at the Mole piers 15 and 16. Additional steam, increased electrical service outlets, increased transformer capacity, and compressed air are required in order to allow ships to shut down their powerplants for routine preventive maintenance while berthed at these piers. The material readiness of ships is reduced when necessary maintenance to shipboard equipment and auxiliary machinery cannot be carried out because the ship must provide its own utility service.

This item will provide the required utilities for the two piers that now have a deficiency. The steam capacity will be increased by installing two new boilers at the existing steamplant and increasing the pressure from 125 to 190 pounds per square inch; new and larger compressed air lines will be installed, and two electrical substations, with a total capacity of 5,000 kilovolt-amperes will be added.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, CONN.

The next project is at the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn. It consists of three line items for a total of $2,350,000.

MESSHALL $1,220,000

This is a repetitive item.

The second line item is for the "Construction of outdoor recreation facilities" at the estimated cost of $258,000. Adequate outdoor recreation facilities are required for the personnel load of over 15,000 military personnel planned to be on the base by fiscal year 1967. These facilities are essential for maintaining good physical condition and morale.

Of the total number of military personnel to be attached to the base, we estimated that over 10,000 will be onboard at any given time to utilize the proposed facilities. The neighboring civilian communities cannot accommodate this number. The existing base facilities are inadequate to support the present load of 14,320 and will be grossly insufficient to support the projected increase.

The proposed line item will provide 4 tennis courts, 10 volleyball courts, 2 handball courts, and 6 softball fields. Lighting will be provided for approximately half of the proposed facilities to increase the hours of utilization. The proposed facilities, together with the meager existing facilities, will be below the number allowed by Department of Defense criteria.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, do you have all these athletic facilities at other bases?

Admiral HULL. We either have them or are trying to get them, sir. This is part of our personnel support facilities improvement program.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to have for the record a list of projects that you have in mind for the next 5 years on recreational facilities.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

(The list referred to follows:)

	Amount
Naval Shipyard, Mare Island:	
Recreation building improvement	$235,000
Enlisted men's club improvement	190,000
Hobby shop conversion	32,000
Naval Shipyard, San Francisco:	
Gymnasium	593,000
Swimming pool	422,000
Naval Facility, Coos Head: Recreation building	117,000
Naval Facility, Pacific Beach: Recreation building	175,000
Naval Submarine Base, New London:	
Addition to officers' mess	272,000
Theater and library modification	111,000
Naval Air Base, Little Creek: Indoor swimming pool	650,000
Naval Station, Charleston:	
Fieldhouse with swimming pool	900,000
Recreation facilities	121,000
Theater	295,000
Naval Station, Key West: Gymnasium and swimming pool	500,000
Naval Air Base, Coronado:	
Officers' club with pool	745,000
Swimming pool	256,000
Naval Station, Long Beach:	
Enlisted men's service club	292,000
Noncommissioned officers' club	670,000

	Amount
Naval Station, San Diego:	
Enlisted men's club	$559,000
Theater modification	137,000
Hobby shop	120,000
Bowling alley	204,000
Chief petty officers' club	410,000
Library modification	55,000
Education center	67,000
Swimming pool modification	143,000
Naval Station, Treasure Island:	
1st- and 2d-class petty officers' club	122,000
Officers' club modification	297,000
Enlisted men's club modification	184,000
Athletic facilities	99,000
Hobby shop modification	118,000
Swimming pool modification	390,000
Library modification	215,000
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor:	
Bowling alley and hobby shop	323,000
Chief petty officers' club	354,000
Naval Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor:	
Gymnasium	469,000
Hobby shop	136,000
Naval Station, Washington: Chief petty officers' club	173,000
Naval Station, Guam:	
Gymnasium	293,000
Theater	545,000
Playing fields	137,000
Recreation facilities	152,000
Officers' club with swimming pool	135,000
Fleet activities, Ryukyus:	
Chief petty officers' club	75,000
Gymnasium and bowling alley	298,000
Recreation building	89,000
Hobby shop	47,000
Theater	100,000
Enlisted men's club	165,000
Noncommissioned officers' club	119,000
Officer's club	390,000
Naval Station, Subic Bay:	
Enlisted men's club extension	64,000
Bowling alley extension	224,000
Theater	559,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Meridian: Addition to commissioned officers' mess	67,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field: Theater	579,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Feld: Recreation building	1,204,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville: Theater	277,000
Naval Air Station, Brunswick: Recreation building	758,000
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point: Enlisted men's club	388,000
Naval Air Station, Oceana:	
Gymnasium	457,000
Recreation building	300,000
Enlisted men's club addition	228,000
Chief petty officers' club	442,000
Commissioned officers' mess (open) with pool	260,000
Outdoor recreation facilities	95,000
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field:	
Community center, 1st increment	743,000
Community center, 2d increment	699,000
Enlisted men's club	178,000
Chief petty officers' club	332,000
Hobby shop	88,000
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville: Bowling center	365,000
Naval Air Station, Key West:	
Recreation center	1,022,000
Community center	1,788,000

	Amount
Naval Station, Mayport:	
Gymnasium	$298,000
Hobby shop	77,000
Theater	308,000
Community service facility	288,000
Bowling alley addition	122,000
Outdoor swimming pool	138,000
Naval Air Station, Sanford:	
Gymnasium	257,000
Officers' club with pool	326,000
Locker facilities	104,000
Bowling alley	216,000
Theater	235,000
Enlisted men's club	252,000
Play courts and fields	88,000
Naval Air Facility, El Centro:	
Gymnasium	176,000
Chief petty officers' club	189,000
Hobby shop modification	20,000
Commissioned officers' mess modification (open)	154,000
Library and education	249,000
Outdoor playing courts	23,000
Playing field	24,000
Swimming pool modification	35,000
Naval Air Station, Miramar:	
Community facilities	698,000
Education center	352,000
Recreation facilities	198,000
Naval Air Station, North Island:	
Enlisted men's and chief petty officers' club modification	47,000
Theater building modification	91,000
Gymnasium	883,000
Enlisted men's club	450,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field:	
Gymnasium	219,000
Bowling alley	93,000
Theater	315,000
Enlisted men's club	244,000
Noncommissioned officers' club	169,000
Education center	155,000
Naval Air Station, Alameda: Chief petty officers' club	296,000
Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Fallon:	
Theater	284,000
Chief petty officers' club	128,000
Hobby shop	89,000
Outdoor swimming pool	233,000
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field: Enlisted men's club	166,000
Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island:	
Bowling alley	630,000
Gymnasium modification	257,000
Theater	794,000
Playing fields and courts	110,000
Enlisted men's club	104,000
Education center	340,000
Playing fields and courts	55,000
Naval Air Station, Barbers Point:	
Gymnasium and bowling alley	948,000
Chief petty officers' club	300,000
Recreation beach facilities	800,000
Theater	673,000
Enlisted men's club	892,000
Library	210,000

	Amount
Naval Station, Adak:	
Community center	$1,967,000
Do	2,000,000
Commissioned officers' mess (open)	474,000
Enlisted men's club	750,000
Naval Station, Kodiak:	
Gymnasium	64,000
Indoor swimming pool	909,000
Education center	51,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point: Enlisted men's service club	662,000
Marine Corps Air Facility, New River:	
Officers' mess expansion	215,000
Enlisted men's service club expansion	108,000
Staff noncommissioned officers' club	360,000
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro: Gymnasium	600,000
Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana: Theater	244,000
Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma:	
Recreation building	610,000
Officers' mess (open)	275,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle:	
Recreation building rehabilitation	53,000
Play fields and courts rehabilitation	50,000
Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown:	
Enlisted men's club	221,000
Recreation building	293,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston:	
Community facility	802,000
Enlisted men's club	349,000
Swimming pool	110,000
Swimming pool modernization	61,000
Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach: Noncommissioned officers' club	109,000
Naval Weapons Station, Concord:	
Community support facilities	672,000
Swimming pool	128,000
Officers' mess (open)	142,000
Officers' club (open)	142,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne:	
Community facility	315,000
Bowling alley	148,000
Recreation building	104,000
Officers' mess	31,000
Library	50,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Bangor: Swimming pool	30,000
Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu: Community support facilities	255,000
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville:	
Physical fitness and training facility	388,000
Noncommissioned officers' club	198,000
Naval Ordnance Missile Test Facility, White Sands: Chief petty officers' club	153,000
Naval Air Station, Point Mugu: Lighting outdoor athletic facilities	60,000
Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River: Theater	327,000
Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay: Chief petty officers' club	100,000
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads:	
Enlisted men's club	415,000
Community center	1,157,000
Noncommissioned officers' club	310,000
Education center	175,000
Recreation facilities	72,000
Naval Station, Argentia: Theater	414,000
Naval Air Facility, Naples: Bowling alley	112,000

	Amount
Naval Station, Rota:	
Gymnasium	$213,000
Theater	190,000
Officers' swimming pool	101,000
Officers' mess (open)	93,000
Enlisted men's service club	251,000
Chief petty officers' swimming pool	101,000
Bowling alley	192,000
Naval Air Station, Agana:	
Theater	207,000
Enlisted men's club	262,000
Hobby shop	106,000
Gymnasium	323,000
Chief petty officers' club	175,000
Playing courts	29,000
Playing fields	218,000
Petty officers' club	213,000
Naval Magazine, Guam:	
Noncommissioned officers' club	219,000
Playing courts	27,000
Playing fields	25,000
Naval Air Station, Atsugi: Theater	148,000
Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema:	
Hobby shop	58,000
Bowling alley	209,000
Noncommissioned officers club addition	52,000
Officers swimming pool	139,000
Naval Air Facility, Naha: Swimming pool	167,000
Naval Air Station, Cubi Point: Enlisted men's club	290,000
Naval Station, Sangley Point:	
Hobby shop	67,000
Gymnasium and theater	594,000
Officers' club	228,000
Recreation building	289,000
Chief petty officers' club	250,000
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow:	
Staff noncommissioned officers club	198,000
Theater and chapel	519,000
Theater	471,000
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton:	
Enlisted men's club	223,000
Staff noncommissioned officers club	128,000
Do	142,000
Central enlisted men's club	415,000
Enlisted men's club	220,000
Chapel and theater	300,000
Recreation facilities	131,000
Base bowling alley	175,000
Enlisted men's club	437,000
Staff noncommissioned officers' club	193,000
Do	176,000
Base library	365,000
Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms:	
Gymnasium	603,000
Theater rehabilitation	425,000
Library	225,000
Recreation facilities	82,000
Noncommissioned officers' club	690,000
Fleet Marine Force Pacific, Camp Smith:	
Enlisted men's club	241,000
Staff noncommissioned officers' club addition	39,000
Communications facilities	248,000
Gymnasium	219,000

	Amount
Marine Corps Station, Quantico:	
Commissioned officers' mess (open)	$838, 000
Auditorium	662, 000
Camp Smedley D. Butler, Okinawa:	
Gymnasium	140, 000
Hobby shop	55, 000
Bowling alley	183, 000
Gymnasium	140, 000
Theater	137, 000
Noncommissioned officers' club	183, 000
Library	50, 000
Education center	55, 000
Special Service office	50, 000
Hobby shop	55, 000
Bowling alley	289, 000
Gymnasium	133, 000
Theater and auditorium	70, 000
Staff noncommissioned officers' club	88, 000
Service Schools, Bainbridge:	
Hobby shop	125, 000
Recreation building addition	620, 000
Theater	219, 000
Modernize enlisted men's service club	53, 000
Enlisted men's club	440, 000
Library	133, 000
Playing courts and fields	912, 000
Outdoor swimming pool	296, 000
Hobby shop	128, 000
Chief petty officers' club	180, 000
Golf club house	120, 000
Playing fields	217, 000
Fleet Antiaircraft Weapons Training Center, Dam Neck: Library	146, 000
Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk:	
Officers' mess (open)	320, 000
Community center	395, 000
Bowling alley	129, 000
Swimming pool	314, 000
Naval Supply Corps School, Athens: Officers' mess (open)	289, 000
Naval Communications Training Center, Pensacola:	
Theater	320, 000
Community facility bathhouse	87, 000
Enlisted men's club addition	181, 000
Playing courts	520, 000
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes:	
Improve and air-condition recreation buildings	1, 103, 000
Hobby shop	110, 000
Branch library	200, 000
Playing courts and fields	374, 000
Outdoor pool with bathhouse	620, 000
Naval Training Center, San Diego:	
Chief petty officers' club alterations	25, 000
Main library alterations	25, 000
Theater alterations	156, 000
Fleet Antisubmarine Warfare School, San Diego:	
Community facilities building	825, 000
Gymnasium	272, 000
Naval Training Center, San Diego: Theater alterations	25, 000
Postgraduate School, Monterey: Gymnasium	375, 000
Naval Academy, Annapolis:	
Auditorium	7, 153, 000
Indoor tennis courts	200, 000
Outdoor swimming pool	300, 000

	Amount
Naval Station, Annapolis:	
Chief petty officers' club	$155,000
Bathhouse	75,000
Enlisted men's chief petty officers' club	250,000
Outdoor swimming pool	200,000
Naval Hospital, St. Albans:	
Bowling alley	195,000
Modify enlisted men's club, gym, swimming pool	165,000
Modify commissioned officers' mess	44,000
Modify mess, theater, library	114,000
Modify and construct play facility	69,000
Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune: Swimming pool	199,000
Naval Hospital, Portsmouth:	
Modify recreation building	38,000
Officers' club	268,000
Enlisted men's club	230,000
Modify swimming pool	48,000
Naval Hospital, Great Lakes: Modify and add to gymnasium	71,000
Naval Hospital, Camp Pendleton:	
Recreation building	198,000
Gymnasium	190,000
Theater	190,000
Community center	118,000
Officers' mess	180,000
Enlisted men's club	50,000
Chief petty officers' club	100,000
Naval Hospital, San Diego:	
Hobby shops building	27,000
Gymnasium	161,000
Modify theater	57,000
Modify enlisted men's club	42,000
Playing courts outdoor	27,000
National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda: Swimming pool	90,000
Naval Radio Station, Northwest: Enlisted men's club	61,000
Autodin Facility, Albany:	
Hobby shop	80,000
Bowling alley	134,000
Library	109,000
Theater	192,000
Education center	120,000
Naval Radio Station, Sabana Seca: Enlisted men's club	122,000
Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa:	
Multipurpose building	494,000
Hobby shop	77,000
Gymnasium and bowling alley	350,000
Officers club (open)	120,000
Naval Communication Station, Adak: Gymnasium modification	25,000
Naval Communication Station, Kodiak: Recreation building	240,000
Naval Communication Station, Finegayan:	
Chief petty officers' club	166,000
Gymnasium and bowling alley	734,000
Bowling alley rehabilitation	38,000
Auditorium theater	342,000
Playing fields	213,000
Naval Communication Station, San Miguel: Community center	504,000
Classified location: Gymnasium and bowling alley	403,000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville: outdoor swimming pool	165,000
Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme:	
Bowling alleys modification	45,000
Theater modification	70,000
Officers' club	998,000
Enlisted men's club	476,000
Chief petty officers' club modification	53,000
Library	58,000
Naval Security Group Activity, Kami Seya: Recreation building	246,000

UTILITIES, $872,000

Admiral HULL. The third line item is for the addition of station utilities at the estimated cost of $872,000. This line item will provide adequate electrical power, water pressure, sanitary sewer pumping stations, storm sewer, steam, and street lighting at the areas lacking these utilities. Since 1958 numerous items of training equipment have been installed in school structures and 25 major structures have been constructed at this base. The new equipment and new facilities have loaded portions of the existing utility systems in excess of their designed capacities. Additional facilities planned for future years will result in further overloading.

The water storage capacity and pressure are insufficient for operation of fire sprinkler systems. Existing sewage pumps and treatment plants are overloaded by increased storm water runoff because of new construction of streets and paved parking areas.

NAVAL STATION, NEWPORT, R.I.

The next project is at the Naval Station, Newport, R.I. It consists of four line items for $2,112,000.

COLLIMATING FACILITY, $87,000

The first line item is for construction of a collimating facility at the estimated cost of $87,000. A guided missile radar collimating facility is required to support the guided missile destroyers home-ported at Newport in calibrating or collimating, testing, and checking the guidance equipment of their missile systems.

This proposed line item will provide for the construction of a steel tower to support the reflector targets and electronic equipment used during calibration and testing.

The provision of this facility at Newport will eliminate the need for guided missile destroyers to transit to Boston to obtain these essential radar and battery alinement services.

Senator INOUYE. Was this item not authorized last year, and, if so, why are you requesting reauthorization?

Admiral HULL. It was authorized and funded last year, sir. We had to withdraw the funds for a section 203, emergency project programing.

The next three line items are all repetitive items, a WAVES barracks, a bachelor officer quarters, and a commissioned officers mess (closed).

Senator INOUYE. For the record, Admiral, can you provide for us the minimum standards adopted by the Navy relating to gross square footage per WAVE, per enlisted man, officer, and other minimum requirements for barracks?

Admiral HULL. Sir, the maximum square footage for the WAVES is 140 square feet.

Briefly, we have recommended that the gross building area for enlisted men be increased from 125 square feet to an average of 185 square feet and from 140 to 200 square feet for women. We have also recommended that private and semiprivate bedrooms with adjoining heads be provided for our enlisted personnel, instead of open bay dormitories and gang-type heads. These bedrooms will provide from

122 to 195 square feet of living area as compared to the present 72 square feet limit.

We have estimated that it will be necessary to increase the statutory limitation from $1,850 to $3,450 per man to provide this improved habitability for our enlisted personnel. When you consider that the $1,850 limitation, which was established in 1956 should be escalated to $2,494 based on the current cost index, this is not an excessive increase. We have been working with Army and Air Force representatives to apprise OSD of the need for revising the administrative and statutory limitations.

Admiral CORRADI. Unfortunately, the Department of Defense prescribes maximum limits but not a minimum, and we also have a maximum limitation on the dollars that can be spent per person. Consequently, we make up the design to come within the maximum allowed in the case of WAVES, at $1,850 per WAVE, and we seldom achieve the 140 square feet per person which is allowed.

Senator INOUYE. You have no minimum health standards?

Admiral CORRADI. We do have a minimum based on health standards, yes, sir. This is 50 square feet minimum net sleeping area, but primarily we design to get as close to the 140-square-foot gross building area in the case of the WAVES or the 125-square-foot gross building area in the case of the enlisted man, as we can get with the $1,850 limit that we may spend.

Senator INOUYE. And are these standards required all over the world?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; without variation as to area cost variations except in oversea areas. This is a subject, Mr. Chairman, which is currently under review. We have made a rather exhaustive study of what we think our enlisted personnel need in the way of space, and this is now being examined by the Secretary of Defense with a special study group. We hope that before we come before the committee again we will have revised standards.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral and gentlemen, I notice that the hour of 12:30 has arrived. Can you be back here at 2:30 to resume the testimony?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION—MAY 3, 1965

Senator INOUYE. The Chair notes that 2:30 has arrived.

Admiral, shall we proceed?

STATEMENTS OF ADM. HARRY HULL AND ADM. PETER CORRADI—Resumed

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; I believe we had just finished Newport, Mr. Chairman, and if there were no more questions on Newport, I will proceed with the Naval Station, Norfolk, Va.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Three line items at a total cost of $2,133,000.

MOORING IMPROVEMENTS, $50,000

The first line item is for removal of an existing finger pier to provide mooring improvements at the estimated cost of $50,000. The critical pier space requirements make it mandatory that ship berthing facilities be utilized to the fullest extent possible.

Pier 7, which is 1,350 feet long, is used for the berthing of deep-draft cruisers, support aircraft carriers, command ships and amphibious ships. However, berthing at the north inshore side of the pier is restricted by the location of a service craft pier 270 feet long running parallel to and only 192 feet from pier 7. This short finger pier is in excess of present and foreseeable service craft berthing requirements.

The proposed improvements provide for removal of the existing finger pier, thereby leaving adequate space for the nesting of ships on that side of pier 7.

EXTENSION OF UTILITIES, PIERS 5 AND 7, $1 MILLION

The second line item is for the improvement and extension of utilities on piers 5 and 7, at the estimated cost of $1 million. It is essential that active fleet ships, when in port between operational periods, shut down their engineering plants. This permits the performance of maintenance and minor repairs on shipboard machinery by ships forces. This procedure extends the life of the ships' expensive equipment, including the cores for nuclear-powered ships, and increases the time that ships are available for operational use. In order that the ships may shut down their machinery, the berthing piers must have the capability of delivering the utilities essential to operation of the ships while in port.

This item will provide for increasing the capacity of the electrical power by 3,000 kilovolt-amperes for each pier with associated electrical outlets for each of the two piers. It will also include provision of steam and telephone utilities.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, was not this item authorized last year?

Admiral HULL. I do not believe so, sir, no.

Admiral Corradi tells me that in a previous year we did have a similar line item for another pier but not for piers 5 and 7.

Senator INOUYE. And these utilities are not currently available at the piers?

Admiral HULL. They are not, sir.

This item provides for increasing the capacity of the electric power by 3,000 kilovolt-amperes for each pier with electrical outlets for each of the two piers. It will also include provision of steam and telephone utilities.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed, sir?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

MULTIPLE-PURPOSE BUILDING, $1,083,000

The third line item is for the construction of a permanent multipurpose building, at the estimated cost of $1,083,000. The fleet post office, fleet motion picture exchange, and the district training aids office are in a wooden building constructed in 1941 as a messhall. The

efficiency of the port services department is impaired because of the inadequacy of the temporary spaces it occupies. The same conditions prevail for the existing post office. Postal inspectors have informed the Navy that unless we soon provide adequate facilities at Norfolk, we must reasonably expect to lose the services of the postal department which handles mail for the personnel on the 179 home-ported ships and for the shore-based personnel.

This item will provide for the construction of a permanent two-story building designed for a future third floor. The first floor will be used by the fleet post office. The second floor will be used by the remaining previously listed activities. In addition, a six-story harbor control tower will be installed on the roof, fitted with visual and voice communication equipment for the control of ships in the harbor. Included within the scope of this item is the demolition of six dilapidated buildings now being used by the aforementioned activities.

Senator INOUYE. The size of the post office, you rather obviously need it, will allow for what other activities here?

Admiral HULL. We have the fleet motion picture exchange. This is a library of motion pictures. The ships when they come into port turn in all their movie film to this exchange and then when they go to sea again, they draw out additional ones.

Senator INOUYE. This is for the whole Atlantic area?

Admiral HULL. Just for the ships based in Norfolk, sir. The District training aids office, an office which has also a considerable amount of film, and other training devices, and the port services department, which provides such services as handling crews and arranging for the various other services the ships require when they come into port.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

NAVAL STATION, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral HULL. The next project is for the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $670,000.

FLEET INTELLIGENCE CENTER, PACIFIC, $144,000

The first line item is for alterations to the existing Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific (FICPAC), at the estimated cost of $144,000. This item is included in DOD program VII for general support.

The building now occupied by Ficpac was originally constructed in 1940 as a warehouse. From the time it was first used as the intelligence center in 1959, it has been very unsatisfactory for intelligence production. It lacks a briefing room and other required spaces, air conditioning, and necessary security features. However, it has been continued in use because it has been needed and it has been serving its purpose, albeit inadequately. With the enormous increase over the past several years in the amount of intelligence data to be processed for the fleet and the shore activities, the first floor must be modified to allow for effective production and for a projected personnel increase.

The construction of new partitions on the first floor will provide a briefing room, offices, projection room, storage and berthing area for duty personnel. In addition, adequate lighting and an incinerator for burning classified material will be installed. These improve-

ments will lead to increased production and more effective security control.

Senator INOUYE. Was not this item requested last year for Barbers Point?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; it was. It was not authorized last year.

Senator INOUYE. And it is now proposed for Pearl Harbor. What is the reason for the change of location?

Admiral HULL. Can you answer that, Commander Irwin?

Commander IRWIN. It was an administrative decision.

Admiral HULL. I beg your pardon, sir; it was under Barbers Point last year but was physically located at Ford Island. The location is the same as last year. The sponsorship of this program has changed, and that is why, although last year it appeared under Barbers Point, this year it appears under the naval station. The physical location of the building is the same in both years.

Senator INOUYE. Where is the existing facility now located?

Admiral HULL. It is on Ford Island, sir.

Senator INOUYE. So it is the same thing, just the sponsoring agency is changed?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Last year it was under the sponsorship of the air station at Barbers Point. This year it is under the sponsorship of the Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.

Senator INOUYE. Is there any reason for the change in sponsorship?

Admiral HULL. This is a result of our reorganization.

I will ask Admiral Corradi to explain this since I am not thoroughly familiar with it.

Admiral CORRADI. This particular facility was under the support of the Bureau of Naval Weapons. Then, when certain support functions within the Navy were realined due to the reorganization of the Navy, the field support activity, a new command, was established, and this activity became a part of the naval station under the field support activity. It is now under a different command, although it is exactly the same building, performing the same function.

Senator INOUYE. Then actually it is the same place?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The next line item is the barracks, which is a repetitive item.

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

BERTH S–21, $271,000

This also is repetitive.

Senator INOUYE. Before we go on, why do these ballistic missile submarines require a different-type berth than nuclear submarines?

Admiral HULL. They do not, sir. Both the ballistic missile submarines and the nuclear submarines are deeper draft. The conventional submarines can go alongside the pier now. It is the nuclear submarine and the POLARIS submarines which require the dredging. They also require greater electrical power.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

NAVAL STATION, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. The first three items for berthing of pier 8, barracks and bachelor officer quarters, are repetitive.

The fourth item is water fire protection, $175,000.

The fourth line item is for the extension of the water fire protection system at the estimated cost of $175,000. The main fire pressure within the heavily developed area of the station is limited to 85 pounds per square inch vice the 125 pounds per square inch required for firefighting. The volume of water is limited to 1,600 gallons per minute vice the 3,000 gallons per minute required.

It is urgently necessary to extend the 16-inch high-pressure water main serving the naval station, from its terminus along the waterfront perimeter of the station, to intersect with the city of San Diego's high-pressure system. This will provide the entire station with two sources of high-pressure water and will insure an adequate supply of water for firefighting.

Senator INOUYE. On this berthing of pier 8, is this request similar to the items you are requesting for Long Beach?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; not entirely. The Long Beach item is mostly for the improvement of utilities, whereas here we are making additional berthing space available for fleet ships—dredging and installing utilities also.

Senator INOUYE. And this project speaks only of destroyers and amphibious ships. I presume there are other ships in San Diego that require berthing, too.

Admiral HULL. Yes; there are

The carriers berth at piers and wharves, at the Naval Air Station, North Island.

Submarines in general moor at the pier at the submarine facility at Ballast Point, so that at the naval station we have principally destroyers and amphibious ships and service force ships.

Senator INOUYE. And these destroyers and amphibious ships cannot be berthed at the present piers where you utilize them for the carriers?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; there is just not room there for them.

NAVAL STATION, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF.

The last project is for the Naval Station, Treasure Island, Calif. It consists of two line items at the total cost of $2,594,000.

RELOCATION OF ACTIVITIES $2,183,000

The first line item is for the relocation of activities at the estimated cost of $2,138,000. We propose to relocate eight naval activities from their present various sites in the San Francisco area to the Naval Station, Treasure Island.

The activities to be relocated are: Headquarters, Commandant, 12th Naval District; Navy area audit officer; Branch Office of Naval Research; Board of Inspection and Survey; public works officer; resident officer in charge of construction, Pacific; Navy regional finance center; and the naval dispensary.

Accomplishment of this item will release approximately 107,000 square feet in Government owned and leased buildings. In addition,

approximately 91 acres of land at the naval facility, San Bruno, will become excess to Navy needs.

The moves will increase the utilization of existing facilities at the naval station and improve the efficiency and economy of operations of all activities involved. To accomplish the relocation, it will be necessary to rehabilitate a permanent and a temporary structure and to construct a new building. An economic engineering analysis has indicated that this method of providing the required space will provide more long-range economy than by the conversion and rehabilitation of existing World War II structures. It will result in immediate annual savings estimated at $420,000 and will permit a reduction of 22 military and 26 civilian personnel. Approximately 900 personnel will be involved in the proposed relocation.

HEATING PLANT $456,000

The second line item is for the replacement of the existing heating plant at the estimated cost of $456,000. The central heating plant at this facility was originally constructed in 1942 to meet our needs in the early years of World War II. Because of heavy continuous use and differential settlement in the foundations, the brick walls of the boilers are severely cracked and bulging in many places. Both the boilers and the heating plant building are in an advanced state of deterioration.

This item will provide for installation of two 75,000-pounds-per-hour steam boilers to replace the existing boilers; construction of a permanent building, and installation of associated equipment to meet the requirement. Annual savings are estimated at $65,000 through increased efficiency and lower labor cost of operation and maintenance.

This concludes the field support activities, Mr. Chairman, and we come next to the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

May I introduce Captain MacDonald of the Bureau of Naval Weapons.

Senator INOUYE. Welcome to the committee, Captain.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. The third facilities class, Mr. Chairman, is naval weapons facilities. It consists of five groups of activities inside the United States and one oversea group. The five U.S. groups are: naval air training stations, field support stations, Marine Corps air stations, fleet readiness stations, and research, development, test, and evaluation stations.

These groups include 140 unclassified line items at 2 locations for $804,000. The oversea group includes 43 unclassified line items at 9 locations for $16,907,000, and 11 classified items at 6 locations for $15,870,000. The total amount for this class is $123,803,000.

The proposed projects will support several essential tasks; training of personnel; improvement of the air striking power of the operating forces; progress in aeronautical and ordnance research, development, test, and evaluation programs; and improvement of personnel living conditions.

NAVAL AIR TRAINING STATIONS

In the first of these groups, naval air training stations, there are 25 line items at 9 locations for a total of $13,134,000. All of these items

are part of program VII for general support. The mission of these stations is to train naval and Marine Corps pilots and aviation technicians.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, CHASE FIELD, TEX., $152,000

The first project is at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Tex. It consists of two line items for a total of $152,000.

The first is a repetitive one for a liquid oxygen shop.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM, $107,000

The second item is for a water supply system at the estimated cost of $107,000. The proposed facilities consist of a well, the water distribution lines, and a treatment plant. This item is required to supplement three existing potable water wells which cannot meet the demand due to compaction of soil around the wells which has caused a decrease in waterflow.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, before we proceed, I have a statement here from Senator John G. Tower, of Texas, requesting that this statement be made part of the record.

Without objection it is so ordered.

MAY 1, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Armed Services Committee,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry that I will be out of town and unable to attend Monday's hearings on the Navy's construction proposals. I will be back for the Wednesday hearing.

Since I expect the committee will receive Monday justifications concerning Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, I would like to submit the attached statement and request for additional data. This results from an inspection tour I made of that station February 5.

If you feel it appropriate, I would like to have the statement read into the record, and I have attached an extra copy for transmittal to the Navy officials concerned.

Thank you,

JOHN G. TOWER.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER—NEEDED REPAIRS AT CORPUS CHRISTI NAVAL AIR STATION

Mr. Chairman, during an inspection February 5, 1965, of the Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, I observed that despite the fine and professional work being done by the officers and men there a substantial backlog of repair work is vitally needed on a number of buildings.

I saw instances of serious roof leakage and of structural weakness of walls. I was surprised to find that a backlog of maintenance and repair requests since 1959 has built up in the amount of $1.8 million.

I have obtained a list of the 10 largest repair projects requested since 1959, but not approved or carried out. That list I submit herewith for the record.

I ask that the Navy provide for me by letter, and for the committee record a full explanation of the status of the repair requests. I believe it would be helpful for this committee to know why the requests have not been approved

by the Navy, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, or past Congresses, whichever is appropriate.

In addition, I believe a list of priorities for these repairs would be helpful along with the information on what, if any of them, are included in future programs. (My information is that none are so included.)

It is my preliminary view that the morale and efficiency of this vital training station is being seriously damaged by these untended large-scale repairs. I am hopeful that it wil lbe possible this year to authorize expenditure of at least a small portion of the $1.8 million backlog.

In that connection, I would like the Navy to advise me and the committee of how it would utilize the sum of $250,000 at Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, if that additional amount were available.

(Documents referred to follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
Washington, D.C.

Hon. JOHN G. TOWER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR TOWER: This is in reply to your letter of May 1 to Senator Stennis regarding the backlog of repair projects at the Naval Air Station at Corpus Christi. I would like to provide you with current information on the condition of this activity, together with the Navy's plan for funding outstanding projects.

The latest figures, as of March 1, 1965, provided by this activity show a backlog of unfunded repair projects valued at $1,033,200. This total includes projects costing over $10,000 each, and represents project requests made by Corpus Christi for funds, all of which have been confirmed by the Director of our Gulf Division as being valid projects.

All of these projects have been approved by the necessary authorities and will be accomplished when sufficient funds are available. Unfortunately, this large backlog at Corpus Christi is representative of the backlog of $111,400,000 of repair projects for the entire Naval Shore Establishment. In fiscal year 1965, we were able to secure only $26 million to apply to this Navy-wide backlog. Essentially the same amount will be available in fiscal year 1966. Repeated efforts to approximately double these funds have met with little success, due primarily to the high priority of other Navy and Department of Defense line items in the budget.

In fiscal year 1965, the Navy funded repair projects at Corpus Christi amounting to $213,800 and it is planned to fund a group of projects amounting to $214,270 in fiscal year 1966. I have attached a listing of the projects we plan to fund.

One good indicator of the condition of a shore facility is the comparison of the backlog of essential maintenance and repair with the current plant value of the activity. In fiscal year 1965 the Navy-wide ratio was 0.976 percent; the 8th Naval District ratio was 0.84 percent; and the NAS Corpus Christi ratio was 0.51 percent. These ratios indicate that NAS Corpus Christi is statistically better off than the 8th Naval District "average" station and also is better off than the "average" station considering the entire Naval Shore Establishment.

Based on requests for funds received to date and an analysis of the condition of NAS Corpus Christi, I consider that this activity is getting at least their fair share of the limited funds available. Any changes in the Corpus Christi backlog occurring in future fiscal years will, of course, be considered in allocating repair project funds to that activity.

The Navy military construction program has been funded at about $200 million for the past few years. However, in fiscal year 1966 the Navy has proposed an increase to $340 million, a good portion of which is to begin replacement of old temporary structures that are expensive to maintain or are substandard. This increase will be a significant step in removing substandard or high maintenance cost facilities from the Naval Shore Establishment. Your interest in and support of this aspect of our program will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

P. CORRADI,
Rear Admiral, CEC, U.S. Navy, Chief of Bureau.

NAS CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Repair projects to be funded, fiscal year 1966

Project number	Title	Amount
R1-65	Repair Instruction Training Building No. 89	$16,600
R2-65	Repair boiler central powerplant	42,900
R4-60	Repair Training Building 350	32,170
R5-65	Repair and repaint hangars	34,700
R10-65	Repair roof Building No. 8	87,900
Total		214,270

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. Flight clearance easements and land acquisitions.

The second project is at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex. It is for flight clearance easements and land acquisition at the estimated cost of $184,000. This item proposes the acquisition of flight clearance easements over 133 acres of land in three runway end zones, and fee simple acquisition of 58 acres in two runway end zones to prevent encroachment and the curtailment of flight operations from the field.

The site of this major advanced flight training field was selected in 1941. At that time there was practically no private development in the surrounding area. Since then private construction has expanded greatly and, if allowed to continue in areas of interest off the ends of the runways, will constitute a definite hazard to safety of flight.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed to the next one.

NAVAL AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, ELLYSON FIELD, FLA.

Admiral HULL. The third project is at the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Ellyson Field, Fla. It consists of five line items at the total cost of $1,530,000.

The first three are repetitive, aircraft parking apron, rehabilitation of barracks, rehabilitation of messhall.

The next item, "Rehabilitation of bachelor officers' quarters," $524,000.

The fourth line item is for rehabilitation of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $524,000. It will provide for rehabilitation of the existing BOQ to accommodate 70 officers and for renovation and conversion of a former barracks, now being used for storage, to a BOQ to accommodate 88 officers. There will be a total of 158 spaces available after completion of this item.

This field has 360 officers aboard, half of whom are students and the other half instructors or support personnel; 225 of these officers required BOQ spaces. The existing substandard spaces are now fully occupied and the remaining bachelors must be given an allowance for quarters and find housing in the local community.

There will still be a deficit of 67 BOQ spaces after the provision of this item. This will be reduced by new construction planned in the future.

Senator INOUYE. When will that come in, sir?

Admiral HULL. It is unprogramed now, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And these men are now living in the city?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. This will leave us with a deficit of 67, so these people have to live in the community.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Admiral HULL. "Electrical distribution system," $88,000.

The last line item is for an electrical distribution system as the estimated cost of $88,000. This item is required in support of the increased electrical loads which will be generated by the previous items for barracks, messhall, and BOQ. The projected future electrical loads will exceed the existing station capacity by 25 percent.

In addition to installation of new lines, transformers and switch gear, this item will provide for a rearrangement of the existing electrical distribution system to take care of critical load centers.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, GLYNCO, GA.

Admiral HULL. Two line items, both repetitive. The first, airfield lighting; the second is barracks.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, on airfield lighting, are the standards for the Navy very similar to those of the Air Force or are they identical?

Admiral HULL. They are identical, sir.

Senator INOUYE. So then I would assume that the costs are about the same.

Admiral CORRADI. Not necessarily, because there are different conditions with respect to furnishing the power for the lighting, and to bring the utilities out to the runway, so there will be variations. The cost of the fixtures and the connection of the fixtures is the same for all locations.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Admiral Corradi.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Admiral HULL. "Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.," $557,000, three line items. The first is lighting and repetitive.

The second, aviation cadet quarters, $158,000.

The second line item is for construction of a 40-man aviation cadet quarters at the estimated cost of $158,000. There are 118 students undergoing advanced flight training at this station. Of these students, 60 are aviation cadets who are living in temporary wooden structures built in 1942 which are now in poor condition. The inadequacies of the quarters, combined with the rigorous schedule, the hot, humid climate and blowing dust common to the area, are detriments to good study habits, rest, and high morale of the students.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I notice at Glynco the cost for airfield lighting is $295,000, and at Kingsville Field it is $326,000, and the scope seems to be the same. Can you give any explanation as to the difference in cost?

Admiral CORRADI. The only explanation that I can find is the cost of bringing the power to the centerline lighting, and variations in the cost of the approach lighting due to difference in terrain. Otherwise, the balance of the installation is the same.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

What do you mean by difference in terrain? I thought all airfields were flat.

Admiral CORRADI. The approach lighting, for example, is installed at a predetermined angle, and if the ground slopes down, why we build trestles up to set the lights to the correct angle.

Senator INOUYE. I understand.

Admiral CORRADI. In those instances where the approach zone is over water, we have to build a pile structure to hold the lights out in the water.

Senator INOUYE. And this is what is involved here?

Admiral CORRADI. Not at these two installations. There is no water, but there are differences in terrain which results in the supporting structure differential.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Admiral HULL. Water well, $73,000.

The final item is for provision of a water well at the estimated cost of $73,000. The new well will supplement the existing capacity of 500 gallons per minute. The station's average daily demand is 300 gallons per minute, but a capacity of at least 600 gallons per minute is needed to provide for maximum demand. The additional well will produce 500 gallons per minute, the smallest feasible design, to insure an adequate supply of water for the domestic, industrial, and fire protection needs of the station.

During the hot summer months, peak demands reduce the reserve stored water to a point where a failure of any of the three operational wells would deplete the reserve in less than a day, leaving the station defenseless in event of a fire.

Senator INOUYE. Where do you get your water from?

Admiral CORRADI. We get water from wells. This proposes to expand the capacity of the wells and to tap an underwater stratum, which is known as the Goliad aquifer, about 600 feet below the surface, thereby providing a more reliable supply.

Senator INOUYE. And no community water systems are available in that vicinity?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; this station obtains its own water from wells at the present time.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Admiral HULL. The next project, Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., $5,792,000. There are three line items.

Avionics training building, $1,796,000: The first line item is for construction of an avionics training building at the estimated cost of $1,796,000. The building will be of precast concrete construction and will provide 93,782 square feet for classrooms, laboratories, and administrative space.

There are 2,232 students and instructors in the avionics school. The existing six buildings used by this school are of temporary, wood frame, World War II construction and were designed for training in the mechanical skills necessary at that time. They do not have adequate heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical capacity or flexibility, and cannot be converted economically to meet today's requirements.

This line item will provide a permanent building with the built-in flexibility to meet changes in teaching procedures, class size, and equipment. The six buildings replaced by this construction will be demolished.

Senator INOUYE. I have a statement from Mr. Nease which I feel is rather appropriate. I would like to read it for the record, and I think it should help you. Mr. Nease says:

I visited many areas, but the troop housing and other facilities here are the worst I have seen. One-third of the Navy is devoted to aviation. This is the one and only naval air technical training school. The men are trained here to maintain the airplanes assigned to the fleet. The buildings are predominantly World War II type frame structures. There is no air conditioning in any barracks or mess hall. This is a very highly humid area. Barracks built to house 114 men accommodate at least 175. The classrooms and laboratories are makeshift, allowing about 4 square feet per man.

Four square feet per man?

There is absolutely no adequate study space in barracks. In some instances picnic tables have been placed in old shower rooms to provide study space. Moreover there is a sad lack of decent collateral equipment such as decent bunks, mattresses, and lockers. There are positively no chairs or tables. Frankly, the conditions here are disgraceful. Classes here run from 2 to 52 weeks. How anyone would reenlist after living here is inconceivable. Therefore these facilities requested are fully justified and badly needed.

My only comment is, why did you wait this long?

Admiral HULL. That is a difficult question to answer, Mr. Chairman. The answer is that we simply have not had the funds in the past to take care of these facilities. We are most grateful to Mr. Nease for this personal account.

I am afraid that there are many other places we could send him to where he would find conditions just as bad, and I can only say that I am happy that we do have a strong program for correcting all these inadequacies.

I think that the best answer we can give you is that in the past our growing technology has consumed practically all our military construction funds. We have had very little left over to take care of the existing shore establishments. We are now making a strenuous effort to take care of personnel support facilities particularly, but also the last of the shore establishments as well. We hope to devote at least 25 percent of our funds for the next 5 years to barracks, BOQ, messes, and the other forms of personnel support facilities.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain the committee will support you, Admiral. There is a final statement from Mr. Nease:

The Navy does a fine job at Memphis in spite of poor facilities.

Admiral HULL. Thank you, Mr. Nease.

The next two items are repetitive ones, and will begin to correct the conditions that Mr. Nease pointed out, $2.5 million for barracks and $500,000 for mess hall.

Senator INOUYE. We are convinced, Admiral. Shall we go to the next, sir?

NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Admiral HULL. The next project, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. We have five line items there. The first is an aircraft maintenance hangar, repetitive. The second is helicopter blade test facility.

The second item is for construction of a helicopter blade test facility at the estimated cost of $422,000. This item was authorized and funded in fiscal year 1964 for construction at NAS, Jacksonville. The construction was deferred, however, pending the results of a study to determine the best locations to meet the overall requirement for overhaul and repair of all Navy aircraft. This study has progressed to a point which confirms the desirability of relocating the helicopter overhaul and blade repair and testing to NAS, Pensacola. This particular test facility is needed for testing, balancing, and matching helicopter blades for safe performance of the aircraft. The available funds granted in fiscal year 1964 will be reprogramed for this facility at the new site.

Senator INOUYE. However, I note that you have a request here for a helicopter blade facility, blade test facility, but no funding is indicated. How do you explain this?

Admiral HULL. This item was authorized and funded last year, sir, but at another location, so that if you approve the authorization for Pensacola this year, we will then be able to reprogram the funds of 1964 to the facility at Pensacola.

Senator INOUYE. How do you explain the change in location?

Admiral HULL. This is part of the rather comprehensive study which has been made in the Bureau of Naval Weapons over the past year to determine where it is best to overhaul and repair the different types of aircraft that we have in our inventory, and the results of this, we think, will give us a much more efficient overhaul and repair capability throughout the Navy.

One of the items that was determined in this study is that it will probably be best to do the helicopter work at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. It has been changed from Jacksonville to Pensacola.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The third line item is for a shop electrical system at the estimated cost of $125,000. An improvement in the electrical utilities is required to building No. 604 at Chevalier Field which houses several shops used in overhaul and repair of naval aircraft. This building is 27 years old. Its electrical system was adequate for the requirements of the time it was built, but now it cannot meet the power demands of new aircraft and test equipment. Temporary power additions have been rigged from time to time over the years, but no further expansion of this type is possible. This item will increase the substation capacity and will provide more primary feeder capacity into the building.

Air condition supply office, $32,000: The fourth line item is for air conditioning the supply office at the estimated cost of $32,000. This office is located in space which has been converted from warehouse to administrative use. The partitioning necessary in this conversion makes adequate cross ventilation impossible. The heat and humidity during high temperature peaks in the summer months produce adverse environmental conditions in the confined supply office. During these periods the complete shutdown of the office is necessary.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I realize this is a small item, but is this air conditioning centralized or are these individual units that you have?

Admiral HULL. Centralized, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Admiral HULL. "Electrical distribution system," $79,000: The final item is for construction of an electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $79,000. This system consists of approximately 3 miles of powerlines from the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, to the Naval Communications Training Center at the former Corry Field. New communication equipment is more complex and higher powered than the old equipment and has to be air conditioned. This generates a requirement for more power at the training center which must train technicians in the maintenance and operation of this new equipment. The overloads on the present power system are causing excessive voltage drops, which shorten the life of the new and expensive equipment, make its operation unreliable, and reduce the effectiveness of student training.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed to Saufley?

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, SAUFLEY FIELD, FLA.

Admiral HULL. "Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Fla.," $664,000.

Senator INOUYE. Was this the item that was denied for fiscal 1965?

Admiral HULL. Yes, it was. This is for the construction of a flight training and briefing facility at the estimated cost of $664,000.

Existing flight training and briefing facilities at Saufley Field occupy the hangar deck floorspace in two hangars and space in a former messhall. This makeshift arrangement was acceptable for the requirements of the 1940's when this field was commissioned. With increased emphasis on ground training and preflight and postflight briefings for pilots made necessary by the increasingly complex modern aircraft, facilities specifically designed for training and briefing purposes are necessary. The hangar deck space now used is divided into compartments either by flight clothing lockers or by temporary partitions. The noises caused by the closing of locker doors, the constant coming and going of students, and aircraft operating nearby, combined with oppressive heat and humidity in the summer and cold in the winter, make it very difficult to brief student pilots properly before training flights and debrief them after flights.

The proposed building will provide spaces properly designed for administering and training approximately 554 students. Its will provide readyrooms and spaces for lectures, briefing and debriefing of students prior to and after flights. This line item will provide an urgently needed facility and as an added benefit will permit 154,000 square feet of hangar floorspace to be returned to use for the aircraft maintenance purposes for which it was designed.

Senator INOUYE. Why was there no training and briefing facility provided for when the station was built?

Admiral HULL. Can you answer that Captain MacDonald?

Captain MACDONALD. The aircraft and the operations with the aircraft were more simpler in those days than nowadays, sir. The complexity of the modern aircraft system and the training and briefing required of personnel is just far more complex. We require adequate

facilities, space, briefing aids, and detailed information of a technical sort, weather on up to the mission that is to be flown at that time.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of aircraft operate from Saufley Field?

Admiral HULL. Mr. Hanabury.

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, T–34's and T–28's, training aircraft, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Shall we proceed, sir.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, WHITING FIELD, FLA.

Admiral HULL. "Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Fla." Three line items, $1,355,000. The first two for barracks and rehabilitation of barracks are repetitive.

The third line item "Electrical distribution system," $138,000.

The final item is for construction of an electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $138,000. This item will provide new circuits and transformers for projected increases in power demands associated with the normal development of electrical equipment used in aircraft maintenance and operations. The two previous items for new barracks and for barracks rehabilitation will also impose electrical loads in excess of the present station capacity, for operating the air-conditioning equipment and the modern lighting systems.

Senator INOUYE. Are these barracks in similar condition to that found in Memphis?

Admiral HULL. Mr. Hanabury, who knows them both, says they are about the same.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Shall we proceed, sir.

FIELD SUPPORT STATIONS

Admiral HULL. This completes the naval air training stations. Our next group is field support stations.

The second group of projects in this facilities class is for field support stations. These include 67 unclassified line items at 22 activities in the amount of $49,456,000. All of these stations are naval air activities providing direct support to the Operating Forces of the Navy. All are in program III for support of General Purposes Forces.

NAVAL STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

The first project in this group is at the Naval Station, Adak, Alaska. It consists of seven line items for a total of $6,186,000.

The first two line items are repetitive. However, I should like to submit a revision to the second item for airfield lighting. We are reducing the cost of this line item by $296,000, from $810,000 to $514,000. This was originally submitted as a second increment. Later we had to reprogram the 1965 funds for the first increment to an emergency construction project, but then other ways were found of funding the emergency constructiaon project, so, after we had corrected our submission for 1966, we found that we still had a valid line item in the 1965 program. Therefore we are returning to our original concept of simply a second increment here.

Senator INOUYE. How many increments do you have?

Admiral HULL. Just two.

The third line item, "Air terminal building," $610,000. The third line item is for construction of an air terminal building at the estimated cost of $610,000. This remote station receives a large percentage of its logistic supply by air transportation. Most of the military and civilian personnel and their dependents travel to and from the station by air. All of these supplies and personnel and their baggage must be processed, before and after flights, through the air terminal. The building now being used is a temporary structure erected during World War II. It is deteriorated from the adverse climate and is scheduled for immediate demolition on completion of new facilities.

The next three items are repetitive, ground equipment maintenance shop, survival equipment shop, administration building.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (SECOND INCREMENT), $2,189,000

The final item is for construction of the second increment of the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $2,189,000. This is the final increment for electrical distribution system. This item will provide new 13.8-kilovolt underground and aerial electric lines and substations. It will also extend the existing aerial lines and will convert them, along with existing substations and transformers, from 6.9- to 13.8-kilovolt service.

Mr. Chairman, there will be another increment—a third increment.

The electrical generating and distribution systems have been subjected to nearly 200 failures during the past 6 years. Major factors contributing to this situation are the age and poor condition of equipment and structures. The existing electrical systems have gained their present capacities by numerous modifications over the years, they are unnecessarily complex and contain many improvisations, all of which add to the difficulties of operating and maintaining them. Aerial distribution lines need repair of damage caused by the severe weather over a long period of years. The underground distribution system has many cable runs in need of repair. Narrow conductor spacing, inadequately sized insulators, and excessive line sag are prevalent. Three of the transformer substations are outdoors and subject to damage by the bad weather.

In order to correct most of the deficiencies in the primary distribution system, complete rehabilitation and the addition of alternate feeders are required. It is possible that a major breakdown in station functions will occur without this item, particularly with the increased demand resulting from the expansion of facilities to support antisubmarine warfare operations at this station.

ALAMEDA NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

Senator INOUYE. I note that you have a messhall here that can accommodate up to 14,000 men, but you have only 2,000 being fed.

Admiral HULL. Those figures sound like the standard proportion. I do not see that. Is this at Adak, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. At Alameda, sir.

Admiral HULL. Oh, that is the next one. Alameda is our next project. The existing messhall has a capacity of 4,000 men. We are seeking to rehabilitate certain wings to accommodate the 2,000-man capacity required, and have a seating for 540. This means that the

galley and its equipment will be capable of preparing and serving food for 2,000 men, but that they will not expect to seat more than 540 at a time. Is this your question, sir?

Senator INOUYE. I have a note here saying that it is supposed to feed 10,000 to 14,000 men.

Admiral HULL. My book says it was built in 1940 with a capacity of 4,000 men. Perhaps Mr. Hanabury can straighten this out?

Mr. HANABURY. Many times during the war, Mr. Chairman, they were called on to feed, under emergency conditions, up to 10,000 men. These are the standard galleys that were built at Quonset Point, Alameda, Jacksonville, and several other stations. But the capacity, sir, is about 4,000.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you. And are the barracks there yearly delapidated?

Mr. HANABURY. Well, sir, the barracks are good concrete buildings, but they are 25 years old, sir, and need to be reworked.

Senator INOUYE. How would this compare with the conditions in Memphis, Tenn.?

Mr. HANABURY. Conditions in Memphis, Tenn., would be a little worse by virtue of the temperature, sir. Obviously, you do not need air conditioning in a place like Alameda, but the buildings are 25 years old and they have had 25 years of normal usage without major rehabilitation, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. There are other differences, Mr. Chairman. The buildings at Memphis were built during the Second World War of so-called temporary wood frame construction. These at Alameda were built as permanent barracks, masonry construction in 1940, and the building alterations proposed are primarily to update the quality of the barracks at Alameda, whereas at Memphis, much more extensive rehabilitation would have to be undertaken.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Admiral HULL. At Alameda we have three line items, but they are all repetitive, a total of $1,284,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, BARBERS POINT, OAHU, HAWAII

Admiral HULL. Two line items. The first chief petty officers' barracks is repetitive. The second is a commissary for $267,000. This station is relatively isolated, being approximately 30 miles east of Honolulu. Its community facilities are patronized primarily by station military personnel and their dependents. However, a number of other uniformed personnel and dependents live close to the station and utilize its services. The existing commissary store contains only 16,514 square feet and is an ineffective conglomeration of quonset huts and leantos. These structures, and the equipment in them, are worn out and unsanitary and the space is inadequate to take care of the needs of the 7,700 supported military personnel and their dependents. This item will alleviate the overcrowding in the existing buildings and will allow moving equipment out of spaces which are so deteriorated as to be unsanitary.

Senator INOUYE. I personally inspected this facility, and I am glad to see that the Navy is requesting authorization.

NAVAL AIR STATION, BRUNSWICK, MAINE

Admiral HULL. One item for airfield lighting which is repetitive.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

Admiral HULL. Here we have three line items, the first of which is an aircraft systems training building, a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. How many other increments do you have here?

Admiral HULL. This is a line item which we are going to withdraw, Mr. Chairman. This aircraft systems training building has been provided through a reprograming action, and so we will withdraw these items. We will request the approval of the appropriations committees for the funding.

Admiral BENNETT. There was a letter of April 23, Mr. Chairman, which requested this approval, already in the committee's hands.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. "Avionics shop," $709,000. The second line item is for construction of a building for an avionics shop at the estimated cost of $709,000. The technical advances in the capabilities of the jet aircraft assigned to this field demand a similar increase in avionics facilities for the testing and maintenance of the aircraft's electronic equipment. The existing avionics facilities are makeshift, at widely separated spaces in two hangars and a battery locker. The space occupied in the hangars is needed for other types of aircraft maintenance. Provision of the new shop will not only release the hangar space for its designed use, but will provide adequate, environmentally controlled space for the increased avionics maintenance needs, commensurate with the importance of electronic equipment in the operation of modern aircraft.

The final line item is repetitive, an administration building at $415,000.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

A single item, a photographic laboratory at $500,000, a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. Before we proceed, what makes up the DOD joint parachute facility, and what is the magnitude of the test programs being performed there?

Admiral HULL. Captain MacDonald?

Captain MACDONALD. The joint DOD facility is composed of a U.S. Air Force unit, the 6515th Squadron, the maintenance test group is called, plus the maintenance group squadron in the Air Force, and the Navy parachute development activity, two different units are the activities at the El Centro Air Station.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, FALLON, NEV.

Admiral HULL. Two line items, $441,000, both repetitive, and an administration building and a chapel.

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The first item is for airfield lighting, repetitive. The second is the first increment of the patrol aircraft support facilities at $5.3 million.

This item is the first of two increments designed to provide an adequate patrol plane support facility. The station has nine hangars with a total of 618,940 square feet of space. Of this total, 391,971 square feet are inadequate for P–3 Orion type of aircraft due to low door openings, low supporting rafters, and arrangement of supporting columns in the hangar bay area. The maximum height which can be accommodated is 32 feet. The new P–3 Orion aircraft being introduced at this field has a tail height of 34 feet. The existing hangars used by the patrol squadrons were built in the 1940–42 period to support World War II seaplanes. Although adequate generally to house the P–2 Neptune aircraft, the hangars are only marginally usable in shop, administrative, training, and storage space for squadrons of the present type aircraft. Only by use of special equipment and slow, complex maneuvering, can a P–3 be hangared in these obsolete structures.

In addition to correcting the most critical deficiency in patrol plane support facilities at this station, this item will correct an operational deficiency and safety hazard by providing adequate parking in an accessible area. The existing parking area used by patrol plane squadrons is dangerously overcrowded. Access to the area is restricted by a narrow, single lane taxiway.

The aircraft maintenance effort and operational readiness of the units affected will be greatly improved by the consolidation of maintenance, operations, and supply functions in a single, cohesive, and centrally located patrol plane support complex. The space vacated by present patrol squadrons will be reassigned to other station aircraft units which now are overcrowded in existing spaces.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, what will be the total cost of these four facilities? I notice that this is the first increment.

Admiral HULL. The total cost will be $12 million, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Admiral HULL. The next line item, the next two line items, rehabilitation of barracks and rehabilitation of messhall are both repetitive. The final item is for installation of an electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $315,000. The existing power system was installed to meet the requirements in buildings erected during World War II. Since that time, new buildings have been constructed and the power requirements within all buildings have increased. This item will add new cables, circuit breakers, switchgear, regulators, and transformers to the system. This will bring adequate voltage and power regulation to the system to prevent voltage drops which are detrimental to the numerous motors and electronic equipment in use throughout the station.

PACIFIC FLEET TACTICAL RANGE, KAUAI, HAWAII

Admiral HULL. The next project is at the Pacific Fleet Tactical Range, Kauai, Hawaii. It includes six line items for a total cost of $1,878,000. This range will be established on Kauai Island at the site of the former Barking Sands Air Force Base and the present location

of a satellite activity of the Pacific Missile Range. We intend to use many of the existing facilities and equipment in the operation of this fleet tactical range. This range, covering an instrumented 50 square miles of sea area, will provide an accurate system for the acoustical tracking of underwater weapons and craft and for the tracking of all participants in antisubmarine warfare training exercises.

Senator INOUYE. Where is the work being performed now, the work that is proposed for this location?

Admiral HULL. It is not being performed now. This is a new facility.

The new line item is for construction of a remote radar facility at the estimated cost of $578,000. This 4,000-square-foot building will provide space for the instrumentation for surface and air tracking of missiles and participating fleet units. The site for the radar will be remote from the operational control center, approximately 8 miles distance, to permit line-of-sight coverage of the operating area. The radar information received will be transmitted by microwave to the operational control center where plots of the exercises will be kept and safety distances will be monitored. This information will be used in controlling and debriefing exercise participants.

The second line item is for construction of an operations control center at the estimated cost of $293,000. It will provide a 6,000 square foot addition to the existing Pacific Missile Range Control Center to house computers, display panels, and communication equipment. This center will be used for control and evaluation of all exercises performed on the sea range.

The third line item is for construction of waterfront operational facilities at the estimated cost of $162,000. These facilities will consist of a boat berthing pier, a boathouse, mooring dolphins, and a utility building. The pier and mooring dolphins are needed to support torpedo recovery craft. There are no other pier facilities in the vicinity of Barking Sands which will accommodate these relatively large boats. The boathouse and utility building will be used for boat repair, torpedo servicing, and other logistic support for the range.

The fourth line item is for construction of a civilian cafeteria at the estimated cost of $91,000. A building with a 100-man capacity will be provided.

Forty civilian personnel are now on this base in support of the Pacific Missile Range activities. The establishment of the proposed tactical range will require an additional 60 civilian personnel for operation and maintenance of equipment.

The messhall now being used by the civilian personnel is a wood frame structure built in World War II. It cannot be expanded or rehabilitated since it is deteriorated beyond economical repair.

The fifth line item is for construction of a powerplant at the estimated cost of $294,000. The entire installation at Barking Sands receives its electrical power from an extremely unreliable commercial source. Consequently, it is necessary to utilize a number of mobile generators. These units are not designed for continuous operation over extended periods. This item will provide a powerplant to take care of the needs of existing PMR facilities and those of the proposed tactical range. It will allow the mobile generators to be restored to their designed standby use.

The final line item is for construction of a road at the estimated cost of $460,000. The remote radar facility, previously discussed, will be located on a ridge approximately 4 miles from any road. The location of the ridge will provide a maximum line-of-sight coverage of the range. The proposed road will be used for vehicular traffic between the control center and the radar facility in the conduct of the operations.

Senator STENNIS. Let me ask a question. How long is that road and what kind of a finish are you going to have on it?

Admiral HULL. It is a 4-mile road.

Admiral CORRADI. It is a 2-inch asphalt-concrete paving on a 6-inch crushed rock base.

Senator STENNIS. That is $115,000 a mile. Is that what it costs to build a road of that type?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This is an area where we have tremendous rainfalls. Good drainage is required, and a good all-weather road surface is necessary.

Senator INOUYE. I should point out for the record, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the wettest spots on the face of this earth.

Admiral CORRADI. They have the highest recorded rainfall in the world.

Senator STENNIS. That makes a big difference.

NAVAL AIR STATION, KEY WEST, FLA.

Admiral HULL. The next project, "Naval Air Station, Key West," two line items at a total cost of $834,000.

The first line item is for construction of an optical landing system at the estimated cost of $166,000. This system is an arrangement of lights and a mirror used by pilots ashore for a landing approach in simulation of an aircraft carrier landing. The use of this system enables the pilot to maintain a correct sink rate and to make the touchdown within specified area limits. Field practice with this system enables pilots to make better approaches during carrier landings, where the optical system is the primary landing aid. The station has optical landing systems on two runways. This item will provide coverage on two other runways where 32 percent of all landings must be made due to wind conditions. The training provided by these facilities is especially important at this field since it is for operational training of many new pilots, unfamiliar with the modern aircraft, who will soon deploy aboard carriers.

Senator INOUYE. Wasn't this item denied in fiscal 1965?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

The next line item, rehabilitation of barracks, a repetitive line item.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LAKEHURST, N.J.

Admiral HULL. Our next project is the "Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.," for a training facility at the estimated cost of $199,000. This facility will house the Aviation Boatswains Mate School which is now located at the former Mustin Field, Philadelphia. The item is for construction and alteration work in an existing hangar which was vacated with the discontinuance of airship training in 1961. The move to Lakehurst will improve the school's effectiveness by providing better classrooms and a flight deck crew training facility. It will also enable use of the aircraft catapult and arresting gear equipment which is already located at Lakehurst for experimental work.

Senator INOUYE. If the Aviation Boatswains Mate School is relocated to Lakehurst, what other aviation activities will be left at Mustin Field?

Captain MACDONALD. This will be the last aviation activity at Mustin Field, sir. There would be no other ones left.

Senator INOUYE. Mustin Field is going to be closed?

Captain MACDONALD. Insofar as aviation activities; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, LEMOORE, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. An aircraft systems training building. This is a repetitive item.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MAYPORT, FLA.

The first of four line items, the communications center and the transmitter building, are repetitive.

The third line item is for construction of berthing facilities at the estimated cost of $88,000. To obtain greater dispersal of east coast ships, the mission of this station changed several years ago to make it the home port of 24 destroyers. The four berths available are too short to accommodate the new class ships. This item will provide for lengthening one of the berths, thereby eliminating the overlapping of a moored ship into a second berth.

Senator INOUYE. You will have a new mission here to include 24 destroyer units. Where were these destroyers formerly?

Admiral HULL. They were at Newport and Norfolk, and now have been shifted for some years to Mayport.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed.

Admiral HULL. The final line item is for construction of utilities at the estimated cost of $473,000. This will provide adequate pier side electrical power to meet ship requirements of 1,200 amperes, compressed air and a building to house the equipment associated with bringing these facilities aboard the ships.

At present, it is necessary to utilize the ship's power generation equipment wherever the pier utility capacity of 535 amperes is exceeded. Provision of these utilities at each of the four destroyer berths will allow the moored ships to shut down their engineering plants, thus allowing maintenance to be performed throughout the ships during in-port periods.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif. It includes three line items for a total of $914,000.

Senator INOUYE. Repetitive?

Admiral HULL. All are repetitive; airfield lighting, ground equipment, maintenance shop and administration building.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MOFFETT FIELD, CALIF.

The next project is the Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.; one project repetitive, airfield lighting, $476,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.; four line items for a total cost of $2,774,000.

The first line item is for heating for maintenance hangars at the estimated cost of $120,000. Five of the aircraft maintenance hangars at this station were built during the 1941–42 period without provisions for heating the hangar bay areas. During the long periods when the temperature in the working spaces is below freezing, discomfort of maintenance personnel hampers productivity and precise adjustments to equipment is difficult. This item will provide for the installation of heaters in the hangar bay areas and connections to the existing steam mains.

The second line item is for an addition to the foundry at the aircraft overhaul and repair facility at the estimated cost of $52,000. The existing foundry building is so crowded with machinery and equipment that work is hampered and production schedules cannot be met. As an example: Molding operations must be completely suspended during operation of the drophammer since the proximity of the two operations creates a danger of a mold breakage and the spilling of molten metal onto the floor. This item will provide an addition to the present building to alleviate the crowding and to allow installation of new, larger equipment.

The next line item, rehabilitation of barracks, $2,033,000 is repetitive as is the followin, rehabilitation of messhalls, $569,000.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORTH ISLAND, CALIF.

Two line items, first rehabilitation of barracks is repetitive, $726,000. The second line item is for installation of an electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $127,000. This item will provide a feeder line from power company lines to increase the station capacity to 26,000 kilovolt-amperes to provide sufficient power for meeting foreseeable future requirements. The station electrical system now has three feeders with a capacity of 20,3000 kilovolt-amperes. With one feeder down for maintenance, there is a firm capacity of 15,250 kilovolt-amperes. A study of new facilities to be constructed and of the normal increase in use of electrical devices has indicated that the station's needs will exceed 20,300 kilovolt-amperes by early 1967. The San Diego Gas & Electric Co. is installing new, increased capacity powerlines to the station boundaries in accordance with their anticipation of needs.

Senator INOUYE. What factors will cause this anticipated increase by January 1967?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, in last year's program we had five or six line items of construction modifying hangars and things of that nature, and all these will add to the electric load at the station, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is it not possible to have the San Diego Gas & Electric Co. pay part of the cost of this new distribution line?

Admiral CORRADI. Whenever we have a project of this kind, Mr. Chairman, we do investigate the economic feasibility of having the power company that sells us the power also distribute it.

But in general we find that if we accept the power at a central substation and have it metered there for the entire base, and then distribute it over our own lines, a more economical cost is developed for the power that is required.

You will note throughout this program the distribution systems within the naval bases or naval air stations are Government owned, even though we may purchase the power from the local power company.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Admiral HULL. The next project, Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., five line items, $5,482,000. All five are repetitive, aircraft parking apron, aircraft direct fueling stations, airfield lighting, maintenance hangar, and barracks.

Senator STENNIS. May I interrupt? I didn't hear all of your repetitive items this morning. This aircraft parking apron I assume was one of them, was it not?

Admiral HULL. That was our first one, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We thought we were through with these a few years ago. I am sure you have some good reasons for coming in for additional parking aprons now. What is your reason?

Admiral HULL. The increased size of our aircraft for one thing. Could I ask Mr. Hanabury to answer that more specifically.

Mr. HANABURY. Yes, sir. Some of the A–4 type aircraft, the small light attack, are being replaced by the A–6, the larger attack airplanes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, QUONSET POINT, R.I.

Admiral HULL. The next project is Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, $509,000, two line items, both repetitive, airfield lighting and chief petty officers' mess, open.

NAVAL AUXILIARY AIR STATION, REAM FIELD, CALIF.

The next project is the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Ream Field, Calif., two line items, both repetitive, a barracks and a messhall.

NAVAL AIR STATION, SANFORD, FLA.

The next project is Naval Air Station, Sanford, Fla., five line items, $6,721,000.

The first line item is for construction of a runway extension and land acquisition at the estimated cost of $4,377,000. The work will include extension of a runway, extension of the parallel taxiway, complete airfield lighting, and the normal supporting construction.

NAS, Sanford, is a fleet support activity which provides for all heavy attack aviation training on the east coast. As such, it furnishes base support for 10 squadrons of heavy attack jet aircraft. These squadrons operate the A–3 Skywarrior, which is the largest carrier-based aircraft, and the A–5, Vigilante, which is one of the highest performance aircraft in the world. Experience at shore stations with these aircraft has shown a requirement for a 10,000-foot primary runway and an 8,000-foot secondary runway.

The present primary runway at this field is 8,000 feet long and the secondary runway is only 6,000 feet long, making them usable only under unusually high wind conditions or when using small fuel loads. The alternate runway is needed when the primary runway is blocked

by a damaged aircraft or for other reasons. It is also needed when the primary runway has an excessive cross-wind component.

This item will lengthen the present secondary runway from 6,000 feet to a usable 10,000 feet to make it suitable as the primary runway capable of—

(1) handling of high performance jet aircraft fully loaded;

(2) providing an all-weather primary runway utilizing the best wind conditions; and

(3) placing the primary traffic pattern over an area of low population density. Extension of the 8,000-foot runway is undesirable, because:

(*a*) the flight pattern is over a heavily populated area; and

(*b*) extension is limited by a railroad on the west and county road on the east. Extension of the 6,000-foot runway will require acquisition in fee of approximately 572 acres of land. Community impact due to the land acquisition will be less than in an extension to the present primary runway due to fewer residences and resulting relocation involved. The land to be acquired is used primarily as pasture land.

Senator INOUYE. I note that this request was denied in fiscal year 1965. The amount at that time was $4,444,000. What is the reason for the difference?

Admiral CORRADI. This is merely a refinement of the engineering estimate, Mr. Chairman. Since that time the plans are pretty well developed, and it represents only a higher degree of accuracy in the estimating. It is a slight reduction, as I recall.

Senator INOUYE. Can refinement of this nature be made in other requests to cut down the cost?

Admiral CORRADI. We don't always come up with a reduced cost when we complete the estimate and the plan. Sometimes the costs go up, I am sorry to say.

Admiral HULL. The second item is for construction of an aircraft control tower at the estimated cost of $246,000. The proposed item will provide a modern five-story control tower and the relocation of consoles and electronic equipment from the replaced tower. The existing control tower is a wood frame structure built in 1942 for control of aircraft of that era. Since then, the runway system has been completely revised, placing many vital areas for aircraft control out of the line of sight from the tower. This has resulted in the loss, by the control tower personnel, of the positive supervision of the aircraft traffic required for safe operations. The present tower also lacks the capacity for housing necessary modern air traffic control equipment and, because of the high noise level from nearby aircraft parking aprons, it does not permit the full and effective utilization of radio communication. This was also in last year's program, sir, at $170,000.

Senator INOUYE. How do you explain the difference, refinement also?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; this was actually a redesign where a higher tower was made necessary by the length of the runway, and by conforming with FAA and other standards. The explanation for the change in this estimate is not the same as that for the prior one. This is a different design.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. Th next two items are repetitive, a barracks and a BOQ with mess and land acquisition.

Senator INOUYE. Before we proceed on this BOQ, this was also denied in fiscal 1965; wasn't it?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I note that in order to provide for this BOQ, you must acquire 16 acres of land. Why do you need all that land for a BOQ to house only 80 men?

Admiral HULL. Mr. Hanabury?

Mr. HANABURY. Mr. Chairman, we studied several locations for the BOQ at Sanford, and this tract of about 16 acres, which is immediately adjacent to the station boundary, was considered to be the best location. The old World War II location personnel cantonment area it was decided would be abandoned and this would provide a much better site, freer from noise and things of that nature.

Senator INOUYE. But do you need 16 acres to house 80 men?

Mr. HANABURY. No, sir; we don't need all of the 16 acres, but to procure access to it, to provide auto parking area and so on, does require a certain amount of acreage.

Senator STENNIS. How many buildings will there be may I ask, and of what type construction?

Mr. HANABURY. This will be one structure, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Here again I note that the cost has come down about $100,000.

Admiral CORRADI. This is a question like the first item we discussed, a better estimate based on more complete plans than previously submitted.

Senator STENNIS. May I ask if there was anything special there? It seems to me there was an expedited request at Sanford last year. Is that why you should be so far off from one year to another in your estimates?

Admiral CORRADI. Only that last year the estimates were based on very meager engineering. You may recall that we submitted this project in somewhat of a shortened timeframe. Sanford has been an on-again-off-again air station, and there was some question as to whether it would be included in the program or not. When it was decided to include it in last year's program, we were asked for estimates which had to be based on broad planning factors and we did not have our preliminary work engineering completed.

Senator INOUYE. I am impressed by this reduction in estimated costs. It shows that with a little ingenuity and refinement, there is a possibility of cutting down a bit more—not only in this item, but in other items.

Admiral CORRADI. I think it can be generally said that if the engineering was all done before we submitted the program, the prices would be a lot firmer, but I do not think that you could conclude that they would always be lower, because the planning that we do before submitting the projects is based on average costs, average conditions which take care of the ups and downs pretty well on the program as a whole.

Senator INOUYE. From experience, how much difference do you find between the actual cost and the estimated cost?

Admiral CORRADI. On the basis of the entire program, we wind up rather close. Our estimated costs are within 2 or 3 percent of the total program estimate.

This does not mean that we enjoy that degree of accuracy uniformly throughout the program. There are some that are high and some that

are low, and there are sometimes special conditions that affect us. For example, we do not have the same degree of accuracy for our estimates in southeast Asia that we do in Washington, D.C., or Philadelphia.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

"ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM," $317,000

Admiral HULL. The fifth item is for construction of an electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $317,000. New construction and additional new uses for electric power at this station have caused the power demand to exceed the capability of the 4.10-kilovolt system. To meet the present demand, it is necessary to alter the primary distribution and transmission system to provide 13.2-kilovolt power. This will be done by rebuilding the aerial and underground distribution lines, replacing the existing transformers and associated equipment and altering the primary substation which receives the station power from the Florida Power & Light Co. lines.

NAVAL AIR STATION, WHIDBEY ISLAND, WASH.

Five line items. The first two are repetitive, a radio receiver facility and an aircraft systems training building.

"AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SHOPS," $769,000

The third item is for construction of aircraft maintenance shops at the estimated cost of $769,000. This item will provide a lean-to addition to an existing hangar to alleviate the overcrowding of shops and provide adequate support to the new A–6A squadrons. A study of all naval air stations on the west coast was made to determine the best method of supporting and training the new A–6A squadrons. Whidbey Island was selected after consideration was given to available facilities, the limited availability of special equipment which dictated the use of only one site, the increased complexity of the new aircraft, and the areas available for training. The assignment of seven squadrons, with approximately 70 A–6A aircraft, to this station will seriously overload the existing aircraft maintenance facilities and squadron administrative space.

Senator INOUYE. I note throughout the requests that many of these items are requested because of technological advances. Are future advances anticipated in your present requests?

Admiral HULL. So far as we can tell at the moment, yes, sir, and we do not ask for these until the improvement which we anticipated is in the mill, so to speak. I think that perhaps the Bureau of Naval Weapons could have asked for this maintenance shop, but they knew they would not have had the planes in time to use it, so it was deferred until this year's program.

The next line item is repetitive, a survival equipment shop, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Chairman, let me make this inquiry.

We have many needs for maintenance shops for the Navy as well as the Air Force, and we will have to supply them for the Army, too. They have an Army Air Force. I am just wondering if we have any comparison with shops used by commercial airlines, what is the difference between your standards and theirs?

Admiral HULL. Admiral Corradi says he has some information on that.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything along that line, Admiral?

Admiral CORRADI. The largest single item in this program is Jacksonville, Fla. It was of such magnitude, that I initiated a study of what commercial facilities' costs were to do approximately the same thing.

Senator STENNIS. Good.

Admiral CORRADI. I have looked into the construction of aircraft support facilities, both at Kennedy International Airport, the National Airport in Washington, by various commercial concerns, Eastern Airlines, TWA, Pan-Am, and I have a tabulation of these, if you would like, which I could include in the record, but, in general, they bear out that our square foot costs for these facilities are about the same as that which the commercial company provides for itself.

I did this primarily to be sure that we were not getting too plush or too lean, using ours as a mean to check against these. When these costs are adjusted for normal changes in labor and material costs from the year they were built to the present, they work out to be pretty much the same.

For example, the costs of the patrol aircraft hangar at Jacksonville is estimated in our submittal at $16.71 a square foot. A hangar which Eastern Airlines built for the Electra, which is a civilian version of the same craft, is $17.82 a square foot.

Senator STENNIS. Before you leave that comparison, do you have any figures showing the area per plane required?

Admiral CORRADI. I have the overall size of the hangar which they built. It is 140 feet by 80 feet for one aircraft, but of course we are providing for more than one aircraft. Therefore, I was using the square foot cost as a basis of comparison.

Senator STENNIS. How many aircraft? They did not supply that for one aircraft.

Admiral CORRADI. I beg your pardon. It is 462 feet long and 140 feet deep, and it provides for four aircraft on each side.

Senator STENNIS. Three aircraft at a time?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir—correction, sir—eight aircraft at a time.

Senator STENNIS. How many do you take care of at a time?

Admiral CORRADI. We take care of six in this increment which we have here.

Senator STENNIS. Still, yours cost less per square foot.

Admiral CORRADI. Slightly less. It is within the range of accuracy that we can adjust these figures.

Senator STENNIS. It looks like you do much the better job.

Admiral CORRADI. Our square foot cost should be a little bit less, because of the larger size building.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, that is right; but it is much less per plane.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds good.

Admiral CORRADI. TWA built one of a much larger size. Their budget cost was $8 million, and it works out to $29 a square foot, but they have a lot of administrative and shop space in their hangar that we do not provide for in ours.

Senator STENNIS. It is a rather good comparison. I wish you would put it in the record, Admiral.

(The comparison referred to is as follows:)

NAVAL AIR STATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Patrol aircraft support facilities (1st increment)—Comparative facilities used by airlines

Hangar No.	Location	Airline	Year built	Type	Center width (feet)	Core number stories	Hangar depth (feet)	Hangar length	Hangar area (square feet)	Number of Electras	Total budget cost	Unit budget cost
9	Kennedy International Airport N.Y.	Eastern for Electra	1956	Double cantilever	80	3	140	462	240,240	8	$4,281,000	$17.82
12	do	TWA for various aircraft	1958	do	80	2	150	800	368,000	N/A	10,683,000	29.03
14	do	Pan-Am for various aircraft	1958	do	100	3	130	655	366,800	N/A	11,638,000	31.73
8	National Airport, Washington, D.C.	United capable handling Electra.	1948	Truss hangar	40	2	140	285	62,700	2	1,718,000	27.40
9	do	General aviation capable handling Electra.	1948	do	40	2	140	285	62,700	3	1,718,000	27.40
10	do	For all airlines capable handling Electra.	(1)	do	40	2	140	285	62,700	2	1,651,000	26.34

[1] Proposed.

NOTE.—Hangar No. 9 at Kennedy International Airport has a minimum of partitions and facilities to provide a limited type of maintenance.

The proposed hangar must be capable of providing intermediate level of aircraft maintenance for patrol aircraft. This level of maintenance includes avionics, engines, component repairs, navigation systems, airframes, hydraulics, propellers, and all other components of the weapons system.

Hangar Nos. 12 and 14 have a capability equal or greater than the level of maintenance as that required by the Navy.

Hangar Nos. 8 and 9 at National Airport, truss design with price escalated to 1965, are considered to cost more than the cantilever design used by Navy.

Hangar No. 10 at National Airport is a proposed truss design to be constructed between 2 hangars; requires no end walls.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, I have one more line item under this project. This is for a barracks which is repetitive. That completes the Field Support Stations.

MARINE CORPS, AIR STATIONS

The next group of "Naval weapons facilities" projects is for "Marine Corps air stations." It includes 28 line items at 7 locations for a total amount of $14,477,000. These stations are required for operational training of Marine Corps aviation personnel in various combat functions, including close air support of marine ground forces, fleet gunnery training, and augmentation of the Navy's fleet operations. All projects in this group are included in program II for support of the general-purpose forces.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, BEAUFORT, S.C.

The first project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, S.C. It includes five line items for a total cost of $2,966,000.

The first two are repetitive, direct fueling station, aircraft systems training building, and a maintenance hangar.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, $221,000

The fourth item is for construction of an electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $221,000. This item will provide for necessary increases in power by adding primary distribution lines and an additional secondary system to enable aircraft to be serviced at additional points in the hangar and on the parking apron. The new F4B Phantom II aircraft is scheduled to be assigned to squadrons at this station. These aircraft are much more complex than the F8U Crusader aircraft being replaced. The ground test and maintenance equipment for the F4B is correspondingly more complex and requires an increase in the electrical system capacity.

ROADS AND PARKING AREA (FIRST INCREMENT), $193,000

The final line item is for construction of the first of two increments for roads and parking area at the estimated cost of $193,000. Two areas have been developed at the station for the "Marine air group operations." These areas are separated by the control tower and the station operations compound. The facilities in the overall complex are virtually complete in accordance with a master development plan, with the exception of interconnecting and perimeter roads and vehicle parking areas. This item will provide approximately 3 miles of road and will provide vehicle parking spaces near the hangars and the operations building. This will allow more efficient vehicular traffic flow, will provide better fire lanes, and will allow cars to park on paved areas rather than on the landscape grassy areas now used. There will be a second and final increment of $252,000.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

This is a single line item, a repetitive one for a direct fueling station.

MARINE AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

This consists of five line items. The first two are repetitive, "Aircraft fire and crash station," and "Reconnaissance photographic building."

SQUADRON OPERATIONS BUILDING, $371,000

The third line item is for construction of a squadron operations building at the estimated cost of $371,000. It will provide administrative and training space, electronic and electrical equipment repair space, and a radar tower. The Marine Air Support Squadron which will utilize this building is a specialized organization for controlling aircraft in close support of frontline ground troops. The squadron employs extensive electronic and communication equipment to perform its mission.

The existing seven buildings now occupied by the squadron in conducting training and in maintaining the equipment are widely scattered. Five of the buildings are quonsets which are deteriorated beyond economical repair and the other two are small cinderblock buildings which will be retained for storage use. The proposed facility will allow the squadron to abandon the substandard structures and to operate as a cohesive unit with proper maintenance of its equipment.

MARINE AIR CONTROL SQUADRON WAREHOUSE, $166,000

The fourth item is for construction of a "Marine air control squadron warehouse" at the estimated cost of $166,000. The air control squadron is a unit whose mission is the controlling of counter-air operations of Marine aircraft during combat. To assist in performing this mission, the unit has a large quantity of electrical and electronic equipment with a value of over $1,200,000 in addition to individual combat equipment. At present, the squadron is utilizing several quonset huts for storage but the bulk of the equipment is stored outdoors under tarpaulins, where it is subject to rapid deterioration. This item is needed to provide adequate protection from the weather and to allow the equipment to be kept in constant readiness for emergency deployment.

Senator INOUYE. Before we proceed, Admiral, I notice that we are replacing a lot of World War II type quonset buildings. Are we still using quonset buildings today?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; but only under rather unusual circumstances. May I ask Admiral Corradi to answer this?

Admiral CORRADI. We use them for tactical or temporary structures. For example, we recently shipped some to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where we erected some shelters for Jamaican workers.

Senator INOUYE. These are not used for permanent purposes?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you use them for storage?

Admiral CORRADI. We use the large ones for storage, but for the more permanent requirements, we find, even though we want a prefabricated building, we can get more usable cubage in a straight-sided building, We go in for the Butler or the Robertson, or some other prefabricated steel building.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of a lifespan would a Butler building have under normal conditions?

Admiral CORRADI. My personal feeling is that if a Butler building is properly maintained, it can be used for a long time, say, 35 years. It does take an investment in maintenance through, and the maintenance of such a building is more expensive than the more conventional concrete or masonry type. It is a straight-sided steel building with prefabricated members and precut metal siding.

Admiral HULL. Our last line item at Cherry Point is rehabilitation of barracks, Mr. Chairman, a repetitive line item.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, EL TORO, CALIF.

Four line items, the first two are repetitive, airfield lighting and survival equipment shop.

GUIDED MISSILE MAGAZINE, $42,000

The third item is for construction of a guided missile magazine at the estimated cost of $42,000. The magazine will provide 930 square feet of ready missile storage space. Fighter squardrons at this station are designated as part of the North American Air Defense fighter and interceptor augmentation force. To accomplish this mission it is necessary to have aircraft and crews alert, and missile ordnance fully assembled and ready to be loaded on the aircraft. The station's existing missile storage facilities lack ready storage capacity. Consequently, missiles must be kept stored, unassembled, in an area 4 miles from the aircraft. The response time for fully loaded aircraft is now 6 hours. This long period is not compatible with the response time necessary for the squadrons to perform their augmentaton mission. This item will provide adequate ready storage facilities for fully assembled missiles near the aircraft so that missiles will be available for immediate loading and prompt response to an alert.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, $331,000

The fourth item is for construction of a water distribution system at the estimated cost of $331,000. This item will provide for installation of new lines, pumping and relining of existing water mains, to modernize the system. The existing water distribution system was installed during World War II using material and flow rates which do not meet current fire protection requirements. Since the intitial installation, many new facilities requiring water service have been constructed on the station.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, NEW RIVER, N.C.

Admiral HULL. It consists of five line items, and all five are repetitive, airfield lighting, aircraft fire and crash station, aircraft maintenance hangers, dispensary, and barracks.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF., $2,220,000

It consists of five line items for a total of $2,220,000. The first three are repetitive, parking apron, aircraft washrack, aircraft direct fueling stations.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I notice for the fueling station, this is the first increment. How many increments do you have, and what will be to the total cost?

Admiral HULL. Two increments.

Colonel STEINWAY. About $1 million for the total of the two increments.

AIRCRAFT LINE BUILDINGS, $161,000

Admiral HULL. The fourth item is for construction of aircraft line buildings at the estimated cost of $161,000. This item will provide crew shelter space, equipment storage, and toilets near the line where the aircraft are parked. The line buildings are required for minor maintenance work in the final preflight checks of the aircraft. This field was originally built to support lighter-than-air aircraft squadrons. The parking aprons are located as far as 3,000 feet from the huge aircraft hangars. This requires the aircraft line crews to walk an average of 45 minutes for a round trip when going to and from the hangars for equipment or for other reasons.

The final line item is for barracks, a repetitive item.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, YUMA, ARIZ.

The last project is at the Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma, Ariz. It consists of three line items for a total of $619,000.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS BUILDING, $300,000

The first item is for construction of an aircraft operations building at the estimated cost of $300,000. The proposed facility will provide the space required for airfield control, flight planning and clearance, aerological service, pilot briefing, communications and search and rescue alert crews operations. The existing deteriorated World War II wood-frame structure now used for the purpose will be demolished upon completion of this building. This station is the major west coast weapons training center for Marine and Pacific Fleet aircraft squadrons. Because of the excellence of the target ranges and flying weather, east coast squadrons are also occasionally deployed to Yuma for their weapons training.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

SQUADRON SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE BUILDINGS, $223,000

Admiral HULL. The second item is for construction of squadron supply and maintenance buildings at the estimated cost of $223,000. The proposed item will provide two buildings with the required maintenance, storage and administrative space for the logistic supply needs of a Marine air control squadron. The squadron provides positive operation radar control of aircraft on the nearby ranges. It is also constantly conducting training for its combat role of ground control of fighter intercepts. This squadron has extensive electronic equipment, individual combat equipment, and vehicles which must be maintained and properly stored. The 21-year-old building now being used

for these purposes is of temporary wood-frame construction and is badly deteriorated.

ROAD TO TARGET AREA, $96,000

The final item in this group is for construction of a road to the target area at the estimated cost of $96,000. This item will provide resurfacing of 10 miles of existing 12-foot-wide road and new paving on 3.4 miles of dirt road. The major target complex is located in the desert, approximately 15 miles from the field. The existing road, utilized in providing logistic support to the target area, is severely deteriorated from the extensive traffic.

Senator INOUYE. Is this project of a temporary nature?

I notice that the costs are rather low for the amount of roadway involved.

Admiral CORRADI. It could be referred to as a sort of farm-to-market road, Mr. Chairman. It is a 12-foot-wide, single-lane road. It is primarily a question of surfacing an existing road to give it all-weather characteristics.

Senator INOUYE. I presume you will be back again to ask for repairs.

Admiral CORRADI. I hope not, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

FLEET READINESS STATIONS

Admiral HULL. The first is a dispensary, a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. How many men will this dispensary accommodate?

Admiral HULL. The military personnel and dependents total 6,732. We also provide emergency care for civilian employees.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

SECURITY BUILDING, $28,000

Admiral HULL. The second line item is for the construction of an addition to the security building at the estimated cost of $28,000. The security building provides space for the depot security staff and serves as a central pass office. A guard force of 14 civilians is employed by this activity. Existing office space is too small and extra space has been temporarily provided by using two house trailers parked behind the security buildings. These trailers have been condemned and must be removed.

This line item will provide the additional space required by the security force to carry out their many security responsibilities.

COMMUNITY CENTER (THIRD INCREMENT), $913,000

The third line item is the third of four increments for a community center at the estimated cost of $913,000. This remote station is increasing in importance, primarily because of its POLARIS responsibilities, and a corresponding increase in the military personnel base loading is occurring. The predicted loading by next year is 2,157 military personnel. Military housing units now number 1,132 with 338 additional units planned for future programs. The total popula-

tion that will require logistic support is estimated at 6,730 persons. There are no nearby civilian communities nor military installations to lend the necessary support.

This line item is for the construction of nine separate, permanent buildings to provide space for a commissary, post office, bank, retail store, service station, washeteria, cafeteria, and barber and beauty shops. In addition, it will provide a swimming pool, football field, and softball diamonds for recreational use by the military personnel and dependents. The construction of this increment is phased to keep pace with the growth of the depot population.

Senator INOUYE. I note that this is the third increment. Is this the last?

Admiral HULL. There will be a fourth and last increment of $660,000.

Senator INOUYE. I also note throughout the hearing requests for post office space. Does the Post Office Department participate in this funding?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; I do not believe they do.

Admiral BENNETT. No, Mr. Chairman. We provide the facilities to meet their requirements at our stations. Their inspectors lay on requirements as to the adequacy, but we are required to fund it.

Senator INOUYE. They do not participate in funding?

Admiral BENNETT. No, sir; they do not.

VEHICLE PARKING AREA, $107,000

Admiral HULL. The fourth line item is for the construction of a vehicle parking area at the estimated cost of $107,000. Parking areas are needed for approximately 800 personal vehicles in support of the 1,580 military personnel assigned to the fleet ballistic missile replenishment site. This site is in a remote area of the depot. One parking lot for 100 cars has been approved, leaving a deficiency of 700 spaces. Parking along the shoulders of the road to the site has been considered, but the general marshy character of the terrain makes this uneconomical. Consideration was also given to the operation of a Government home-to-work bus, but due to the wide dispersal of personnel throughout the Charleston metropolitan area, and the number of persons involved, this proposal was deemed infeasible.

This item will provide a hard-surfaced parking area for 700 vehicles and is the best and cheapest method of satisfying the requirement.

Senator INOUYE. I notice here again that the unit cost is not too high. Is this of a permanent nature?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, it is permanent. The lower cost is due to the fact that it is designed as a parking lot, not as a heavy load highway.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, CONCORD, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. Three line items for $609,000.

QUALITY EVALUATION LABORATORY, $315,000

The first line item is for the construction of a two-story quality evaluation laboratory at the estimated cost of $315,000. The station's mission includes the operation of a laboratory for continuing and

special surveillance of and evaluation and reliability programs on ammunition, naval weapons and weapons systems, their components and accessories. The quality evaluation laboratory (QEL) maintains computerized inventories of all U.S. Navy conventional ammunition whether Navy-held or in custody of allied countries under MAP, in order to control stockpile aging and predict overall stockpile performance. The laboratory also maintains a shipboard weapons system performance evaluation program. This involves recording and analyzing all design deficiency, mechanical and electronics failure reports made by the fleet on the performance of weapons systems.

These functions are essential for accurate evaluation of fleet readiness and for indicating where prompt corrective action must be initiated to maintain the maximum capability of the fleet ordnance and ordnance equipment. The present facilities are inadequate in space and equipment to handle these functions properly.

This item will provide the laboratory space for the 46 personnel working on these programs and for the present and planned electronic data processing equipment required. This building will be in addition to the six existing adequate buildings making up the laboratory complex.

Senator INOUYE. How many quality evaluation laboratories do you have in the continental United States?

Captain MCDONALD. There are several, Mr. Chairman. I would like to provide that for the record later, if I may. There are eight or nine, I believe.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to have this for the record.

Commander HEUSTON. Mr. Chairman, we have eight quality evaluation laboratories in the Navy, one at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif.; Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Calif.; Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash.; Naval Weapons Station, Oahu, Hawaii; Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va.; Naval Depot Station, Crane, Ind.; St. Julien's Creek, Va.; Naval Underwater Sound Engineering Center, Newport.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Commander.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, $163,000

Admiral HULL. The second line item is for the planned extension of the electrical distribution system at the estimated cost of $163,000.

The electrical power demands for the station now exceed the present 2,000-kilovolt-ampere transformer capacity and by 1972 the demands are expected to exceed 4,000 kilovolt-amperes.

Electrical power is now purchased from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BUREC) at less than one-half the commercial rates. This power is received at the station transformers at 69,000 volts. Due to the present low capacity of the station distribution lines, the high voltage must be stepped down to 4,160 volts for transmission on the station. The transmission of this low voltage over the long lines results in large power losses. By reinsulating 31,000 feet of the station distribution lines and increasing the transmission power to 12,000 volts, power losses can be reduced to one-ninth the present loss. It is also necessary to relocate the main transformer station in order to provide a capability to tie in with the Pacific Gas & Electric System in event of any prolonged power outage from BUREC.

This line item is for the installation of an additional 2,000-kilovolt-ampere transformer, improvements to the 31,000 feet of distribution line to permit higher transmission voltages, and for relocation of the main transformer station.

Senator INOUYE. I note this is the first increment.

How many increments do you plan for this system?

Admiral HULL. None are programed.

Senator INOUYE. None are programed?

Admiral HULL. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. This is the first one, but no additional are programed.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. You have no estimate as to the total cost?

Admiral HULL. Commander Heuston.

Commander HEUSTON. Mr. Chairman, the reason the other ones are not programed is that there is no demand for them at this time. At such time as the power demand increases, we will consider requesting additional authorization.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

SANITARY SEWERLINE, $131,000

Admiral HULL. The third line item is for an extension to the existing sanitary sewerline, at the estimated cost of $131,000. The sanitary sewage from this station is now serviced by a private company whose facilities for primary treatment are inadequate. This company has refused to improve the capacity or efficiency of its treatment plant to meet the requirements of the California State water pollution standards.

Several alternate solutions to the problem were considered by the Navy and the proposed construction is the most practical and economical solution. This item will extend the Navy sewerline a distance of approximately 2 miles to the county sanitary plant in the town of Port Chicago, and will permit the Navy to discontinue the present arrangement.

NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, OAHU, HAWAII

The third project is at the naval ammunition depot, Waikele Branch, Oahu, Hawaii. It consists of two line items totaling $597,000.

Both are repetitive, telephone exchange, and barracks with mess. I am sorry we can't talk about Hawaii a little bit longer.

Senator INOUYE. I was there, and I inspected this personally, and I commend the Navy for bringing this up.

Admiral HULL. Thank you.

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, SEAL BEACH, CALIF.

AMMUNITION DISPOSAL FACILITY

The fourth project is at the naval weapons station, Seal Beach, Calif. It consists of one line item for construction of an ammunition disposal facility at an estimated cost of $100,000. The existing ammunition disposal site is so located near populated areas that disposal of

explosive material by detonation is prohibited, and the quantities that can be disposed of by burning at any one time are extremely limited. This station must destroy daily 16 to 20 units of TERRIER propellent, weighing 240 pounds each. We estimate that the number of these TERRIER units will increase by 200 percent over the next 2 years. In addition, the station destroys monthly an average of 15 tons of smokeless powder and 5 tons of pyrotechnic material. This line item will provide an ammunition disposal site where explosive material can be safely disposed of in the required quantities. Water mains for fire protection will also be provided in the area.

Senator INOUYE. This is a very naive question, I presume, but I have assumed that this ammunition can be used again, the powder, or what have you?

Captain MCDONALD. Not in this case. The ammunition to be disposed of in a facility such as this is that which is no longer useful.

Senator INOUYE. You mean the powder has deteriorated?

Captain MCDONALD. It has. It could also be unstable and not reliable for the service-type use.

Senator INOUYE. How do you determine what ammunition has to be disposed of?

Captain MCDONALD. In the Quality Evaluation Laboratory, for example, by test and observation of the environment that it has been stowed in through its life history, principally temperature.

Admiral BENNETT. One of the truest indications, Mr. Chairman, is the amount of solvent that remains in the powder grain itself. This is with regard to smokeless power. As the grain dries and comes down to the stage where it begins to crumble, it becomes quite unstable and quite tricky.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Admiral HULL. The next project:

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION, YORKTOWN, VA.

LAND ACQUISITION

The last project in this group is at the Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va. It consists of a single line item for land acquisition at the estimated cost of $81,000. The general mission of this station is to receive, store, and overhaul ammunition, explosives, and expendable ordnance items. It has the additional mission to accomplish such other related work as is necessary for the maintenance, production, and issue of mines, torpedoes, depth charges, and underwater weapons, rockets, and guided missiles, and to conduct high explosive research and development applying to production, loading, assembly, and test procedures.

This station is a primary fleet weapons and ammunition servicing activity on the east coast. The pier at this station is used for direct on-and-off loading support to combatant and ammunition ships. The quantities of high explosives received and shipped over this pier require an explosive safety zone of 6,600 feet radius within which there should be no inhabited structure other than those required for direct support of pier operations. To provide this safety area, with the exception of part of the national parkway, it will be necessary to acquire 15.8 acres of private property. The station must continue to operate

with a waiver over that portion of the national parkway which falls within the safety zone.

Senator INOUYE. What was the mode of this acquisition, negotiation, or condemnation? What was it?

Admiral CORRADI. The estimated cost of this land is based on appraisals obtained from two separate appraisers, Mr. Chairman. We would hope to negotiate the purchase of the land with the owners.

If this, of course, is not successful, then we might have to resort to condemnation. We always attempt to buy the land on a negotiated basis, based on our appraisal, first.

Senator INOUYE. This must be a high priced area, at $5,000 an acre.

Admiral CORRADI. Several of the parcels are improved, and they therefore run the average cost up to $5,000 an acre.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed, Admiral?

Admiral, if you do not mind, we have just a little more to go. Can we finish this book?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION STATIONS

The final category of naval weapons facilities inside the United States is research, development, test, and evaluation stations. There are three stations in this group with nine line items totaling $10,413,000. These stations conduct research, design, development, limited production, test, and technical evaluation of ordnance materials, components, assemblies, and systems, principally in the fields of rockets, guided missiles, underwater ordnance, and antiaircraft fire control. These projects support DOD Program VI for Research and Development.

NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION, CHINA LAKE, CALIF.

The first project, at the Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, Calif., includes three line items totaling $7,778,000.

The first, liquid oxygen shop, is a repetitive item.

The second:

WARHEAD RESEARCH FACILITIES, $448,000

This second line item is for warhead research facilities at the estimated cost of $448,000. These facilities include two new buildings; a warhead laboratory and a camera barricade and firing chamber. Continuous R. & D. effort in high explosive phenomena and applications is essential to develop the most effective conventional weapons. Test firings are now conducted in the open desert where conditions of heat, light, and dust cannot be controlled. Instrumented barricades with only single cameras are available. During the tests, warhead engineers must now use substandard, temporary and crowded structures 3 miles from the detonation area. The Warhead Research Laboratory will provide to the 40 assigned professional personnel the consolidated space needed for conducting safe and efficient research and engineering test assignments. The camera barricade will permit close observation and recording, by modern

submicro-second electronic and photographic equipment, of the detonation of charges up to 10 pounds in the controlled environment of the new firing chamber. Larger charges will be fired on a laterally extended enbankment and will be observed and recorded by the same equipment.

The special line item, the Underwater Weapons Laboratory, we wish to withdraw. We have found, in the course of analyzing our research and development, to provide for a complete antisubmarine warfare weapons laboratory would require a little bit more space than we have available for us in this Pasadena area. We, therefore, intend to redesign this and resubmit it next year in the same general neighborhood, and we think that probably it will be at the current Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos.

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEAM AND CONDENSATE LINES

The program includes a single line item at the Naval Air Engineering Center, Philadelphia, Pa., for steam and condensate lines estimated to cost $155,000. It will provide a steam supply main and a condensate return line which will connect the Engineering Center with the adjacent naval shipyard's steam distribution system. The lines will carry the heating and industrial steam for the Engineering Center and will permit closing of the Center's heating plant at an estimated annual savings of $113,000.

Senator INOUYE. If this item is going to result in savings as set forth in your testimony, why wasn't it programed before?

Captain MACDONALD. It is only recently that the naval shipyard has had this capacity to generate the steam required at NAEC. Heretofore, up to now, we have been required to operate the plant at NAEC.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE, POINT MUGU, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. The third project, at the Pacific Missile Range, Point Mugu, Calif., includes five line items totaling $2,480,000.

RADAR MEASUREMENT FACILITY, $894,000

The first line item is for a specially designed building and equipment for a radar measurement facility at the Naval Missile and Astronautic Center estimated to cost $894,000. The existing facility is too small, is not dust free, and does not meet today's technological requirements. This is to provide a specially designed building and equipment for the radar measurement facility at the Naval Missile and Astronautic Center.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, can you cite examples of work done by the Naval Missile Center which would be improved by the construction of this facility?

Captain MACDONALD. Yes, sir. The program such as our DASH, destroyer, antisubmarine, helicopter program, where we are required to determine certain radar characteristics of DASH, these measure-

ments could not be made completely at Naval Missile Center because they did not have the capacity as we intend in this program. Accordingly, the work was done by contract. There were some delays and some additional expense. Similarly, in some of our target-drawn programs these measurements were made outside the Naval Missile Center at Mugu by contract.

Senator INOUYE. Will this mean a savings?

Captain MACDONALD. We expect a savings, yes, sir, a savings and greater responsiveness in our test and evaluation programs at Point Mugu.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Captain.

AIRCRAFT POWER CHECK FACILITY, $92,000

Admiral HULL. A second line item at the Pacific Missile Range is for an aircraft power check facility at the estimated cost of $92,000. It is for the construction of a test pad where full-power ground checks may be conducted on the turbojet engines of two aircraft simultaneously as required by current maintenance procedures and safety requirements. These full-power checks are extremely noisy and hazardous to the health of nearby personnel. At present these operations are conducted at a site close to inhabited areas and so must be limited to periods when the wind blows away from buildings and areas where personnel are working. The proposed facility will be remote from inhabited areas and will permit maintenance work on the aircraft which support the Sea Test Range operations to proceed uninterrupted.

Senator INOUYE. I note the estimate for the aircraft power check facility is $34,000 and for the support features $58,000.

Why are the support facilities higher than the power check facilities?

Admiral CORRADI. Primarily, because a tow way has to be constructed to get the aircraft from the regular taxiway to location of the power check facility, and this amounts to building an extension to the taxiway to this point. The tow way and turning apron contain 8,000 square yards of pavement as compared to less than 1,800 square yards of pavement in the power check facility itself.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Admiral.

AUTOMATIC DATA SWITCHING FACILITY

Admiral HULL. The next line item is for an automatic data switching facility estimated to cost $853,000.

This permanent construction will provide a two-story building with radio frequency shielding which will house automatic switching equipment for test communication circuits essential to support of multiple countdown check-out procedures for two or more Navy missiles being prepared for launching from Vandenberg Air Force Base and the Point Arguello area. In addition, simultaneous preparation for Navy missile tracking and control circuit monitoring operations at Point Mugu, San Nicholas Island, and the Sea Test Range must be supported by this facility.

The existing facilities are too small, are not dust free, and cannot be economically modified and expanded to provide the required facilities.

TELECOMMUNICATION SWITCHING FACILITY, $241,000

The next line item is for construction of a new telecommunication switching facility on San Nicolas Island, estimated to cost $241,000. This facility is similar in nature to the preceding facility.

The existing space is inadequate in size to house equipment required for this system. It is more economical to construct a new building shielded from radio-frequency interference. This facility will provide a centrally located building which will house the additional automatic switching equipment being purchased.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facility?

Captain MACDONALD. These will be required for other uses on the island in our test evaluation Pacific Missile Range.

BACHELOR CIVILIAN QUARTERS, $400,000

Admiral HULL. The final line item of this project is for construction of a new bachelor civilian quarters for personnel assigned to work on San Nicolas Island, 60 miles offshore from Point Mugu. The item is estimated to cost $400,000 and will accommodate 50 men. Bachelor civilian quarters for 490 permanent and 10 transient personnel are needed. Existing permanent civilian quarters accommodate 399 personnel. These personnel are civil service and contractor technicians, engineers, and scientists. Their duties are in support of Range safety, test instrumentation, and the tracking system for missiles and satellites launched from San Nicolas Island and the Point Arguello-Vandenberg AFB complex.

A line item to provide construction for the remaining 51 required spaces will be programed in a later year.

Senator INOUYE. This is for 50 men?

Admiral HULL. This is for 50 men, yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. That's $8,000 per person. Isn't that rather expensive?

Admiral CORRADI. The construction costs at San Nicolas Island are high. We carry a cost factor of 1.6 at this location based on our previous experience with construction contracts in this area. This is one reason for the higher costs. The other is that unlike military barracks and BOQ's, we have to provide rooms for at most two men to a room. There are some single rooms. Most of these are double rooms.

Senator INOUYE. How much will you be charging for accommodations here? They are not free, are they?

Admiral HULL. May we provide that?

Admiral CORRADI. There is a nominal charge. I am not sure what that is. We will have to check into it.

Senator INOUYE. I will appreciate that, sir.

We have come to the end of book No. 1. I have been requested by the acting chairman, Senator Stennis, to have you gentlemen return at 2 p.m. tomorrow afternoon. We are not able to meet tomorrow morning, so until 2 p.m., we will be in recess.

(Whereupon, at 4:45 p.m., a recess was taken until 2 p.m., Tuesday, May 4, 1965.)

47-232—65——26

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 2 p.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Inouye (presiding), Cannon, McIntyre, and Thurmond.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator INOUYE. We will continue this afternoon with our hearing on the military construction bill for the fiscal year 1966, beginning with book No. 2 of the Navy portion of the bill. Admiral Hull, you may now proceed.

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. HARRY HULL, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; AND REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Resumed

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. Supply facilities. The fourth facilities class in our program is "Supply facilities." It consists of a single line item at one station inside the United States for $726,000, and a single line item at an oversea station for $120,000, for a grand total of $846,000. The supply activities procure, receive, warehouse, distribute, control, and account for designated types of material for support of assigned fleet units and shore activities, furnish necessary administrative services and maintenance functions incidental to these operations, and perform accounting services for designated activities. The proposed line items are included in program VII for general support.

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, NEWPORT, R.I.

POL pipelines. The project inside the United States is at the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R.I. It is for the installation of POL piplines at the estimated cost of $726,000. The supply depot is desig-

nated as a primary stock point for liquid petroleum fuels and oil for direct supply and issue to the operating fleet units home ported at Newport.

As a step toward manufacturing the highest possible readiness for any contingency that might arise, the commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet, recently directed destroyers to fill their fuel tanks on return to port, to 95 percent of capacity, and to maintain a minimum of 80 percent fuel on board at all times. This requirement cannot be met with existing facilities at Newport.

The installation of a POL pipeline from the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, tank farm at Melville to 3 fleet berthing piers at the Coddington Cove area of the Naval Station, Newport, a distance of 5 miles, will provide the supply depot with the capability of fueling 10 ships simultaneously at the berthing piers, regardless of the weather.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the three YO's?

Admiral HULL. They will be put out of service or reassigned, sir. The crews of the YO's become a saving, in effect, at this activity.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, the Marines are next, and with your prmission I will relinquish this seat to General Tyler.

Senator INOUYE. General Tyler, on behalf of the committee, you are welcome. We are very happy to receive your testimony.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. PAUL TYLER, U.S. MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS

General TYLER. Marine Corps facilities (continental activities). The fiscal year 1966 military construction program for the Marine Corps is composed of facilities which are urgently required for the training and support of personnel. We have a total of four projects requiring authorization of $19,433,000 at four continental activities.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES (INSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

MARINE CORPS SUPPLY CENTER, BARSTOW, CALIF.

HEATING FOR SHIPPING AND RECEIVING BUILDINGS, $200,000

On pages 72 through 72b, we have presented our first project, "Heating for shipping and receiving buildings," at the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif. This supply center furnishes logistical support for Marine Corps units west of the Missisippi River and those in the Pacific Ocean areas. The center stocks over 190,000 line items of material which must be received, preserved, packaged, packed, stored, and shipped. All of these functions are performed in three buildings which are now unheated. Since the winter temperature at Barstow often drops below 65° F. and occasionally as low as 32° F., productivity of the 278 people employed in these three buildings is correspondingly affected. It is estimated that lack of heat during winter months reduces efficiency as much as 25 percent because of increased absenteeism and reduction of morale. The cost of the necessary heating system is estimated to be $200,000.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you. Please proceed, sir.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C.

General TYLER. We next describe a project of 10 line items, totaling $7,771,000 at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C., on pages 73 through 73l of the project book. Camp Lejeune provides housing, training facilities, and certain administrative and logistical support for Fleet Marine Force units assigned to this installation. Specialized schools and advanced combat training are also conducted.

A 300-man brig is the first line item for Camp Lejeune. It is described on page 73a of the project book. Inadequacy of the existing brig makes this project necessary. The present facility has a designed capacity of only 139 prisoners and a maximum capacity of 179. Because the prisoner population has gone as high as 345, it has been necessary to convert administrative space within the building and utilize a barracks outside the brig compound for billeting prisoners and guard personnel. The proposed brig will provide confinement facilities adequately designed in accordance with modern penal practices with administrative space, classrooms, segregation cells, storage, record office, visiting room, workship, and interview rooms. The scope and design have been coordinated with the Navy's Bureau of Personnel and the Department of Defense.

Senator INOUYE. General, I note that this brig was requested in fiscal 1965, and was denied because the committee believed it was too expensive, but now there is a reduction of approximately $400,000. How were you able to reduce the cost of this brig below the 1965 estimate?

General TYLER. Admiral Corradi will take that.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, the requirements for a guard barracks were reexamined, and it was found that the guards could be housed at another location and transported to the brig, so we deleted the cost of the guard barracks.

We also reexamined spaces within the brig, and were able to effect a net reduction of 4,486 square feet in the brig as signed and then we reestimated the reduced scope, and come to this revised figure.

Senator INOUYE. General, why are not some of these prisoners, or many of them, sent to a Navy prison rather than being retained here? I believe you have one in Portsmouth, haven't you?

General TYLER. Yes, sir. Most of these people have the type of a sentence that doesn't warrant transfer to Portsmouth, N.H. A great number of them are correctional custody prisoners. As you realize, we attempt to rehabilitate these men. Our marines are all volunteers, and when they get into slight trouble which requires their confinement, our effort is made to get the man rehabilitated and returned to duty. Now that type of prisoner should not be transferred to Portsmouth, N.H., but should be held at the local base under the supervision of the local commander.

Senator INOUYE. And how does the cost of this request compare with the standard Navy brig? Is there a standard for brigs?

Admiral CORRADI. There is a standard arrangement for brigs, yes, sir. It is prepared in accordance with that. This design was prepared in-house by our own engineers.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you. Will you proceed, General?

General TYLER. Electrical Distribution System, $216,000.

The next item on page 73B is to correct deficiencies and improve the electrical distribution system in Camp Lejeune. Uninterrupted service can only be assured by this work. The Carolina Power & Light Co. furnishes power through their 25,000 kilovolt-ampere transformer. The circuit breakers at the main substation are only marginally adequate under present normal operating conditions. Addition of large loads, such as the 800 Capehart houses, and normal growth have required emergency diversions of load from the voltage regulator and incoming circuits. Correction of existing inadequacies and provision of increased capacity is necessary to be able to handle a station demand of approximately 25,850 kilovolt-amperes which is anticipated by late 1965 or mid-1966. Failure to provide additional capacity prior to such serious overloading of the system could cause extensive damage and interruption of service to the entire base for weeks.

Senator INOUYE. General, have you discussed the possibility of having a commercial company take this load?

General TYLER. Sir?

Senator INOUYE. Have you discussed the problem with the Carolina Power Co.?

General TYLER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And what was the position of the company?

General TYLER. As I understand it, we worked it out with the company, but the company did not feel inclined to fund any part of this operation. Now there is another operation, another area of Lejeune in which, because of the increased demand they would get by installing circuitry, they were able to take care of our requirements.

Senator INOUYE. I see. Thank you very much, General. Will you please proceed?

General TYLER. "Force troops complex," $5,712,000.

The major organizations based at Camp Lejeune are the 2d Marine Division and force troops. The facilities of the division area are only marginally adequate to fulfill the division requirements. In spite of this, because of lack of acceptable facilities for the force troops units and their equipment, it has been necessary to crowd them in with the division. In order to maintain unit integrity and maximum mount-out capability, it is mandatory that all force troops facilities be consolidated in one specific area. The next seven line items, six of which are repetitive, are designed to achieve this objective.

Senator INOUYE. General, what do you mean by force troops?

General TYLER. Fleet Marine force units are used to augment a division wing team or elements thereof to provide balanced landing force tailored for a specific mission. These units constitute a pool of supplementary or specialized units with which the fleet Marine force commander may augment a landing force when required by the mission. The control of the force troop units is retained by the commanding general of the fleet Marine force in support of any appropriate element of the landing force. If attached, the division commander may further attach them to a suitable organic unit of the division. Thus when special skills or augmentation are not needed, the divisions are relieved of the administrative logistical burden of these units.

Senator INOUYE. Were these troops brought in as a result of the Cuban crisis?

General TYLER. No, sir. These troops, part of them have been activated since the time frame between World War II and Korea. Others were activated after Korea.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, General. Please proceed.

General TYLER. "Instruction building, force troops complex," $183,000 is a repetitive item.

"Storage building for troop complex, $155,000," is a repetitive item. "Dispensary, force troops complex, $128,000," repetitive. The "Administration building, force troops complex, $397,000," repetitive. "Barracks, force troops complex, $3,089,000," repetitive. "Messhall, force troops complex, $497,000," repetitive.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that these items are first increments. How many increments do you have?

General TYLER. There will be two increments, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What will be the total cost, for instance, of the barracks?

General TYLER. $3,398,000.

Admiral CORRADI. That is the second increment, so you would have to add the two together.

Senator INOUYE. It will be just about double.

General TYLER. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. And what will be the total cost of the messhall?

General TYLER. $947,000 for the complete messhall requirements.

Senator INOUYE. Just about double again?

General TYLER. Yes, sir. We are removing approximately half of the troops from the division area into the force troop complex with the first increment.

Senator INOUYE. When did this need arise?

General TYLER. These people have been in crowded conditions for sometime, Mr. Chairman. I believe the Marine Corps felt that having taken care of the more urgent requirements, at other installations, felt that now would be the right time to bring the living conditions of the troops at Camp Lejeune up to a recognizable standard. At the present time in the barracks area within the division area the average square foot per man is 100 square feet. DOD authorization is 125. Constructing these barracks and permitting these men to move out, letting the remaining troops expand a little bit, still only raises the average to 109 square feet, well below the standard of 125.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, General. Will you please proceed?

General TYLER. "Utilities, force troops complex, $1,263,000."

There are no existing utilities in the new force troops complex area. This last item for the force troops complex lumps together the overall improvements and additions to the existing Camp Lejeune utility systems which are required to service the force troops area and cannot be assigned to any particular item. The individual utility components are seized to accommodate future increments of construction. Optimum use is made of the present system network. Without these utilities, the new facilities to be constructed in the force troops area will be inoperable.

Senator INOUYE. General, how many other increments do you have on the utilities?

General TYLER. One more for $975,000. That means the total utilities for the complex will be $2,238,000.

Senator INOUYE. May I request that from now on if you have increments, to indicate the number of increments to follow and total cost, the estimated cost.

General TYLER. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General TYLER. The last item from Camp Lejeune is the "Combat vehicle maintenance shops, 10th Marines, $198,000," a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. What facilities are now being used?

General TYLER. The 4th Battalion, the 10th Marines, are using 2,000 square feet of another building on loan to them from force troops. It gives them an overcrowded condition within the force troops unit. The 10th Marines organizations are using Butler-type buildings of roughly 16,000 square feet. Some of them are on loan from other units.

The problem has been amplified primarily by the issue of 18 self-propelled howitzers to this artillery regiment. The self-propelled howitzers are mounted on a chassis while is very similar to the tank. The old towed howitzers required a smaller amount of space and did not require the same type of a hardstand that these vehicles do. The 18 howitzers cost us $3,528,000. This would permit the troops to have a working area in which they can maintain them up to the condition of keeping them combat ready.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Please proceed.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

General TYLER. The next project contains 18 line items for our Marine Corps base at Camp Pendleton, Calif. Last year General Masters testified on the Marine Corps' need to relocate units at Camp Pendleton closer to their training areas and allow the closure of outlying areas within the Camp Pendleton complex. Last year the Las Flores complex was authorized and funded. This was the first step in a long-range plan of replacing all temporary facilities with adequate, permanent construction. This year's program, at a total estimated cost of $8,550,000, will provide permanent facilities for the woman marines, base personnel, 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Motor Transport Battalion, and badly needed bachelor officers' quarters billeting space for officers of the 1st Marine Division. These items are outlined in pages 74 through 74T of the program book. The relocation of the 1st Reconnaissance Battalion will put their headquarters, billeting, and service functions in the training area where two or more companies are stationed at all times in field training. At present, a 30-mile round trip must be made which reduces the actual training time and requires extra trucking expenses amounting to approximately $28,000 a year. The relocation of the 1st Motor Transport Battalion will permit more responsive and efficient support of the 1st, 5th, and 7th Marine Regiments. At present, the 1st Motor Transport Battalion is located at the southern extremity of the training area and the extra expenses to support the infantry units because of the distance is estimated to be $32,000 a year.

Senator INOUYE. General, before you proceed, I note that the marines have over $7 million in authority right now, but not yet in inventory. How do you explain this?

Admiral CORADDI. Mr. Chairman, of the $7,383,000 of authorization granted in 1965 and not yet in inventory, all of the items are nearing final design or will be awarded within the following month of those nearing final design, contracts will be awarded before the end of this fiscal year.

Senator INOUYE. General, how much longer is this buildup at Pendleton going to continue? This is not the end, it is?

General TYLER. No, sir. We are programing at Camp Pendleton increments through 1971. We are not building up the forces. We are merely making arrangements to get rid of some of the older, substandard buildings and replace them with adequate facilities, taking advantage of this situation to relocate some of the organizations. The Marine Corps is not planning on moving in or out of the Camp Pendleton area any sizable number of troops.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any estimates as to the cost of the additional increments?

General TYLER. Mr. Chairman, I can dig it out piece by piece, but if you don't mind I would like to put it in the record and be sure it is absolutely correct.

Senator INOUYE. That will be fine to have in the record, sir. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The information requested follows:)

The following additional construction is programed within the Marine Corps 5-year program objectives for Camp Pendleton during the period fiscal years 1967–71:

Fiscal year 1967	$5,710,000
Fiscal year 1968	6,450,000
Fiscal year 1969	7,487,000
Fiscal year 1970	5,789,000
Fiscal year 1971	9,172,000
Total	34,608,000

General TYLER. The first item is "Battalion instruction building, Horno area, $92,000," a repetitive item. "Battalion combat vehicle maintenance facilities, Horno area, $454,000," a repetitive item.

"Battalion administration building, Horno area, $599,000," repetitive item. "Battalion recreation building, Horno area, $215,000," repetitive item.

"Electrical distribution lines to ranges, Horno area, $30,000."

This last item for the Horno area will provide electrical service to training ranges used by the 1st Marine Division, base personnel, and National Guard units training at Camp Pendleton. One of these ranges is a 600-yard rifle range; the other is a pop-up target range. Electrical service, as required, will replace portable generator systems which are inefficient and costly to maintain. The frequent shutdown for repair of portable generators disrupts range schedules and prevents the orderly conduct of small arms training for personnel utilizing these ranges.

Senator CANNON. General, is this a new range? Is this where you had to move one of the ranges within the last 2 or 3 years because of the encroaching areas?

General TYLER. I think you are speaking of the moving of the rifle range from San Diego to Camp Pendleton.

Senator CANNON. That's what I mean.

General TYLER. This is not.

Senator CANNON. This is not?

General TYLER. This is a range which has been in use for quite some time. At present the power for this range is provided by portable generators. We propose to get rid of the portable generators and install a permanent electrical distribution system.

Senator CANNON. This is not the buildup for the range that you moved out of San Diego?

General TYLER. No, sir; no connection.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General TYLER. First line item for the San Mateo area, "Battalion combat vehicle maintenance shop, $236,000," a repetitive item.

"Battalion supply and operations building, San Mateo, $244,000." This item is required to provide permanent facilities for storage of specialized supplies and equipment organic to the 1st Engineer Battalion such as mine detectors, handtools, engineer demolition sets, with a general maintenance shop for this equipment.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General TYLER. The next item is "Battalion administration buildings, San Mateo, $1,167,000," a repetitive item.

"Regimental administration building, San Mateo, $233,000," repetitive item.

"Battalion recreation buildings, San Mateo, $272,000," a repetitive item.

"Electrical distribution lines to ranges, San Mateo, $43,000." The last item at San Mateo area is essentially the same as the item proposed for the ranges at Camp Horno. This item is required to provide electric service to one 75-target rifle range and one small unit offensive combat range which are utilized for training personnel of the 1st Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division.

Senator INOUYE. General, can you briefly describe for us the type of buildings presently existing in the San Mateo area, the type of buildings you are going to replace?

General TYLER. San Mateo has some permanent construction composed of barracks built to accommodate 68 men. We are proposing that in the areas of the recreation building and some of the administration buildings, to create buildings specifically for this purpose, and permit the assignment of space from the barracks area into billeting space. This will preclude a requirement to build additional barracks.

The other buildings for the engineer battalion, which is programed into the San Mateo area, is presently at Talega. The Talega area, composed of quonsets, will be demolished.

Senator INOUYE. Then generally the buildings in the San Mateo area are still usable?

General TYLER. Yes, sir. We are supplementing specialized type of buildings to permit us to move the personnel of the engineer battalion into barracks space made available by moving recreational facilities and administrative facilities out of barracks, and putting them in these specially designed buildings to serve the purpose.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, General.

General TYLER. "Base headquarters building, division area, $1,384,000," a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. General, I notice that is quite a sum for base headquarters.

General TYLER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. When you consider that several administration buildings have been programed in the very outlying areas. Why do you need this?

General TYLER. Base headquarters functions are being carried out within an abandoned contractor's shack which is too small, as well as being inadequate for the purpose of base headquarters.

Various functions that should be carried out within the base headquarters building, such as legal, base battalion headquarters command functions, communications functions, are now being performed in temporary structures designed and built for limited temporary use during World War II. The administration buildings programed in various outlying areas are for the administration of the battalions and regiments located within the outlying camps and have no direct operational connection with the base headquarters.

Senator INOUYE. How many men will this building accommodate?

General TYLER. 313 personnel.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Please proceed.

General TYLER. The "Enlisted women's barracks, division area, $490,000," repetitive item.

"Gate facility, San Luis Rey, division area, $63,000." Due to the changing traffic pattern surrounding Camp Pendleton, the existing San Luis Rey gates facilities located in the southern portion of the base is inadequate to handle the increasingly large flow of traffic that enters. Approximately 11,000 vehicles pass through this gate per day and approximately 1,200 per hour at rush hours. The proposed gate facility will allow maximum use of traffic lanes for balancing incoming and outgoing traffic. This facility will provide a suitable introduction to one of the United States' largest military installations.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General TYLER. "Base theater, division area, $807,000," repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. How many men will this theater accommodate?

General TYLER. This theater will seat 1,500 personnel, Senator.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Before we proceed, I don't suppose this request involves the equipment necessary for the theater?

General TYLER. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any estimate as to the additional costs involved?

Admiral CORRADI. The total additional cost over and above the building cost?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Admiral CORRADI. That will be $68,000.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

General TYLER. "Barracks with mess, Del Mar area, $446,000," repetitive item. "Bachelor officers' quarters and mess, Del Mar area, $1,748,000," repetitive item.

"Outdoor recreation facilities, Las Flores, $37,000." The last line item for Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, is for outdoor recreation facilities for the new Las Flores area authorized in the fiscal year 1965 military construction program. The Las Flores military population will be 1,098 men and the only recreation facility currently authorized for this area is a 25-meter swimming pool. This line item will provide outdoor recreational facilities consisting of one outdoor bituminous

paved basketball court; two softball diamonds, one with floodlights; and four asphalt concrete volleyball courts. These facilities are an urgent requirement in the physical conditioning aspects of the Marine Corps morale, welfare, and recreational program. The lack of modern athletic facilities creates morale problems which are reflected in troop training programs.

Senator INOUYE. The committee will stand in recess at this point until 3 p.m., in order that we may go to the Senate floor.

(A short recess.)

Senator INOUYE. May we now proceed?

MARINE CORPS BASE, TWENTYNINE PALMS, CALIF.

General TYLER. The last item for the continental activities consists of one line item at Marine Corps base, Twentynine Palms, Calif. The mission of this base is to provide housing, training facilities, logistical support, and certain administrative support for Fleet Marine Force units and other units assigned.

COMMUNICATION-ELECTRONICS SCHOOL (PHASE I), $2,912,000

This line item, which is of the highest priority, will provide the initial facilities required for adequate technical training of operators and maintenance technicians for the electronic equipment used throughout the Marine Corps.

Normally, facilities for electronic training would be constructed at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, which is the present location of the Marine Corps Communications-Electronics School. But, as has been known for some time, the operation of high-power training radars at Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, which is directly adjacent to the runways of Lindbergh Field, San Diego's municipal airport, is electromagnetically incompatible with the present electronic beam navigational aids used by the airport, and a safety hazard when operated over 10 percent rated power. For example, it has been calculated that signal flares carried by aircraft making takeoffs or landings would probably be ignited by the Marine radars operating full power in their present sites.

In addition, the growth of Lindbergh Field has been at the rate of 20 percent per year. Built to accommodate 500,000 passengers, the air terminal in 1963 had 1,150,000 passengers. In November 1964, the voters of San Diego approved a bond issue to start work on $5,800,000 in improvements and expansions to the facilities at Lindbergh Field, designed to accommodate jet air traffic until 1990.

The objective of this item, therefore, is to provide the initial phase of the relocation of the communications-electronics school to a site which will provide a realistic operational environment consistent with the technical electronic requirements of learn-by-doing operational training, laboratories free from spurious radiation interference, and semisecluded academic facilities for the undisturbed mental concentration required by students in the classrooms and during study.

It has been estimated that low-flying overhead jet aircraft approaching and leaving Lindbergh Field have decreased the effective training time available to an instructor for a 50-minute lecture to about 30 or 35 minutes. This item is considered to be a mandatory requirement for adequate support of field combat commanders who must rely on trained electronics technicians for rapid communication, intelligence data on enemy action, and split second data appraisal when tactical decisions must be made without time for extended deliberations.

Senator INOUYE. I note here on page 75 that the estimated authorization for the next 4 years will be $7,895,000.

General TYLER. That is the overall requirements of the complete base at Twentynine Palms, Calif. It does include the second phase of the move of the communication electronic school.

Senator INOUYE. General, what will become of the facilities you now occupy in San Diego?

General TYLER. The facilities in San Diego will be reassigned to other elements at the San Diego Recruit Depot, and they should be able to come in with a plan to get rid of some of their substandard quonset huts which they are now using for housing.

Senator INOUYE. Will they still be able to utilize this in view of the jet activity there?

General TYLER. Yes, sir. The jet activity is a problem in two ways. It does interfere with instruction in classrooms, and we cause a hazard to jet aircraft. Of course, the drill instructors can continue to take care of the recruits. They have been putting up with this noise for years. But the facility, as far as uses for other than electronic school, could be used, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. General, will you proceed, please.

General TYLER. That completes the Marine Corps Conus activities, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, General. Admiral Hull, welcome back to the committee.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. Thank you, sir.

The sixth facilities class is "Service school facilities." It includes 24 line items at 11 locations inside the United States totaling $47,052,000. Four of the items at three locations, totaling $2,609,000, are classified. These facilities are required for the education and training of officer and enlisted personnel and for personnel support. The projects are included in the DOD program VII for general support.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The first project, consisting of two line items for a total of $9,532,000, is at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. This is a continuation of the program for modernization of the Academy in accordance with the Moreell board recommendations as modified by the Warneke architectural and engineering study.

SCIENCE BUILDING (SECOND INCREMENT), $6,052,000

The first line item is for the construction of the second increment of the science building at the estimated cost of $6,052,000. The first increment was authorized in the fiscal year 1964 program, under Public Law 88–174, for $7,600,000. However, funding of this item was deferred until the plans could be brought to a more advanced stage. This has been done and both increments for the complete facility are included in this year's funding program.

Existing facilities provide only 64 percent of the total space requirement for teaching in the science field. Modern sciences are being taught in a number of buildings scattered throughout the Academy. They are inadequate in size, inefficient, outmoded, and in need of extensive repairs. The new facility, combined with planned reassignment of spaces in the existing facilities, will provide an additional 32 percent of the total classroom and laboratory requirement. Upon completion of this item, overall average classroom utilization will be 67 percent. This compares favorably to the 43-percent utilization median of American colleges and universities.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I note that in fiscal 1964, $7.6 million was authorized for the science building, and I believe the committee had assumed this was for the complete structure. Now, 2 years later, you have a request of $6,052,000.

Admiral HULL. May Admiral Corradi speak about that, sir?

Admiral CORRADI. The chairman is correct. At the time that the project was under consideration in fiscal year 1964, it was understood that $7.6 million represented the total cost of the project. This $7.6 million was arrived at without benefit of any engineering or architectural studies. It was a figure that was considered by the Department of Defense as an adequate figure for a building.

When we engaged an architect and academic consultant to lay out the spaces that would be required for the instruction of the midshipmen in these scientific subjects, we developed a plan which provides for the new buildings to be placed on the Naval Academy grounds, which is a departure from that originally conceived, and a slightly larger scope, and of an architectural treatment that results in this revised estimate.

Now, when I say architectural treatment, I don't mean necessarily decoration, but the arrangement of the spaces in logical coordination with each other so that the scientific subjects can be properly taught.

Senator INOUYE. Isn't it possible for the Navy to proceed with the first increment and later on come in for the second increment?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; it is not. The first increment, Mr. Chairman, was, frankly, inadequate in price, and there is no way in my opinion to build an adequate science building for that amount of money at the Naval Academy. We have tried. We have spent a year and a half analyzing and developing alternate methods, and developing plans, and we have come up with this figure.

I have checked this figure on a square foot basis with similar buildings for similar purposes constructed in recent years at various institutions of higher learning, some right here in the city, Catholic University, Georgetown. We have gone to some of the other colleges, and it is well within the average price spent for this type of a building.

Senator INOUYE. Can the Navy assure the committee that this will be the final increment? I ask this question in light of the great expense and miscalculations which were involved in the renovation of Bancroft Hall.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. I can assure the committee that the amount of $13,652,000 is the amount required to build this Science Building. There are no future increments contemplated, and I might expand by saying that the difference between the estimate that is before you now and that which was submitted 2 years ago is due to the same reason, that we came in with inadequate estimates for Bancroft Hall. We had a program based on inadequate planning, engineering, and cost estimating. It was an estimate which, when we got into the details, proved to be inadequate.

Senator INOUYE. Is this building necessary because of the technological advances we have made and are making now?

Admiral CORRADI. Very definitely, yes.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, I think Admiral Corradi has completed the testimony on this item. Anything that I have would be repetition, so, with your permission, I will proceed to the next line item.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, please.

Admiral HULL. Central heating plant, $3,480,000.

The second line item is for construction of a new central heating plant at the estimated cost of $3, 480,000. While the two existing heating plants have a total rated steam capacity of 350 million British thermal units per hour, they are incapable of carrying the required heating loads in support of the academic modernization plan. They are outmoded, costly to operate, and inefficient. Consequently, they must be replaced or extensively rehabilitated. This problem has been a subject of the recent Warneke economic analysis and engineering study. As a result, the Navy has determined that the most advantageous plan is ultimate demolition of both plants and replacement with a single, efficient high-temperature water heating plant. Electric power, now being generated by the larger of the old plants, will be purchased when the new plant is operating.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I note that the replacement item which you are requesting will have less capacity than any existing plant, and you have just testified that the existing heating plants are incapable of supporting the modernization program for Annapolis. How do you explain this?

Admiral CORRADI. There are two principal reasons, Mr. Chairman. One is that the present plant generates electricity as well as providing steam. We propose to purchase electricity from a commercial source, and the new plant will only provide high temperature hot water which is necessary to heat the Academy complex.

The second reason is that the type of plant will be different. We have a straight steamplant using the steam for driving turbines and for heating at the present time. The proposed plant will be a high temperature, high pressure hot water plant which we have investigated and found to be more economical. This change in the system results in a nominal reduction in rated capacity.

Senator INOUYE. Will the Navy come before the committee later to request additional funds to bring it up to full capacity?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; not for this central heating plant.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, GREAT LAKES, ILL.

Admiral HULL. The next project is at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. It consists of eight line items for the total amount of $11,732,000. This is one of the two major training centers of the Navy. It conducts recruit training and specialized training of Regular and Reserve officers and enlisted personnel. The first six line items are repetitive, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Before you proceed, why is this first facility, the technical training building, required at Great Lakes? Isn't it possible to have this facility located at one of the activities being closed, and utilize an existing building?

Admiral HULL. It is always possible, sir. It would not be advantageous.

Senator INOUYE. Has the Navy studied the possibility?

Admiral HULL. We have studied the possibility of locating it at a number of other naval activities. We also study all the base closures as the papers come through on them, and look them over, to see whether they will fit any of our needs.

Now may I ask Captain Haase if you specifically considered this technical building at any of the locations that we know are being closed? I anticipate, Mr. Chairman, that the answer will be "No," for the reason which either he or I can give you.

Captain HAASE. Mr. Chairman, the primary reason for locating a training building at Great Lakes is that the greatest source of input is from recruit training at Great Lakes. We have an onboard count of approximately 10,000 recruits there at all times, and about 40 percent of these students go on into the technical training which will be done in this facility.

Senator INOUYE. I note in the testimony we have several technical training buildings for this and other locations. Can you furnish for the committees' record the number and places of these buildings?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. I think we can give you those right now if you would like.

Senator INOUYE. Fine.

Admiral HULL. We have a technical training building at each of two of our Naval Training Centers, Great Lakes and San Diego. These are principally for training the graduates of the recruit training schools in the basic ratings in which they will serve when they go to the fleet. These two technical training buildings will also receive a small input from fleet personnel who come back for higher education or advancement courses.

Another of our technical training buildings is at the Officer Candidate School in Newport, R.I. This is for the officer candidates, and here they will be given a series of the technical courses which fit them for the Navy, the sort of things which they would not have in their civilian universities, but which our midshipmen do get at the Naval

Academy. This is entirely different from the technical training buildings at Great Lakes and San Diego.

The fourth technical training building is at Norfolk, and this, again, is for a different sort of training from the others. I mean the building will be more or less the same, but the purpose is different in that here we will train teams from ships.

We might have chief petty officers, officers, brandnew seamen, all rates, but we would teach people damage control, firefighting, et cetera. We teach them antisubmarine warfare, how to man their ASW gear on board ship. It is team training. So these four technical training buildings really fall into three quite different requirement categories.

Senator INOUYE. How does the cost of this building at Great Lakes compare with the one at San Diego?

Admiral CORRADI. The building at Great Lakes consists of 96,000 square feet, and it is $17.40 a square foot. The one at San Diego is 244,000 square feet and it is $19.60 a square foot.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Will you please proceed, Admiral?

Admiral HULL. The remaining repetitive line items here are the Service School barracks, the staff barracks, rehabilitation of barracks, WAVES barracks, and messhall.

BRIG $300,000

The seventh line item is for alteration of the existing brig and construction of an addition to it at the estimated costs of $300,000. The proposed improvements will provide an adequate and efficient brig with a capacity for 258 prisoners. The existing brig has a capacity for 118 prisoners in open dormitories and 22 prisoners in maximum confinement cells. The average daily prisoner population is 240, with a peak daily population of 300. The configuration of the brig is inefficient, making it necessary to provide excessive guard personnel. In addition, the crowded conditions promote low morale and compound the problems of maintaining discipline and effective rehabilitation of prisoners.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that the size is about the same as the brig for Camp Lejeune, but it is less expensive. How do you explain this?

Admiral CORRADI. Lejeune is brand new. This is an alteration of an existing brig.

Senator INOUYE. I note that you have maximum confinement cells there. Isn't it possible to send these prisoners to Portsmouth?

Admiral HULL. Again, sir, this is not what we want to do with these men. We hope to rehabilitate them and turn them into useful constructive citizens.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. "Station entrance roads," $275,000.

The final item in this project is for construction of new station entrance roads at the estimated cost of $275,000. The line item will include the relocation of entrances and connecting roads at the Center to eliminate the existing serious hazards and to conform to the realinement of State Highway Route 42.

The State has informed the Navy that it plans to start construction this year of improvements to this highway. The Navy plans have

been synchronized with those of the States and will eliminate the hazards of existing entrances and exits.

Senator INOUYE. Was this item authorized last year?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, it was, but its authorization and funds were used for an emergency section 203 project.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, MARE ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. "Rehabilitation of barracks, Mare Island." This is a repetitive item.

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Academic facilities (first increment).

The fourth project, a single line item, is at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif. The item is for construction of the first increment of "Academic facilities" at the estimated cost of $2,140,000. The second increment will cost $1,516,000.

The proposed facilities will provide additional classroom and laboratory space to accommodate an increased enrollment by the alteration of the existing "Engineering, building, and construction," of an additional new school building.

Present facilities will accommodate only 1,400 students, compared with the planned requirement for 2,377 students by fiscal year 1969. With the improvements being made in technology of weapons systems, increased emphasis must be placed on advanced scientific and engineering education of Naval and Marine Corps officer personnel responsible for the development, operation, and maintenance of these complex systems.

Since there are insufficient numbers of young officers with requisite educational backgrounds to permit their direct enrollment in graduate courses, a 1-year preparatory course has been started at Monterey. Civilian institutions cannot provide the variety and flexibility of training necessary to place these officers, with widely varying educational backgrounds, on equal footing for this advanced education. No other military or other Government educational facilities are available to serve this intended purpose.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, last year this committee issued a report No. 1102 recommending that the Secretary of Defense cause a thorough study to be made of the military school system, to assure that there is no duplicational effort, that consolidations are made where possible, that use is fully made where possible of existing facilities rather than constructing new ones. I would like to ask you if this study has been made, and if so, what is the result.

Admiral HULL. Captain Haase, will you respond to that question?

Captain HAASE. Mr. Chairman, at the time this was made known to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. They did study the problem and looked into all postgraduate education for officers and confirmed the fact that the Postgraduate School at Monterey is justified, and so stated in writing.

Senator INOUYE. Has this study been completed?

Captain HAASE. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Can this committee be furnished with a copy of this report?

Captain HAASE. I am sure we can provide it for the record.

(The information requested follows:)

Subsequent to the publication of Senate Report 1102, the Secretary of Defense, in a letter to the Honorable Richard B. Russell, chairman, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, dated June 30, 1964, stated in part as follows:

"The effectiveness of the Armed Forces is closely related to scientific research, technological advance, and the dissemination of knowledge. The military school system of the Department of Defense contributes to all of these and is vitally important. The Department of Defense is in agreement with the Senate committee's views that a thorough study of the military school system is desirable. In fact, during the past several years a great deal has been accomplished in the areas of improvement suggested, and an interservice coordinating board has been established to determine and consolidate educational requirements with a view to improving utilization of facilities.

"Opportunities for consolidation and other economies have been fully explored in the case of the Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, the National War College, and the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey. The entire logistics management training program being conducted at the Army Logistics Management Center, the Army Management Engineering Training Agency at Rock Island, and the School of Systems and Logistics at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is being coordinated. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have recently completed a survey of the manning and facility utilization of the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the requested new facilities at the Naval Postgraduate School are required not only to provide for a planned increase in Navy students to deal with the increasingly complex technology of naval warfare, but also to provide facilities for the education of personnel from other services and Government agencies in courses not available in civilian universities."

The interservice coordinating board, referred to above, has conducted a billet survey within the military department to determine the postgraduate educational requirements. Analysis made to date indicates that the services' planned inputs into the postgradute programs are limited by existing facilities and are considered to be quite conservative. A considerable shortage of properly educated officers exists in virtually all of the engineering and physical science fields.

Logistics training programs are being continuously coordinated by the Defense Logistics Management Training Board to make courses suitable for the use of all services, where practicable, and to insure proper use of resources. These training courses vary from a few days to several weeks in length. The facilities are being heavily utilized as indicated below by the numbers of students trained:

	Actual fiscal year 1964	Programed fiscal year 1965
Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Va.	3,126	3,680
Army Management Engineering Training Agency, Rock Island, Ill.	5,585	[1] 5,292
School of Systems and Logistics, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.	2,805	3,845

[1] Anticipated to reach 5,600 actual.

This training is given to the students from all three military departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The increased training load stems primarily from joint training directed by the Department of Defense.

The postgraduate educational program consists of that accomplished in civilian universities and at two in-house graduate degree granting institutions. These latter are the Naval Postgraduate School (NPGS), Monterey, Calif., and the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The programs of these two schools concentrate largely in the engineering and scientific areas which are so vital to the defense of the country. The majority of these courses require a regular academic year but some require a longer period. The School of Systems and Logistics, a part of AFIT, conducts programs at the graduate level and also provides the short logistics training courses mentioned above.

All of the services use civilian universities to some extent. The Army utilizes them almost exclusively since it has no institution of its own which has the capability or authority to confer graduate degrees in engineering and the hard sciences. However, the Army does utilize the limited number of spaces made available by the Navy and Air Force. The Air Force utilizes universities in the ratio of about 3.3 to 1 over AFIT due to the limitations imposed by AFIT's physical capability and the fact that certain needed curriculums are not offered. The Navy utilizes its own school in a ratio of about 4 to 1 over universities. The Navy and Air Force provide limited number of spaces in their schools for the other services. For example, 182 non-Navy students are now attending the Naval Postgraduate School.

The designed student load of the Naval Postgraduate School is 1,428. The average student load during fiscal year 1965 is 1,520, and the planned load for fiscal year 1966 is 1,625. The addition of 60 additional students in the joint defense management course, reported on page 258 of the hearings of the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Appropriations for 1966, will cause an additional burden on the already inadequate facilities.

None of the service War Colleges nor the National War College has the laboratory facilities nor the qualified facilities to conduct postgraduate level programs in engineering and the physical sciences. Their present programs deal with various levels of strategy, tactics, and international relations.

The Department of Defense considers that there is no undesirable duplication of effort or facilities relating to the schools discussed. The facilities are being properly utilized and in fact the input is limited by the lack of the facilities being requested.

Senator INOUYE. And I presume that this is not a complete project. Will subsequent requests be made?

Admiral HULL. This is the first increment of two. The second increment is $1.561 million.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir. Please proceed.

OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL, NEWPORT, R.I.

Admiral HULL. A repetitive item, technical training buildings.

FLEET TRAINING CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

The next project is again a single line item which is repetitive, technical training building.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, before proceeding, on these technical training buildings, would you furnish for the committee's use a list for the record setting forth the priorities?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. I believe Senator Stennis asked us to give a priority list in each of the repetitive classes.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, NORFOLK, VA.

The seventh project is a line item at the Naval Schools Command, Norfolk, Va., at the estimated cost of $566,000. It is for the conversion of the semipermanent building formerly used as the radioman school, to provide an electronic technician training building.

This is for the conversion of a semipermanent building formerly used as a radioman school, to increase the space available for training electronic technicians in the maintenance and operation of specific equipments.

The proposed conversion is the most economical means of providing the additional required training space of 42,800 square feet. This space is necessary to accommodate the increased enrollment of 70 students who will be assigned to the nine new courses. Seven other

courses are currently being taught in the rest of this building. The total planned onboard student load using this building will be 258.

Introduction of advanced electronic equipment to the fleet requires timely maintenance training of technicians who will be responsible for keeping such equipment in a constant state of operational readiness. As an example, new equipment being readied for the fleet has established the need to conduct these nine new electronic technician courses ranging in length from 2 to 25 weeks.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

FLEET ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE SCHOOL, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. A single line item, repetitive, for barracks.

Senator INOUYE. This is the final increment?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; it is not. There will be a third increment for $547,000, sir.

Senator INOUYE. That doesn't quite gibe. It says 480 here.

Captain HAASE. May I speak to that?

Admiral HULL. Captain Haase.

Captain HAASE. Mr. Chairman, if I may sum this up—we have a total requirement there for 1,923 spaces to berth our enlisted people. We have at the moment 793 adequate spaces. We have 559 substandard spaces. This year, in the fiscal year 1966 program we are programing 583, which would leave us a deficit of 547. We will program that in the future year, one more increment.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. The next project, Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif., three line items, $10,306,000.

This activity provides recruit training for enlisted personnel and primary, advanced and specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel. It is the west coast counterpart of the center at Great Lakes, Ill.

Senator INOUYE. How many recruits do you handle in this technical training building?

Captain HAASE. Mr. Chairman, this technical training building is not really for training of recruits. This is a separate part of the Naval Training Center at San Diego. Speaking to the recruit training requirement——

Senator INOUYE. Let's say on all requirements.

Captain HAASE. This is for the Service School Command after the men finish recruit training. We are building this to handle approximately 6,000 men by the end of this fiscal year.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Captain.

Admiral HULL. We have here three repetitive line items, Mr. Chairman, technical training building, recruit barracks, and service school barracks. The recruit barracks is a first increment. There will be two more increments. Mr. Chairman, I am not really prepared to give you this sort of information now. It might be simpler to provide it for the record if I may.

Senator INOUYE. This will be fine.

Admiral HULL. We will do that then.

(The information referred to follows:)

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Information concerning the remainder of the increments for the mess hall, barracks, and training buildings items:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year	Amount
1. Presently included in the approved 5-year program:		
(a) Mess hall (3d increment)	1969	859
(b) Recruit barracks (1st increment)	1966	2,780
(c) Recruit barracks (2d increment)	1967	2,780
(d) Recruit barracks (3d increment)	1969	1,677
Total		8,096
2. Additional items included in the program objective:		
(a) Barracks (1st increment)	1966	2,366
(b) Barracks (2d increment)	(1)	4,440
(c) Barracks (3d increment)	(1)	2,220
(d) Recruit school (1st increment)	1967	1,723
(e) Recruit school (2d increment)	(1)	907
Total		11,656

[1] Unprogramed.

Admiral HULL. The next project, Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island, Calif.

Senator INOUYE. Before we proceed, on this service schools barracks, is there a difference between this and a recruit barracks?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir, there is. The recruit training is for the men who are brought into the Navy and taught the ways of the Navy. The service school command is for the primary, intermediate, and advanced training of all enlisted men, and some officers. If you are thinking of the difference in costs here, we are trying to raise our standards in all our barracks, particularly in such places as service schools. In the recruit training we do not demand quite the same standards that we do in a school or a barracks where we are going to be quartering petty officers.

Senator INOUYE. What will be the additional costs involved in furnishing the service school barracks?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't have the exact figure, Mr. Chairman, but in the service school barracks we would provide some additional furniture, desks, chairs, study lamps, which we would not provide in the recruit barracks.

Senator INOUYE. Can you furnish this?

Admiral CORRADI. The total cost of the furniture, furnishings, and so forth for the two types of barracks is, for service school barracks $150,000, and for recruit barracks $127,000.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. The next project, Naval Schools Command, Treasure Island, a single line item, repetitive, for barracks, first increment. We will provide for the record the remainder of the increments.

(The information referred to follows:)

NAVAL SCHOOLS COMMAND, TREASURE ISLAND, CALIF.

Information concerning the remainder of the increments for barracks and training buildings:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year	Amount
1. Presently included in the approved 5-year program:		
(a) Barracks (1st increment)	1966	$3,302
(b) Barracks (2d increment)	1969	2,775
Total		6,077
2. Additional items included in the program objective:		
(a) Barracks (3d increment)	1970	2,405
(b) Applied instruction building (1st increment)	1967	6,000
(c) Applied instruction building (2d increment)	1970	3,582
Total		11,987

Senator INOUYE. I have here a memo from Mr. Nease saying he highly recommends approval of this project.

Admiral HULL. Thank you, Mr. Nease.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The seventh facilities class is medical facilities. Our program this year includes 12 line items at 9 locations for the total amount of $13,524,000. This class provides facilities for the medical and dental treatment of military personnel, dependents and other authorized patients, and facilities for the support, including training, of medical and dental personnel. All items are included in DOD Program VII for general support.

Mr. Chairman, I find that of these 12 line items, 11 are repetitive, and the 12th Admiral Riggs covered in his testimony when we were talking about repetitive line items. Would you like to ask questions about these or have me read off the titles?

Senator INOUYE. This will not be necessary. I would just like to ask whether the Navy confers, let's say, with the American Hospital Association before plans are drawn?

Admiral RIGGS. We keep in touch with the American Hospital Association, and the buildings are built in such a manner that we do meet the standards for accreditation by the American Medical Association, so that we use both the facilities.

Senator INOUYE. How does the cost of your hospital construction compare with costs involved in private hospitals?

Admiral RIGGS. I would estimate that our costs are a little cheaper on a comparative basis. It is difficult to make a comparison because in a military hospital you have such things as a dental clinic or an aviation examining room, which are peculiar to military hospitals.

In the Norfolk civilian hospital, you normally do not find such things as a dental clinic or an aviation medical examining facility.

Senator INOUYE. In the justification of this hospital at Newport, you state that there are some 5,800 retired personnel and their dependents. Are you programing beds for retired personnel also?

Admiral RIGGS. No, sir, we are not programing any beds for the retired members or retired dependents.

Senator INOUYE. I also note that you indicate savings in vehicles and military personnel, but this is not savings, is it? They will be used elsewhere, won't they?

Admiral RIGGS. Well, the Bureau of Yards and Docks will not have to furnish the three additional ambulances that are required there, and they will be utilized in other places. It would reduce their total requirements.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, may I add something in amplification of the response to your question about the comparison with civilian hospitals.

We have made a study of the costs of nine civilian hospitals built under the Hill-Burton Act in the year 1964, and they average $31.27 per square foot in costs. You will note that the Newport hospital, which we were examining, is budgeted at $33 a square foot.

The costs are comparable, but in fact the military hospital does cost more because we provide facilities for services in our hospital which the private citizen, would obtain elsewhere than the Hill-Burton hospital, if he were going in for treatment. For example, diagnostical services, the dental services that Dr. Riggs mentioned, and certain outpatient facilities that are provided inherently to the military hospitals which are not provided in the civilian hospitals.

Senator INOUYE. Then your plant is a completely integrated plant?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral RIGGS. Mr. Chairman, what I intended to convey was a comparative difference. As Admiral Corradi has indicated, we also build in the outpatient offices and clinics and that sort of thing which the ordinary civilian hospital does not do to the same extent that we have to. The civilian doctor's office is downtown somewhere, and he usually visits the hospital for the inpatients and does not normally have his clinic and office in the hospital building. So that, when I mentioned the comparative cost, I was deleting some of these items that are peculiar to military hospitals.

Senator INOUYE. Will you give the committee some indication as to the use of beds in the Naval Establishment, what percentage of the beds are occupied annually?

Admiral RIGGS. Of the operating beds, we have approximately 12,500. We are occupying at the present time about 10,100, approximately. This does not include the expanded bed capacity. The expanded bed capacity at the present time runs at about 23,000, with the old buildings.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. Does that complete your questions on the medical facilities, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Admiral HULL. We will turn to the next class, "Communication facilities."

Senator THURMOND. May I ask a question on this Charleston Naval Hospital?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, please, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. The naval hospital at Charleston, I believe, is a new facility, is it not?

Admiral RIGGS. Charleston; no, sir.

Senator THURMOND. What are you doing there?

Admiral RIGGS. Charleston is extremely busy with the influx of the new personnel that are going there with the submarine program, and also the dependents that are accompanying them. It is causing quite a large increase in the workload.

Senator THURMOND. I note in the book before me you have it checked new facility.

Admiral RIGGS. At Charleston?

Admiral CORRADI. The proposed barracks for the naval hospital at Charleston would be new. The hospital itself dates back to 1917.

Senator THURMOND. What you are asking for at Charleston is just the barracks?

Admiral RIGGS. Just the barracks.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; a replacement hospital is programed for future years.

Senator THURMOND. That is to be used in conjunction with the hospital?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir; for the personnel at the hospital.

Senator THURMOND. And the cost is that?

Admiral HULL. $353,000, sir.

Senator THURMOND. What is your capacity? What is the capacity of that hospital now, how many beds?

Admiral RIGGS. The normal capacity for this hospital is 627 beds. We are actually operating 325 beds, and we are actually running an average patient load for fiscal 1964 of 322.

Senator THURMOND. Does that serve the airbase?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And the Army depot?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And all of the naval installations there including POLARIS and others?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. This is one Government hospital in Charleston that is used by all your military personnel?

Admiral RIGGS. This is the only military hospital that I know of. I am not sure about veterans facilities.

Admiral CORRADI. There is no veterans hospital.

Senator THURMOND. They are building a new veterans hospital there now, but I am speaking of military personnel.

Admiral RIGGS. As an example of the patient load, we run an average, for 1964, of 178 Navy and Marines daily, 2 Army, and 25 Air Force, so we were servicing all four services.

Senator THURMOND. The purpose of this barracks is to provide for the personnel to be used at the hospital.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir; this is for the living quarters of the personnel. There is an old building built there during World War II that is in bad shape. It is infested with termites that have been constantly eating away at the structural members.

Senator THURMOND. What is the extent of treatment that can be received at this hospital? Is this somewhat of a general hospital?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Any type of treatment such as at Walter Reed, for instance, and the Naval hospital at Bethesda, on a smaller scale?

Admiral RIGGS. It is on a smaller scale, Senator. It covers all types of general surgery, but it does not cover highly specialized fields like

open heart surgery or cardiovascular surgery. They would be transferred to Bethesda. It does cover neurosurgery, orthopedic surgery, opthalmology, all types of general surgery, urology is covered there, so that they have a pretty wide expanse of clinical coverage.

Senator THURMOND. Is there any relation between the service hospitals and the veterans' hospitals at any place, in case one is overflowing and the other one is not? Is there any arrangement there for an interchange in accommodations or services?

Admiral RIGGS. At the present time I know of no particular accommodation.

Admiral HULL. I can give you one, sir. In New Orleans we have about a thousand naval personnel who use either the naval hospital at Pensacola or the public health hospital in New Orleans.

Senator THURMOND. That is, the veterans can use those, you say?

Admiral RIGGS. No; there is no veterans' hospital at New Orleans; that is a public health hospital.

Admiral HULL. Yes; I beg your pardon. You are asking about veterans. This is public health, not a veterans' hospital.

Senator INOUYE. Senator, possibly I can assist in this. In Hawaii at the Tripler Hospital the Army has made arrangements with the Veterans' Administration to set aside 100 beds for the use of veterans. You don't have any arrangements of this nature with naval hospitals?

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir; I was going to go into that, Mr. Chairman. You are asking whether or not we were putting up people in veterans' facilities.

Senator THURMOND. Or vice versa.

Admiral RIGGS. At Charleston, for instance, we have 18 beds occupied by veterans, and we have approximately 375 beds throughout the system that are utilized by the veterans.

Senator THURMOND. You only take those if the veterans hospital is filled in that section of the country?

Admiral RIGGS. Wherever the Veterans' Administration has asked us and we have so authorized the use of the beds.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, the veterans hospital in Columbia, if it is filled—that is the only one we have in the State now, but they are building a new one there in Charleston right next to the medical hospital there—if the veterans hospital, say in Charleston, when finished, should be filled, then at the request of the VA you would take patients in your hospital.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir. We are already doing that.

Senator THURMOND. That would seem to be the sensible and practical thing to do, because if a veteran needs treatment and the veterans hospitals are filled in that section, and you have got a service hospital available, it would seem to be the practical thing to do, and might be even more practical than sending him to a VA hospital that would take him far away from home, or for a long distance.

Admiral RIGGS. All of these 18 beds are filled constantly by the veterans. They authorize their admissions and we take those cases in, and it is only where the veterans request and authorize their admission that we can do it.

Senator THURMOND. We have had considerable trouble from time to time at some of the veterans hospitals, for instance in Columbia or Augusta or elsewhere. They say they don't have space and can't take them.

Why can't they get them in these places? They never have suggested that. Hereafter when they say they can't take them, I am going to ask them if they have contacted you.

Admiral RIGGS. They have asked for these beds, Senator, and we have said, "Yes," and of course they are the people who authorized the admission. We have no authority to authorize the admission.

Senator THURMOND. The VA would have to request it.

Admiral RIGGS. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Senator. Please proceed, Admiral.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. The next facilities class is "Communications facilities." It is divided into three groups: Projects at communications stations inside the United States, projects overseas, and classified projects. Projects inside the United States consist of 18 line items at 13 locations for $7,986,000, including 5 classified items at 4 locations for a total of $3,081,000. All of these projects are included in program VII for "General support."

The mission of these activities is to provide rapid, reliable, and secure communications for the operating forces and for the administration of the Naval Shore Establishment, and to perform certain security functions.

All projects in this facilities class have been thoroughly reviewed in relation to the Defense Communication Agency. The either support the Navy's unilateral requirements or are integrated fully with the systems of the other military departments and DCA.

Mr. Chairman, may I introduce Capt. Garrison Brown, the Deputy Director of Naval Communications.

Senator INOUYE. Welcome to the committee, Captain Brown.

Captain BROWN. Thank you, sir.

COMMUNICATION STATIONS

Admiral HULL. The first group, communication stations inside the United States, consists of 13 unclassified line items at 9 locations for a total cost of $4,905,000.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, ADAK, ALASKA

The first project has two line items at the Naval Communication Station, Adak, Alaska, in the total amount of $303,000.

EQUIPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, $69,000

The first item is for the installation of communications equipment environmental control in the terminal building at the estimated cost of $69,000. It will provide for modification of the existing systems and additional mechanical ventilation equipment producing two flexible ventilation systems which will eliminate the present electronic equipment overheating problems and accommodate the anticipated increases in electronic equipment.

The operation of new electronic equipment in this building has created a heat load beyond the capacity of the existing ventilation

system. The frequent equipment outages caused by prevailing high heat levels seriously impair the station's operations. During 1964 20 KW–26 transmitters were put out of service for periods ranging from 2 minutes to 1 hour.

The next line item is a repetitive one for a warehouse, $234,000.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, MOUNT MOFFETT, ADAK, ALASKA

LOW FREQUENCY ANTENNA

The second project, a single line item at the Naval Radio Station, Mount Moffett, Adak, Alaska, is for low-frequency antenna at the estimated cost of $1,185,000. An additional antenna system is required for use with the existing modern low-frequency radio transmitter to provide secondary fleet broadcast service north of the Aleutian Islands and to Arctic areas. These areas are subject to high-frequency communication disruptions through auroral and magnetic storm action. Low-frequency radio is the only dependable communication method now available for delivery of messages to fleet units in these areas during high-frequency blackout periods.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

NAVAL AUTODIN FACILITY, ALBANY, GA.

AUTODIN FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. The third project is for a single line item at the Naval AUTODIN Facility, Albany, Ga., for provision of AUTODIN facilities, estimated to cost $313,000. This project will provide one of the two additional switching centers assigned to the Navy by the Department of Defense. It is part of a single DOD automatic digital network, a new high-speed automatic digital communication system capable of handling 300,000 unclassified and classified messages daily, which is supported by the three military departments. (It does not handle voice traffic.) This system serves 358 Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense Supply Agency, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration customers. The continental United States AUTODIN program will eliminate 40 major and minor communication networks with commensurate reductions in personnel and operational and maintenance costs.

Senator INOUYE. In your consideration of improvements to the communications systems, are you conferring with Comsat?

Captain BROWN. The Comsat Co., Senator?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Captain BROWN. The Defense Communication Agency is, sir. The extent to which the Navy is doing it unilaterally is limited. We are operating through the Defense Communication Agency.

Senator INOUYE. Are provisions made in these requests for the possible use of service of Comsat?

Captain BROWN. Are provisions made in this specific project, sir?

Senator INOUYE. No; in the communications system.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. The answer to that is very definitely "Yes," because all of our communications projects have been cleared

with the Defense Communication Agency which in turn would take care of the Comsat side of it.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE MASTER CONTROL RADIO STATION, ARLINGTON, VA.

COMMUNICATION CENTER

Admiral HULL. The fifth project, a single line item, is at the National Naval Reserve Master Control Radio Station, Arlington, Va., for a communication center estimated to cost $40,000. This is a repetitive item.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, SAN FRANCISCO (STOCKTON), CALIF.

The next project consists of two line items at the Naval Communication Station, San Francisco (Stockton), Calif., totaling $518,000.

REGISTERED PUBLICATIONS ISSUING OFFICE, $279,000

The first line item is for construction of a Registered Publications Issuing Office (RPIO) at the estimated cost of $279,000. The RPIO will be physically located at the Naval Station, Treasure Island, convenient to Navy ships and stations. The RPIO receives, maintains, stores, and issues large quantities of cryptological equipment and high classification documents of broad scope, directly affecting the national security. Such material includes code books, war plans, instruction manuals for maintaining and operating cryptographic equipment. All of this material must be stored in vaults which afford ready access and provide maximum security protection.

The existing RPIO serves 250 commands throughout the 12th Naval District and has on hand 315,000 classified publications and units of equipment. It is now at Treasure Island in a deteriorated 25-year-old temporary world's fair exhibit structure which, because of its floor plan and type of construction, jeopardizes security of stored material. Construction of the new replacement facility will eliminate the present security and fire hazards.

Senator INOUYE. What is going to happen to the existing building?

Admiral HULL. May I provide that for the record, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, please.

(The material referred to follows:)

Existing spaces will be vacated and returned to control of the Naval Station, Treasure Island, for reassignment to meet other space requirements.

Admiral HULL. The remaining item, barracks with mess, is a repetitive item.

NAVAL AUTODIN FACILITY, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

AUTODIN FACILITIES

The next project is at the Naval AUTODIN Facility, Syracuse, N.Y., for conversion of an existing structure to use as AUTODIN facilities at the estimated cost of $45,000. This is the second of the

two additional switching centers assigned to the Navy by OSD and is similar in mission and functions to the AUTODIN facility at Albany, Ga. This item will provide additional interior electrical heating, ventilation, and environmental air-conditioning capacity to insure 100-percent reliability of this facility's performance as required by the continental United States AUTODIN program specifications. Although the existing structure is a permanent communication building, it must be provided with secondary heating, ventilation, electrical, and environmental air-conditioning systems to insure continued operations in events of failure of primary systems.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, WAHIAWA, OAHU, HAWAII

The next project, with three line items totaling $415,000, is at the Naval Communication Station, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii.

There are three line items. The first two are repetitive, warehouse and rehabilitation of a messhall.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, $216,000

The final line item is for improvements to the water distribution system at the estimated cost of $216,000. This item will provide an additional 450,000-gallon reservoir and 14- and 12-inch distribution mains. These improvements will insure availability of sufficient water for domestic uses, will maintain the required reserve and provide the minimum acceptable flow rate and pressure for fire protection. The station's only source of potable water is located 1 mile away and is now brought to the station via 8-inch water main. This main, which restricts the flow, must be increased to meet the station's increased requirements for both potable and fire protection water supply. The 450,000 gallons of additional water storage reservoir is necessary to provide required reserve for fire protection.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES—VARIOUS LOCATIONS

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS (SECOND INCREMENT)

The final project is for the second increment for the improvement of electrical power systems at various communication stations inside the United States at the estimated cost of $2 million. Major improvements, expansions, and alterations to existing power systems at naval communication activities are required. They are needed to minimize communication outages resulting from power deficiencies and to meet the ever-increasing demand for power. The increasing demand is being brought about by the necessary installation of more and higher powered multichannel transmitters, receivers, and auxiliary electronic equipment. Existing power systems are inadequate to provide the quality and quantity of power needed for operation of equipment now installed and to be installed under approved programs over the next 5 years. This item will assure the continuity of communications necessary for command and control of widely dispersed naval forces.

Senator INOUYE. I note this is the second increment. How many other increments do you have?

Admiral HULL. There will be four more increments. The first two total $5,111,000. The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth will total $11,601,000, a total project cost of $16,712,000. Mr. Chairman, that completes communications.

Our next facilities class is the Office of Naval Research Facilities.

NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

The next facilities class is the Office of Naval Research Facilities. It consists of three line items at two locations for a total amount of $8,053,000. This Office conducts scientific research and development in the physical sciences and related fields directed toward new and improved materials, equipment, techniques, and systems for the Navy and where specifically qualified, for the Defense Department and, in defense-related efforts for other Government agencies. The proposed projects are included in program VI in support of research and development.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, on the Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia, the committee notes that for the past several years considerable authority has been given to you. In fact, you have according to our records, approximately $14.5 million of funded authority not in inventory, and $3.4 million in unfunded authority. Can you explain this? Aren't you getting ahead of yourself?

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, may I introduce Admiral Leydon, Chief of Naval Research, who is with us, and Captain Owen, who is the Director of the Naval Research Laboratory.

Senator INOUYE. We are very happy to have you with us, gentlemen.

Admiral CORRADI. Mr. Chairman, I can give you the status of the authorized projects not yet in inventory. In 1963 the Congress authorized a general purpose laboratory which is just about completed now. In 1964 an environmental control plant was authorized. The estimated final completion of that plant and placing it in inventory was January of 1965. In fiscal year 1964 a cyclotron building for $2,232,000 was authorized, and that is under contract, about 15 percent completed.

The general purpose laboratory authorized last year is ready to go out for bids this month, and will probably be placed under contract this summer. Similarly the operations and technical services building which was authorized but not funded is ready to go out for bids as soon as we have it funded. That accounts for a total of $17,940,000 of authorization, $14,456,000 of funding.

Senator INOUYE. And you still need these two items?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Even with the others not in inventory?

Admiral CORRADI. This is all part of a planned modernization program for the Laboratory, the ultimate objective of which is to provide modern facilities and a good environment for the work of the scientific personnel who are employed there.

Senator INOUYE. On this first item, the chemistry laboratory, is it possible to have this work which you anticipate in this building to be performed by private industry or universities or colleges?

Captain OWEN. We watch very carefully the type of work we undertake. We have found from experience that industry likes to take up only that type of work leading to rather immediate commercial application.

In the university the work is carried on at such a pace and in such a fundamental manner that the applications we seek are only remotely beneficial to the Navy. We have found that in order to solve the chemical problems of the Navy, the near and immediate range, that we do have to conduct a strong in-house program of chemistry, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then will this $6.6 million provide for a complete building, or is this just one increment?

Admiral CORRADI. It will provide for a complete chemistry laboratory, but as I mentioned, this is just one building. These are two buildings regularly scheduled in a long-range program of updating the entire plant.

Senator INOUYE. What will be the additional costs to completely furnish and equip this building?

Captain OWEN. The $6,642,000 is complete. It will cost approximately $173,000 to effect the move from the seven overage buildings that we are now occupying.

Senator INOUYE. Then you won't need additional moneys for equipment and furnishing?

Captain OWEN. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Captain. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The next line item.

CENTRAL CHILLED WATER PLANT (SECOND INCREMENT), $560,000

The second line item is for the second increment of the central chilled water plant at the estimated cost of $560,000. A central refrigeration plant to supply the chilled water requirements for environmental control and refrigeration units in a number of research buildings is more economical than providing individual plants in those buildings. It also results in manpower savings. A central refrigeration plant was approved in the fiscal year 1964 program, with provisions for a second increment to be added. This item will now add two 900-tons units to the capacity of this plant to permit serving the new general purpose laboratory, approved in the fiscal year 1965 program, and the chemistry laboratory, included in this year's program. Without this second increment, separate plants at greater expense would have to be provided for both of these structures. Smaller units would also have to be installed to insure continuity of service which is mandatory in certain areas of the building.

Senator INOUYE. Is this the final increment?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; there are additional increments. This building is being programed to provide capacity as the other new buildings are completed, so there will be additional increments.

Senator INOUYE. What is the estimated cost on that?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't have the cost. They are 900-ton units. I will have to develop that, Mr. Chairman.

(The information requested follows:)

NRL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Future increments of the central chilled water plant are in the 5-year plan as follows:

	Tons	Amount
Fiscal year 1967	900	$236,000
Fiscal year 1968	1,800	605,000

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much. Please proceed.

NAVAL TRAINING DEVICE CENTER, ORLANDO, FLA.

RELOCATION OF FACILITIES

Admiral HULL. The second project is at the proposed new location of the Naval Training Device Center, Orlando, Fla., for relocation of facilities from their present sites, at the estimated cost of $851,000. This item will provide the necessary alterations of facilities to permit the consolidation of the center's functions and relocation to Orlando, Fla. The center's function are now carried out at four locations: Garden City, Port Washington, and Mineola on Long Island, and Mechanicsburg, Pa. Previously, it was intended that the Naval Training Device Center would be relocated from three of these locations and consolidated into 16 structures in the Federal Center at the former Mitchel Air Force Base, N.Y., with the facility at Garden City to be retained because of its close proximity to the Federal center. The General Services Administration, which operates the Federal center, had planned to renovate the general purpose structures assigned to the Navy at the center and to provide supporting utilities at a cost to GSA of $1,950,000. In an effort to reduce this expense another solution was sought. The closing of Orlando Air Force Base provided this solution. The center's function at all four of the present locations will be moved to Orlando.

This move eliminates the need for three line items and one major repair project costing over $1 million which would be required if NTDC remained at its present location. The milder climate conditions at Orlando will result in lower unit operating and maintenance costs to the Government. This item will improve efficiency of operations, provide facilities not now available, and relieve the overcrowded conditions now existing.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, what will become of the authorization of funds which were previously designated for these other areas such as Mitchel Field?

Captain GADDIS. In last year's budget at Mitchel Field the $550,000 item was reprogramed under section 203 authority. It is the only such project I know of in last year's program, sir.

Senator INOUYE. It is not being used in Orlando?

Captain GADDIS. No, sir. It is being reprogramed for a classified construction project.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Captain. Please proceed, Admiral.

NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY, BARROW, ALASKA

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget have authorized the Navy to present to this committee a proposed project at Barrow, Alaska. This is a Naval Arctic Research Laboratory at the estimated cost of $3 million. It will provide new laboratory facilities as the first of two increments, each for $3 million, to replace the existing deteriorated facilities. The second $3 million will provide for various support facilities at the laboratory, including about $100,000 to augment this year's project.

This project can be accommodated in our program within the President's budget. A classified project in section 202 of the bill has been reduced by $3 million from $5 million to $2 million.

The Barrow, Alaska, Laboratory project was originally approved and funded for construction in the fiscal year 1965 R. & D. program. The Secretary of Defense recently determined that the fiscal year 1965 R. & D. funds should not be used for this purpose. Instead, he directed that we include it in the Navy's fiscal year 1966 military construction program. We are therefore recommending that the project now be added to our program which this committee is considering.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain the committee will consider your request, sir. Shall we proceed.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, that concludes our Office of Naval Research programs. Our next facility:

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

The final facilities class is yards and docks facilities. The Bureau of Yards and Docks is responsible for fulfilling the Navy's requirement in the broad field of civil engineering at all naval shore activities. In this class are 5 projects inside the United States, consisting of 12 line items totaling $4,465,000; and 1 project outside the United States, of 2 line items, for a total of $2,078,000. Of these 14 items 7 are included in DOD program III for general purpose forces and 7 are included in DOD program VII for general support.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, DAVISVILLE, R.I.

The first project is at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, R.I. It consists of five line items totaling $774,000 in cost. The center provides storage, preservation and shipping facilities for advanced base and mobilization stocks; supports naval construction forces by providing home base facilities, including training facilities; support fleet units and assigned organizational elements deployed from or homeported at the center by providing all port services, including terminal operations, cargo handling, and berthing. These functions involve 4,199 personnel.

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding, I presume this is an effort to renovate this very old base, isn't it?

Admiral HULL. No, sir; not entirely. This is Admiral Corradi's specialty, so may he speak of this project?

Admiral CORRADI. This particular base was established in 1942, Mr. Chairman, primarily as a home port for Seabees, for their training,

for their outloading. It has been retained as such, and today, in addition to the active duty Seabees, it serves as a focal point for training of the Reserve Seabee units.

The projects that are in the program are designed to fill out the requirements of the station. They do not replace the facilities that exist today. For example, the rifle range is a requirement which is not being fulfilled. It is a facility that remains from World War II days that is inadequate from a safety standpoint. The proposed improvements of this facility will permit it to be utilized by both active duty and Reserve Seabees at Davisville.

Senator INOUYE. How much will the additional increments cost?

Admiral CORRADI. There are no additional increments to either the rifle range or the recreation building or the theater for that matter.

Senator INOUYE. What else will you need for this center?

Admiral CORRADI. In our 5-year program which is shown on page 106 as totaling $5,631,000, there are such items as dehumidified warehouses, outdoor recreation facilities, some fire protection, a transit shed at the pier and training shops. These are not yet programed, but they are in a 5-year planned development program.

Senator INOUYE. On this land acquisition at Davisville, are we getting a good price on this?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. We find that the owners of this land are not willing to continue to lease it, but are willing to sell it. We have come into agreement at the appraiser's price. We have two different appraisers who have gone out and looked the property over and have come up with this estimate which is included in our proposal.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, shall we proceed with Newport?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. May I read these line items to be sure the record is complete on them? "Combat training facility" Admiral Corradi has covered, "Recreation facility" is repetitive. "Theater" is repetitive, "Library and education center" and "Land acquisition," Admiral Corradi has covered.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NEWPORT, R.I.

WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The second project, consisting of one line item, is at the Navy Public Works Center, Newport, R.I., for a water distribution system at the estimated cost of $390,000. The center provides public works, public utilities, and transportation support including engineering services and all other public works type logistic support to operating force dependent activities and other commands in the Newport area. At Coddington Point are buildings and structures belonging to the Navy Public Works Center, Naval Station, Officer Candidate School, Naval Schools Command, Naval Justice School, and Naval Reserve Training Center. At Coasters Harbor Island are buildings and structures belonging to the Naval War College, Navy Public Works Center, Naval Station, Fleet Training Center, Officer Candidate School, and Naval Communication Station.

The proposed item is composed of several parts: Replacement of existing 4-, 6-, and 8-inch water distribution lines with 10-inch lines to form a loop at Coddington Point; installation of 6- and 8-inch cross connection to provide a grid system; construction of a new 12-inch

submerged line from the Coddington Point water distribution system to Coasters Harbor Island; and construction of two 2,000 GPM pumping stations at Coddington Point. The existing potable water supply system at Coddington Point lacks the capacity to deliver the quantity of water required for planned facilities, because of undersized piping in the looped system. The system at Coasters Harbor Island lacks adequate pressure to supply sprinkler systems in existing and proposed multistory buildings. These defects will be eliminated when the proposed improvements are completed.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, NORFOLK, VA.

Admiral HULL. The third project consists of two line items totaling $1,868,000 for the Navy Public Works Center, Norfolk, Va.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM, $135,000

This is a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. I note that the item provides for cable duct but makes no provision for furnishing and installing the cables. What provisions are being made for procuring and installing the necessary cables?

Admiral CORRADI. We have a contract with the local telephone company, under which we provide the cable ducts and manholes, and they will pull the cables. They provide the cables, pull them, connect them, and give us service through our duct system.

Senator INOUYE. At no additional cost?

Admiral CORRADI. As a matter of fact at a reduced cost because we are providing the cable ducts for them, and maintaining them also.

Senator INOUYE. Is this a first increment or are there other increments?

Admiral CORRADI. The telephone system will be complete. The electrical system is incremented. The electrical system has been incremented in three packages. One was authorized in 1965. The one that is before us now and a third and final increment in fiscal year 1970. Total estimated cost, $4,500,000.

Senator INOUYE. On this electrical distribution system it says second increment. Do you have other increments following this?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. There is one additional increment. That is the project to which I was referring, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And has the Navy given consideration to any alternate method of providing for the additional requirements of the electrical distribution system?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This project that is before us is a result of a rather exhaustive study to determine the best method of providing this increased capacity to the Norfolk Naval Base. It provides for the purchase of power from the Virginia Electric Power Co., the reception of this power at central substations owned by the Navy, and the distribution of this power over Navy-owned distribution systems.

By this method, this combination of capital investment represented by these projects and purchase of privately generated power, we achieve over the life of the system the most economical solution to our requirement.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral Hull, please proceed.
Admiral HULL. That completes Norfolk, Mr. Chairman.

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

The fourth project is at the Navy Public Works Center, Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, consisting of two line items totaling $274,000.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP, $130,000

This is a repetitive line item.

AUTOMATIC CONTROL FOR WATER SYSTEM, 144,000

The second line item is for the provision of automatic control for the water system at the estimated cost of $144,000. The main pumping station for the water supply serving the Pearl Harbor Naval Complex is located at Wahiawa. Remote pumping stations are at Halawa 6 miles distant, and at Red Hill, 8½ miles distant. Operators must travel to these pumping stations to start and stop the main system pumps and determine their operating status. Under this manual procedure, pump failures are not easily detected, and sudden heavy demands are not known until an appreciable delay has occurred. The proposed improvement will centralize the pumping system controls at Wahiawa. It will eliminate the uncertainties as to the condition of the remote pumping stations, eliminate delays in meeting sudden water demands and reduce the manpower time lost in traveling between the main station and the remote stations to turn pumps on and off.
Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER, PORT HUENEME, CALIF.

Admiral HULL. The fifth project at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme, Calif., consists of two line items in the total amount of $1,159,000. Both are repetitive items, the first for public works shop, the second for a bachelor officers' quarters with mess.
Senator INOUYE. On the BOQ with mess, why are the existing BOQ facilities considered inadequate, isn't it possible for the officers at this center to use BOQ facilities at Point Mugu?
Admiral CORRADI. It is possible, but some means of transportation have to be provided for them.
Senator INOUYE. How far apart are these two centers?
Admiral CORRADI. About 5 miles. It takes about 15 minutes to drive it. We have looked into this, and it could be done as I say by providing transportation.
However, the capacity isn't there at Mugu. Point Mugu has more than enough officers to fill their BOQ. Consequently the one at Port Hueneme in addition to being a World War II structure that is badly in need of repair, does not have the spaces, and some of our officers are required to live in town in accommodations that they must obtain.

Senator INOUYE. I note we had several requests for BOQ's by the Navy. Have you considered requesting one for Pearl Harbor? I have inspected that facility. It is a World War II structure, also.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. We hope to be able to start construction of one at Pearl Harbor within the next few months. It was authorized and funded in the 1965 program as a replacement for the Makalapa BOQ.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, please proceed.

Admiral HULL. That completes "Yards and docks" projects, and we now turn to "Fleet base facilities" outside the United States.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

The next group of projects covers U.S. installations outside the United States. The first facilities class is "Fleet base facilities." They consist of seven line items at four activities for $13,057,000, made up of four unclassified items at three stations for $1,637,000 and three classified items for $11,384,00.

NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA

DREDGING

The first project is at the U.S. Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It contains one line item for "Dredging" at the estimated cost of $187,000.

Pier V is located near the ship repair facilities of the naval station. It is used primarily for berthing ships requiring repairs or crane service. Due to the restricted water depth on the east side which varies from 8 to 28 feet, only the west side can be used for berthing deep-draft ships.

Due to the increased fleet commitments in the area, minor repair requirements for ships have increased in recent years and many ships requiring such repairs must have the work done while at anchor. This requires the transporting of workers and materials to the anchorage by boat and results in lost man-hours and delays in ship training schedules.

This line item is for dredging to a depth of 30 feet on the east side of pier V to permit deep-draft ship berthing. An estimated $40,000 in man-hour savings per year will be realized.

Senator INOUYE. Will 30 feet be sufficient? I notice now that most of our commercial harbor facilities go down to 40 to 45 feet.

Admiral HULL. We would require that only for aircraft carriers, Mr. Chairman, and for our ships I think 30 feet would be quite adequate.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, admiral.

FLEET ACTIVITIES, RYUKYUS, OKINAWA

Admiral HULL. The second project is at "Fleet activities," Ryukyus, Okinawa. It consists of two line items for a total amount of $1,287,000.

Both of these are repetitive, the first for a barracks, the second for a messhall.

Senator INOUYE. Will these items be sufficient in light of the present activity in Vietnam?

Admiral HULL. We have no additional increments at this time, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Pleace proceed, sir.

HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT ACTIVITY, TAIPEI, REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Admiral HULL. The next project is a repetitive item.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of arrangements do you have with the Republic of China as to the use of the land? Is it for an indefinite period?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; it is indefinite.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Admiral HULL. This completes this group. The next, the second facilities class for oversea installations, "Naval weapons facilities." In this category are 43 unclassified line items at 9 locations, $16,907,000, and 11 classified items at 6 projects for a total of $15,870,000. These items are included in program III for support of general purposes forces.

NAVAL WEAPONS FACILITIES

NAVAL AIR STATION, AGANA, GUAM

The first project is at the Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam. It consists of two items for a total of $138,000.

The first item is for air conditioning of squadron spaces at the estimated cost of $92,000. The jet photographic squadron assigned here has office and shop spaces in a hangar. None of these areas has environmental control, although for long periods the daytime temperature averages 92° F. with 80-percent humidity. These conditions reduce personnel efficiency, cause deterioration of material, and make the maintenance of delicate equipment difficult. This item will provide alteration of spaces and procurement and installation of air-conditioning equipment in the hangar spaces where environmental control and lower temperatures are most critical.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, some time last year the government of the territory of Guam issued a labor policy, I believe to provide for a certain minimum wage, and I recall at that time naval authorities objected to this policy. I would like to know what the present status of this policy is now.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The Navy did object to the policy. This was about June of last year. The policy roughly was that aliens in Guam should be paid the prevailing Guamanian hourly rate for work, and that before filling positions with aliens, that the people doing business in Guam including the U.S. Government, must exhaust the possibility of recruiting from the United States through the west coast Labor Department, Office of Employment Security.

We consulted with the Department of Labor. We consulted with the government of Guam, and as a result of our efforts there was a

general setting aside of the implementation of this program. The Department of Labor has refused to support it, and as the result it has been indefinitely deferred.

Senator INOUYE. If this policy were carried out, can you give this committee any estimate as to the additional cost which would be involved in the construction in Guam?

Admiral CORRADI. In connection with just our military construction, we as the construction agent for the Navy and the Air Force estimated that it would cost us almost $12 million in fiscal year 1966.

Senator INOUYE. $12 million?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I can see why you objected.

Admiral CORRADI. This is why we objected, and this I think is why we prevailed, because from the practical aspects their long-range objectives are going to be achieved without this. What is actually happening is that more and more Guamanians are being trained as apprentices in the trades, and ultimately they will be able to fill the positions without this U.S. recruitment.

Senator INOUYE. I am glad to hear that. Guam, as you know, is considered the suburb of Honolulu. We feel a bit responsible for that territory there. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. We completed the first line item, air-condition squadron spaces.

AIR-CONDITION DISPENSARY, $46,000

The second line item is for air conditioning of the dispensary at the estimated cost of $46,000. This line item will add one 30-ton air-conditioning unit to the 7 tons now installed. It will increase patient comfort, reduce coral dust in the building and high noise levels from nearby aircraft. Medical equipment will also be more adequately protected from effects of dust and humidity.

Senator INOUYE. This sounds very reasonable.

NAVAL AIR STATION AT ATSUGI, JAPAN

Admiral HULL. Two line items, both repetitive, aircraft parking apron and airfield lighting.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CUBI POINT, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The next project, Naval Air Station, Cubi Point, Republic of the Philippines, two line items, $331,000.

Captain MACDONALD. Some of the information is classified in this regard.

Senator INOUYE. If it is classified we will wait until the appropriate time. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. Air-condition ordnance building, $26,000.

The first item is for the air conditioning of an ordnance building at the estimated cost of $26,000. It is a repetitive-type item, being similar in purpose to the air-conditioning item at Agana. This building is used as a torpedo overhaul shop and storage room. It does not have the controlled environment where required maintenance and testing of new torpedo types can be conducted. The proposed air condi-

tioning will protect the delicate components from the high humidity and dust during overhaul, testing and while stored.

The second line item is a repetitive one, commissioned officers' mess, open.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facility?

Admiral HULL. The existing club will be torn down. It is badly deteriorated and a fire hazard.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, FUTEMA, OKINAWA

Admiral HULL. The next project is at the Marine Corps Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa. It consists of five line items for a total of $1,499,000.

JET FUEL STORAGE, $75,000

The first item is for construction of jet fuel storage at the estimated cost of $75,000. This item will provide a new 462,000-gallon tank on-station. Jet-powered helicopters are being phased into units at this field to replace the piston engine type. Fuel consumption by these new aircraft is double that of the older types. It is necessary to truck the jet fuel from the bulk storage area, 12 miles away, for direct fueling into the aircraft. These trucking operations are time consuming and expensive and during periods of extensive flight operations, trucks cannot keep pace with the fuel demands.

Senator INOUYE. Will these items be sufficient to meet the early requirements we find in Vietnam?

Admiral HULL. This takes care of Futema. I don't think it will have any direct influence on the operations in Vietnam. It is a backup.

Senator INOUYE. At this point the committee would like to get some information from the Navy. We note that in your disposal of existing facilities, you have several methods of destruction or demolition. I would like to know if you recover any moneys from your disposal and if so, how much?

Admiral CORRADI. In general, Mr. Chairman, we handle this on the basis of an estimate of the value of the building that is going to be demolished. If we think it does have a residual value, we try to get a bid that will pay to the Government something for this.

These cases are becoming rather rare though and more generally we have to pay to have a building torn down and removed. This is due to a number of reasons. One is that the electric light fixtures, the plumbing, the piping and the wiring which normally are the residual items in most of these buildings that we are demolishing are old and not too good for reuse by a contractor.

The other reason is that we very often have to demolish a building such as this Cubi Point commissioned officers' mess in order to make room for the new one. Our land is congested. We need the space. Consequently when we let a contract to demolish a building, we have a demolition contractor remove all of the foundation, level off the site, and make it suitable for the new building construction.

I will be glad to make a check to see whether any moneys have been returned to the Treasury due to demolition contracts in the past year or two. There have been, I am sure, but I don't know the exact amount.

Senator INOUYE. The committee will appreciate this information. (The information referred to follows:)

Income returned to miscellaneous receipts derived by Navy from sale of structures of off-site removal

	Original cost to Government	Sales price
Fiscal year 1964	$3,979,169	$331,062
Fiscal year 1965 partial	658,124	5,617
Total	4,637,293	336,679

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. The next four items are repetitive, a vehicle maintenance shop, a public works shop, storage buildings, and barracks.

Senator INOUYE. I believe in connection with this barracks item you are anticipating additional personnel. When will this additional personnel be scheduled for assignment to the station?

Admiral HULL. The Marine Helicopter Air Group is being augmented. This will increase the personnel load by 378 men in 1967.

Senator INOUYE. Then you will need authorization this fiscal year.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. "Utilities and roads, $74,000."

The final item is for utilities and roads at the estimated cost of $74,000. The previously described vehicle maintenance shop, public works shop, and storage buildings will be located in a section of the station which has no utilities. This item will provide extension of the electrical and communication lines, water distribution lines, storm drainage, and roads to the newly developed area.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, IWAKUNI, JAPAN

Admiral HULL. This is a repetitive item, rehabilitation of barracks.

NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND

The next project is also a single line item, repetitive, for communication lines at the Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

Two unclassified items, both repetitive, and administration building and a barracks.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, on my visit to Okinawa, which was several years ago in 1959, I noted that you were getting most of your power from a ship that was based in the harbor. Is this still the case?

Admiral CORRADI. The *Jacona*, which is a Navy floating powerplant, is still there on loan to the Army and is generating power, but this is no longer the main source of power, Mr. Chairman. They have since completed a shoreside major powerplant, and the *Jacona* is just used to back up the capacity of the shore-based plant.

Senator INOUYE. How is your water problem there? I noticed you had a shortage several months ago.

Admiral CORRADI. There is still a problem. I think you could get a more complete answer when the Army appears before the committee. They are the housekeeper, so to speak. But when I was there within the last 3 months they had a problem, and they were working on it. They still haven't got all the water they need.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Admiral.

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Admiral HULL. The next project is at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. It consists of 18 unclassified items at the estimated cost of $6,031,000.

The U.S. Atlantic Fleet requires facilities and services in the Caribbean area to support all types of advanced fleet weapons training, including surface and air launched missiles, Marine amphibious training, and support for fleet units deployed in this area. The Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, serves the operating forces in a manner similar to the Navy's other oversea activities for the support of patrol, carrier and other fleet aircraft. This station also supports combined air, surface, and submarine forces in operational training with guided missiles.

Guided missile operational training firings for Atlantic Fleet ships and aircraft are increasingly markedly. Scheduled missile firings in the Roosevelt Roads complex will increase from 367 in fiscal year 1964 to approximately 1,800 in fiscal year 1968.

Senator INOUYE. I note that the Congress has consistently denied most of the requests in the past. Is it possible to carry on the activities just described in other existing facilities?

Admiral HULL. No, sir. I hoped that last year Mr. BeLieu's testimony opened the door for support of Roosevelt Roads which we consider absolutely essential. This is really a unique installation. It is the only place in the Atlantic now where we can support our missile firings.

Admiral CORRADI. In 1965 the Congress authorized almost $15 million I believe in new authorizations for Roosevelt Roads, and we have a good part of that under contract, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. This increased requirement has been intensified by the development of new, longer range missiles and the arming of an increasing number of newly constructed ships with missile batteries. The incremental buildup of facilities at the station is necessary to support these operations.

VEHICLE FILLING STATION, $25,000

The first item is for construction of a vehicle filling station at the estimated cost of $25,000. There are approximately 920 pieces of transportation equipment on this station which must be serviced. The existing filling station is located 5 to 8 miles from the two main operating areas. The average round trip for refueling is 56 minutes. By provision of a vehicle filling station in an area closer to the main

operating areas, it is estimated that over $10,000 in man-hours will be saved per year and more effective usage of vehicles will be gained.

DRONE SUPPORT BUILDING, $423,000

The second line item is for construction of a drone support building at the estimated cost of $423,000. One of the station's aircraft hangars and a 10,000-square foot building which was constructed this year are both utilized for maintenance of target drones. These two facilities will not provide adequate workspace for maintaining the increased number of target drones needed to meet planned missile operations at the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range. Newer drones are also being introduced. These have improved performance characteristics and require increased maintenance and testing. To satisfy the space deficiency, it is planned to construct a 20,000-square foot addition to the existing drone maintenance building.

CARGO PIER, $531,000

The third item is for alterations to a cargo pier at the estimated cost of $531,000. This item will lengthen and widen the existing cargo pier. The length and width of this pier seriously restricts the handling of cargo when loading or unloading ships. Cargo from the after hatches of ships cannot be placed directly onto the pier. The width of the pier restricts the number of vehicles that can use the pier at one time because vehicles cannot be turned around and must be backed off. Other vehicles must wait their turn. The pier will be lengthened 103 feet to a new length of 500 feet and the 38-foot width will be increased to 70 feet to correct the present restrictions.

UNDERWATER RANGE TORPEDO SHOP, $169,000

Tho fourth line item is for construction of an underwater range torpedo shop at the estimated cost of $169,000. This item will provide a fireproof building specially designed for torpedo maintenance in support of the underwater tracking range at St. Croix Island. There are no facilities for checking, testing, and maintaining the torpedoes fired during evaluation and operational exercises at the range. There are 800 firings planned in fiscal year 1966 and between 600 and 700 firings each successive year. Interim requirements for maintenance space are being met by the use of deteriorated buildings in several areas of the station.

RANGE EQUIPMENT SHOP, $188,000

The fifth item is for construction of a range equipment shop at the estimated cost of $188,000. The Roosevelt Roads area has been developed into a major weapons system training complex to permit the Atlantic Fleet Forces to maintain operational readiness in the use of conventional guided missiles and underwater weapons. To measure the accuracy and effectiveness of the firings, it is necessary to position complex electronic equipment throughout the range areas and in the operations control center.

This line item will provide an electronics shop at the naval station for the maintenance, modification, and repaid of the special electronic equipment used on the range. The existing electronic maintenance

shop is fully utilized in maintaining the electronic equipment installed at the naval station.

The next line item for supply office and warehouse is repetitive.

FLEET CARGO SHED, $538,000

The seventh item is for construction of a fleet cargo shed at the estimated cost of $358,000. Sea cargo receipts, which represent the major logistic support for this station, are now held in three temporary buildings and in open storage areas for processing and sorting to insure further delivery to the proper units on the station. Outgoing shipments must be processed for manifesting and consolidation. Due to the space limitations, the cargo to be processed must be stacked as high as possible in the buildings. This increases processing time and often results in extra handling to get urgently needed items from the lower part of the stack. The cargo stored in open areas is exposed to damage by the frequent rain showers common to this area. The proposed 37,000-square-foot shed will be of sufficient size to permit all incoming and outgoing cargo to be under cover for processing and distribution.

Senator INOUYE. I believe this request involves a general warehouse which was denied in 1965 at an estimated cost of $330,000. This warehouse is not included again, but the cost exceeds $400,000. How do you explain this?

Admiral HULL. This was a dropout from last year's program. Last year it was at $330,000. This year it is $358,000.

Senator INOUYE. No: over $400,000.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Hanabury.

Mr. HANABURY. Sir, this is a combination of the items that dropped out last year and this year's item. The program is a phased program over several years, and when the 1965 line item dropped out, it was added to one we had planned to sponsor in a subsequent year—namely, 1966. So we are taking care of, you might say, 2 years in 1 year, but we are still not satisfying the deficiency there, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Admiral HULL. "Computer and data recording facility, $187,000."

The eighth item is for construction of a computer and data recording facility at the estimated cost of $187,000. Telemetering and data tapes are made on all missile firings at the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range. These firing tapes receive inputs from ship and shore instrumentation, from the missile and from the air target itself. This information must be processed and reduced to workable form where it can be properly analyzed so that all lessons learned can be applied to later firings. Telemetering and data tapes from missile firings are being processed in a small makeshift space within the guided-missile control center at Roosevelt Roads.

The facility proposed is an addition to the guided-missile operational control center with space for computers and for the scientific and technical personnel who process the material. A computer-operated automatic visual display system with attendant recording devices will also be provided to permit command and control of four or more target systems at a time.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I note throughout the testimony that we have several items that have been denied in the past fiscal year or the one prior to that. The committee would be interested to learn if there

is a difference in estimated costs as to present requests and the past requests.

Admiral HULL. All right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And if there is a wide difference, if the present request is $1 million and the past was $500,000, we would like to know why this differential.

Admiral CORRADI. I was just in the process of checking that very point. In this particular item it is exactly the same, and all the previous ones are the same. If we come to one that varies, I will give Admiral Hull the information.

Senator INOUYE. And can you furnish this in a list?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir; I will be happy to.

Senator INOUYE. There have been a number of denials in the past years.

(The information referred to follows:)

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Fiscal year 1966 program items which were in prior years programs

Line item	Prior year data			Fiscal year 1966		Explanation for scope and/or cost change
	Fiscal year	Scope	Cost	Scope	Cost	
Drone support building	1965	20,000 square feet	$366,000	20,000 square feet	$423,000	Refined estimate based on final design analysis.
Supply office and warehouse	1963 1964 1965	27,000 square feet	330,000	67,000 square feet	1,010,000	The fiscal year 1966 cost estimate of $1,010,000 combines the prior years submissions which were at 27,000 square feet with an additional increment of 40,000 square feet into 1 line item of 67,000 square feet.
Bachelor officers' quarters	1963 1964 1965	40 men	359,000	40 men	327,000	Reduced on basis of refined estimate and resiting.
Laundry and drycleaning plant	1965	16,000 square feet	540,000	16,000 square feet	465,000	The fiscal year 1965 scope included collateral equipment. The $465,000 estimate for fiscal year 1966 does not include collateral equipment since OSD decision that collateral is to be funded from another appropriation.
Gymnasium and swimming pool	1963 1964 1965	5,310 square feet, 25-meter pool; 21,600 square feet, gym and locker room.	623,000	5,310 square feet, 25-meter pool; 21,600 square feet, gym and locker room.	572,000	Refined estimate based on final design analysis.
Commissioned officers' mess	1963 1964 1965	8,130 square feet	361,000	8,130 square feet	397,000	Do.
Relocation of road	1963 1964 1965	24,000 square yards	325,000	28,800 square yards	515,000	Refined scope and cost estimate based on final design analysis.

Admiral HULL. Marine barracks, $395,000.

The ninth line item is for construction of a 100-man Marine barracks at the estimated cost of $395,000. This building, in addition to providing living spaces, will provide administrative space and storage and maintenance space for weapons. The Marine barracks is a separate command entity. It is a security force with a commanding officer and an administrative staff located in the same area. It has its own weapons storage and maintenance spaces. There are 2,400 enlisted personnel requiring barracks spaces on this station. Only 1,260 adequate spaces exist. At present, Marine personnel are quartered with Navy personnel; they now use space for administrative and weapons storage purposes that is critically needed for living space.

Senator INOUYE. What is the cost index for Puerto Rico?

Admiral CORRADI. Building cost index is 1.2 for Roosevelt Roads, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you; please proceed.

Admiral HULL. The next two items are repetitive, Mr. Chairman—bachelor officers' quarters and fire station. The bachelor officers' quarters was a dropout from last year at $359,000, and is in this year at $327,000.

Admiral CORRADI. The plans and specifications were completed last year and the revised estimate is based on final plans. It is a refinement.

Admiral HULL. Gatehouse and employment office, $45,000.

The next item is for construction of a gatehouse and employment office at the estimated cost of $45,000. The existing office is in a small, makeshift building located at a gate on the south side of the station through which only a minor part of the station's traffic now moves. This item will provide a facility at the north gate where the greatest number of visitors and jobseekers enter the station.

Senator INOUYE. What do you mean by important civilian visitors? Is this to accommodate Members of Congress?

Admiral HULL. I think anyone who is coming from San Juan by car, for example, Mr. Chairman, would come this way and, if not accompanied by an officer, would have to present his identification card at the gate.

Captain GADDIS. Actually, sir, I believe it is designed to speak of persons who do not have a business interest at the station but who definitely are officially coming to the station. Certainly you would be an important civilian visitor, sir. Also Mr. McNamara or the mayor of San Juan or anyone in that category.

Admiral HULL. Laundry and drycleaning plant, $465,000.

The next item is for construction of a laundry and drycleaning plant at the estimated cost of $465,000. This was a dropout last year at $540,000. There are no laundry and drycleaning facilities at Roosevelt Roads for providing these services for the station, ship and squadron personnel assigned and operating there. There are no commercial facilities in the local area. Laundry and drycleaning is being sent to the Naval Station, San Juan, approximately 60 miles away. Facilities there are so overloaded that service takes 8 days and commercial laundries in San Juan can provide only a 7-day service. This item will provide a building designed to provide laundry and drycleaning service for the approximately 4,000 men on this station.

Senator INOUYE. How do you account for the difference between 540 and 460, refinements?

Admiral CORRADI. It is the same sort of a thing. In this case, Mr. Chairman, in developing the final plans, the facility was resited to a more economical location where the utilities were handier. I believe this was also the case of the last one, but I didn't have the answer available when you asked the question. It was a resiting actually in both cases. The laundry item is reduced also by the deletion of collateral equipment.

Admiral HULL. Gymnasium and swimming pool $572,000.

The 14th item is for construction of a gymnasium and swimming pool at the estimated cost of $572,000. This also dropped out last year at cost of $623,000.

There is no athletic-recreation building at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. Minimum indoor facilities are required to assure that the approximately 4,000 military personnel utilizing the station facilities receive adequate physical fitness training. The provision of indoor facilities is particularly important at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, where organized outdoor sports activities are limited at times by the heavy rainfall which occurs almost daily throughout the year. There are no adequate off-station recreation facilities for use by station personnel. This item will provide a gymnasium with handball, basketball, and volleyball courts and other physical recreational facilities and an outdoor swimming pool.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, can you furnish for the committee's information the Navy's policy or DOD's minimum requirements as to recreational facilities for personnel?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; we will be glad to do that.

(The information referred to follows:)

ALLOWANCES FOR MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Morale, welfare, and recreational facilities, including chapels, are provided by the Navy on the basis of authorized military strengths at naval installations. Authorized strengths include fleet-based personnel and students.

Typical allowances for base loadings from 5,001 to 7,000 are:

Type facility	Number of structures	Maximum size allowed
Chapels and Sunday school	3	26,200 square-foot total for 1,200 seats.
Gymnasiums	2	20,500 square feet each.
Swimming pools	3	1 25-meter pool.
Enlisted men service clubs	1	27,800 square feet.

Senator INOUYE. I am all for recreational facilities. At certain bases such as this, I am wondering why you have been so long to provide these facilities.

Admiral HULL. We do have the need. The scope is based on population, and I think the cause of the delay is the same as that which has delayed our improvements in barracks, BOQ's, and messes, simply lack of money in the past, and lack of emphasis from us because of our efforts to gain the benefits of technological improvements as they became available.

Senator INOUYE. And while you are at it, can you also furnish us information as to the policy or standards set on providing chapels and religious buildings?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. (The information appears on p. 469.)

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. The next two line items are repetitive, commissioned officers' mess open, chief petty officers' mess, open.

Senator INOUYE. I notice on the open mess the cost has increased since 1965.

Admiral CORRADI. This is one of those unfavorable refinements, Mr. Chairman. The final plans have been completed and have been ready for some months. Construction costs are going up, and the cost was updated for this fiscal 1966 construction.

Admiral HULL. "Recreational facilities," $96,000.

The 17th line item is for construction of "Recreational facilities" at the estimated cost of $96,000.

Senator INOUYE. Is this activity different from the other recreational facility?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir. This item, together with the previously proposed gymnasium and swimming pool, will provide minimum athletic and recreational facilities for liberty parties from fleet ships and station personnel. It includes a baseball field and outdoor courts for volleyball, tennis, badminton, handball, and basketball. This is the outdoor type as compared to the indoor type we discussed previously.

Senator INOUYE. If you don't have these facilities now, where do the men get the necessary relaxation and recreation?

Admiral HULL. At the moment we do have some facilities. We simply don't have enough for the large group there. We have one swimming pool for officers and families, and another for enlisted men and their families. Both are small.

We have three on-station beaches, two softball fields, one Little League field, five tennis courts, two basketball courts outdoors, one 9-hole golf course, one stable with private paths, two hobby shops, 12-lane bowling alley, and a library.

Senator INOUYE. Now your facilities such as the gym, are they multipurpose buildings? For example, can you hold movies there?

Admiral CORRADI. It could be done. This gymnasium is 102 feet long. Yes, you could show movies there. We generally try to make it multipurpose to the extent that you could have basketball games with retractable bleechers or you could use it for an exercise room. You could put equipment in it of a portable nature, exercise equipment.

Senator INOUYE. I would also like to ask a question on your messhalls. A few years ago the State of Hawaii solved an expensive problem in providing gymnasiums, auditoriums, and cafeterias, just combining the whole thing together. For example, we have what is known as a cafetorium now where the cafeteria could be rearranged appropriately for auditorium purposes, with a stage and everything else. Are these things being considered in your construction?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This is a good arrangement, and we do that at many naval stations. We use the cafeteria seating space for an auditorium when we want to gather people together for talks.

Your previous question was a little bit more difficult for me to answer because I feel that having invested in a good hardwood floor for a basketball court, it is a shame to drag chairs over it and use it for a movie theater. If you can show the movie somewhere else, I prefer to have the movie shown in some place other than a gymnasium. The maple floor that you generally need for a good basketball surface gets marked and scratched with temporary chairs being dragged over it. You also cut down the use of the gym when it used for movies.

Senator INOUYE. Then how are these civilian facilities carried on? For example, you have these huge civic centers where you hold rallies and basketball games, boxing matches and chairs are dragged all over the place, and they seem to do all right.

Admiral CORRADI. On a hardwood basketball court they generally protect it. They put canvas down, and it just means higher maintenance cost.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Admiral. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. "Relocation of road," $515,000.

The final item is for "Relocation of road" at the estimated cost of $515,000. Vehicular traffic from the administrative and industrial area to the air operations area, as well as the majority of traffic between the station and San Juan, must cross the station's main aircraft runway on a major artery of the road system. This situation is extremely dangerous to both vehicular and air traffic and creates a constant delay of vehicular traffic. A traffic study has revealed that the road is blocked an average of 22 times a day for an average of 17 minutes each time. An alternate routing of vehicular traffic around the airfield now exists but requires extra travel of approximately 8 miles, 3 miles of which are narrow road not designed for heavy or rapid traffic movement. This line item will provide a 9,200-foot long road around the end of the runway, to eliminate the hazardous situation which endangers personnel, aircraft, and vehicles. This is a dropout from last year at $325,000, now refined to $515,000.

Senator INOUYE. How do you explain this great refinement?

Admiral CORRADI. I don't have a complete explanation other than this price which was used last year was developed in 1963. It was submitted 3 years in a row, and we have recently reestimated the cost of the work on the basis of current prices, and it comes to $515,000.

Senator INOUYE. Gentlemen, if this will not inconvenience you, the Chair would like to recess at this point and reconvene and continue the hearings at 2 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, we are most agreeable to that. However, the next group will be very short if you want to finish this group. However, we defer to your wishes, of course.

Senator INOUYE. I know we have another book, so I hope we can finish this and the other book tomorrow.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Wednesday, May 5, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 2:25 p.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Inouye (presiding), Cannon, and Jackson.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator INOUYE. Gentlemen, this afternoon we will resume our hearings on the Department of the Navy military construction program authorization. I believe we are at page 122 of book No. 2. However, before proceeding, the chairman has asked me to convey to all of you his regrets at not being able to be here this afternoon. He wanted all of you to know that he has a great interest in the Navy, but he had other responsibilities to carry out, so he has asked me to continue the hearings.

Admiral, will you proceed?

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADM. HARRY HULL, U.S. NAVY, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; AND REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Resumed

Admiral HULL. Mr. Chairman, may I also at this moment make a comment. We had just heard that your committee has expressed the desire to place the responsibility on the principal witnesses for the services to call the committee's attention to any items contained in the 1966 military construction authorization bill for any base or installation whose tenure is in any way in doubt.

Senator INOUYE. That is correct, sir.

Admiral HULL. The Navy's policy is to review continuously the Shore Establishment, to assure that facilities support adequately the requirements of our operating forces. Currently a special effort is

being made in this regard. There are now in being 16 Navy study groups with the total membership at any given time of approximately 100 personnel, uniformed and civilian, conducting studies of the Naval Shore Establishment. The number of people engaged in these studies varies necessarily as special skills are required. The studies are of functional groups of facilities—for example, Navy fuel facilities that support the operating forces.

The studies currently underway are aircraft overhaul and repair, fleet air support, Marine Corps education and training, Marine Corps Reserve training, Military Sea Transportation Service, European Command structure, naval ammunition depots, weapons stations and magazines, naval bases, stations and fleet support activities, Naval Reserve training less air, Navy construction battalion centers, Navy fuel activities, Navy Government-owned and operated plants, inventory control points, major stock points, public works centers, research and development facilities, and reporting system bases and installations, Navy.

Approximately 50 functional groups of facilities have been identified and will be studied over the next 18 months to 2 years. It is necessary to phase these studies over that period of time due to personnel limitations and in order to schedule the studies on a logical basis because of their interrelationships.

Recommendations for closure or consolidation of activities may or may not result from these studies. At this stage of progress no recommendations for closure or consolidation of naval activities having items in the 1966 military construction bill have been made.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you for your statement, sir. Shall we proceed?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

NAVAL STATION, ROTA, SPAIN

The next project is at the Naval Station, Rota, Spain. It consists of nine unclassified items at the estimated cost of $5,861,000. The mission of this station is to provide support to patrol, reconnaissance, and transport squadrons, and to accommodate aircraft from carriers operating in this area. Many units now at Rota have moved from Port Lyaubey. Also supported by this station is a Polaris submarine squadron and a tender.

The first two items are repetitive, aircraft parking apron and telephone system.

Senator INOUYE. I would like to make a comment at this point and receive your views on the telephone system. It would appear that if we approve this item, you will have a telephone for just about every person permanently assigned there. Is that observation correct?

Admiral HULL. The actual base loading reaches very nearly 7,500 by the end of fiscal year 1966, and we are asking for a total of 2,200 circuits.

Admiral CORRADI. I think the explanation lies in the fact that the personnel permanently assigned to the Naval Station, Rota, are there to support other units that are based at the same location and the number of telephones is related more to the activities of these other organizations that are based at Rota than to the staffing or manning level of the supporting naval station.

For example, the various fleet aircraft squadrons there, the submarine division that is based there, the fuel depot, the communications station, and so forth.

Senator INOUYE. What about family housing?

Admiral CORRADI. This exchange also services the family housing.

Senator INOUYE. Each family would have a telephone?

Admiral CORRADI. Each occupant of public quarters may have a phone. He does not have to have one, but he may.

Senator INOUYE. Do you feel that this is necessary?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; and this, of course, does add a certain duplication in that many people will have a phone at home and also at the office.

Senator INOUYE. Can you inform the committee as to the tenure that you have in this area, what sort of arrangements do you have?

Admiral HULL. The renewal of our base rights agreement was negotiated last year, sir, and is now effective for another 5 years.

Senator INOUYE. How many years will that run?

Admiral CORRADI. The base rights, the country-to-country agreement comes up for review every 5 years. It may be continued at the option of either party.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. Air Cargo Terminal, $184,000.

The third item is for construction of an Air Cargo Terminal building at the estimated cost of $184,000. This building will be used for Naval Oversea Air Cargo Terminal operations which were relocated from Port Lyautey and which are now conducted in temporary facilities. The terminal freight loads have increased and are becoming more important due to the requirement to support the Polaris submarine squadron and tender at the Rota replenishment site. This item will provide a 20,736-square-foot building and an open storage area to be used in storing and processing air cargo.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, before we proceed any further, will the Navy furnish for the committee's use the building cost index for every area involved in your program?

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I think this will assist the committee in assessing costs. It is rather difficult without the building cost data before us.

Admiral CORRADI. With the Chairman's permission, I can give the reporter a copy of the tabulation of all these building costs and insert it in the record right now.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

(The document referred to follows:)

CONSTRUCTION COST INDEXES

The cost indexes shown below represent approximate geographical adjustment factors which are applicable to costs of the fiscal year 1966 military construction program.

These cost indexes are applicable to the construction of repetitive-type facilities, such as barracks, messhalls, BOQ's, administration buildings, fire stations, and warehouses, which make maximum use of local skills, materials, methods, and equipment. For more complex construction, such as communications facilities, powerplants, laboratories,and similar more technical facilities, these indexes should be increased approximately.

Conterminous United States

State	Exceptions	Index
Alabama		0.90
	Gulf coast area	.95
Arizona		1.00
	Fort Huachuca	1.20
	Phoenix	1.10
	Yuma	1.10
Arkansas		1.00
California		1.05
	Desert areas	1.15
	Point Arguello	1.10
	Los Angeles area	1.00
	Two Rock Ranch Station	1.20
	San Clemente and San Nicolas Islands	1.60
Colorado		1.00
Connecticut		1.10
Delaware		1.05
	Dover	1.10
District of Columbia		1.00
Florida		.95
	Cape Kennedy	1.15
	Key West	1.15
Georgia		.90
Idaho		1.10
	Mountain Home Air Force Base	1.20
Illinois		1.05
	Scott Air Force Base (Bellville)	1.10
	St. Louis area	1.10
Indiana		1.05
	Bakalar Air Force Base (Columbus)	1.10
	Bunker Hill Air Force Base (Peru)	1.10
Iowa		1.00
Kansas		1.00
	Kansas City	1.05
Kentucky		1.00
Louisiana		.95
	Lake Charles	1.05
Maine		1.15
	Northern area	1.20
Maryland		1.00
	Andrews	1.05
	Bainbridge	1.05
	Fort Ritchie	1.10
	Indian Head	1.10
	Patuxent River ATC	1.05
Massachusetts		1.10
	Boston	1.05
	Hanscom Air Force Base (Bedford	1.15
	Martha's Vineyard	1.25
	Nantucket	1.60
Michigan		1.10
	Northern area	1.20
Minnesota		1.10
	Northern area	1.15
Mississippi		.90
	Meridian	.95
Missouri		1.05
	Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base	1.10
	Fort Leonard Wood	1.10
Montana		1.10
	Glasgow Air Force Base (Nashua)	1.25
	Malmstrom Air Force Base (Great Falls)	1.15
Nebraska		1.00
	Offutt Air Force Base (Omaha)	1.05
Nevada		1.00
	Indian Springs	1.05
	Nellis Air Force Base (Las Vegas)	1.05
	Stead Air Force Base (Reno)	1.10
New Hampshire		1.10
New Jersey		1.10
	Newark area	1.15
New Mexico		1.00
	Cannon Air Force Base	1.05
New York		1.10
	Griffiss Air Force Base (Rome)	1.15
	Hancock	1.15
	New York City and western Long Island	1.25
	Plattsburgh	1.15
	West Point	1.25
North Carolina		.90
	Northeast area	.95
North Dakota		1.10
	Grand Forks	1.25
	Minot	1.25

Conterminous United States—Continued

State	Exceptions	Index
Ohio		1.05
	Cincinnati	1.00
	Clinton County Air Force Base	1.10
	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	1.10
Oklahoma		1.00
Oregon		1.05
Pennsylvania		1.05
	Philadelphia	1.10
	Pittsburgh	1.10
Rhode Island		1.10
South Carolina		.90
South Dakota		1.10
	Ellsworth Air Force Base	1.15
Tennessee		.95
Texas		.95
Utah		1.00
	Dugway Proving Grounds	1.20
Vermont		1.10
Virginia		.95
	Area adjacent to District of Columbia	1.00
Washington State		1.05
West Virginia		1.00
Wisconsin		1.10
Wyoming		1.05

Locations outside conterminous United States

STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Location:	*Index*
Alaska:	
Aleutian Islands	3.0
Adak	3.0
Attu	3.0
Cold Bay	3.0
Dutch Harbor	2.5
Shemya	3.1
Anchorage	1.7
Barter Island, north coastal area	3.6
Coastal area, north of Aleutians	3.5
Eielson Air Force Base	1.9
Elmendorf Air Force Base	1.7
Fairbanks	1.9
Fort Greely (big delta)	2.2
Inland area, north of Aleutians	4.0
Juneau	1.8
Kenai Peninsula	2.1
Kodiak	2.5
Kotzebue	2.4
Naknek	2.1
Nome	2.3
Northway, highway area	2.3
Point Barrow	4.3
Remote interior areas: Fort Yukon	2.6
Fort Wainwright (Ladd)	1.9
Whittier	1.9
Canal Zone	1.3
Hawaii:	
Oahu:	
Honolulu area	**1.3**
Other areas	**1.4**
Kauai:	
Coastal areas	1.4
Mountainous areas	**1.6**
Other islands	**1.6**
Johnston Islands	2.0
Line Islands: Palmyra	**2.0**
Mariana Islands:	
Guam	1.8
Saipan and Tinian	2.0
Marshall Islands: Bikini, Eniwetok, Kwajalein, and Majuro	2.4
Midway Island	2.2
Puerto Rico:	
Ramey Air Force Base	1.2
San Juan	1.2
Samoa	2.2
Wake Island	2.2

Locations outside conterminous United States—Continued

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country:	*Index*
Admiralty Islands	2.2
Afghanistan	1.5
Algeria	1.3
Argentina	1.9
Ascension Island	2.5
Australia:	
South coastal areas	1.1
North coastal areas	1.4
Azores	1.1
Bahama Islands:	
Andros	1.3
Other islands	1.5
Belgium	1.0
Bermuda	1.6
Bolivia	1.7
Brazil	1.5
British Guinana	1.2
British Honduras	1.0
British West Indies:	
Antigua	1.4
Barbardos and Trinidad	1.2
Burma	1.4
Canada:	
Newfoundland:	
Argentia	1.8
Harmon Air Force Base	1.3
Inland areas	2.2
Labrador	1.4
Montreal	.9
North inland areas	2.0
South inland areas	1.6
Carolina Islands: Truk	2.0
Ceylon	1.1
Chile	1.5
Christmas Islands	2.2
Colombia	1.3
Costa Rica	1.0
Cuba: Guantanamo Bay	1.3
Denmark	1.3
Ecuador	1.5
El Salvador	1.0
Ethiopia: Eritrea	.9
Formosa (Taiwan)	.6
France	1.1
French Guiana	1.2
Germany, West	1.0
Greece	.9
Greenland:	
Ice cap	4.0
Narsarssuak	3.5
Sondrestrom Air Force Base	3.1
Thule	3.5
Guatemala	1.0
Iceland	3.0
India: Bombay	.9
Iran: Tehran	.9
Iraq	1.3
Italy	.8
Sicily	.8
Jamaica	1.2
Japan	.8
Korea: Seoul	.7
Liberia	.8
Libya: Tripoli	1.1
Luxembourg	.9
Mexico: Mexico City	1.0
Morocco	1.0
Netherlands: Amsterdam	.8
New Zealand	.8
Nicaragua	1.0
Norway	1.4
Pakistan: West Karachi	1.1
Paraguay	1.6
Peru	1.5
Philippine Islands: Manila	1.0
Ryukyu Islands: Okinawa	.9
Saudi Arabia: Dhahran	1.5
Somaliland	1.2
Spain	.9
Surinam (Netherlands Guinana)	1.2
Sweden	1.2
Turkey	.9

Locations outside conterminous United States—Continued

FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	*Index*
United Kingdom:	
England and Wales	1.0
Ireland	1.0
Scotland	1.1
Uruguay	1.6
Venezuela	1.3
Vietnam	.90–1.5
Volcanic Islands: Iwo Jima	2.2
Thailand	.80–1.30

Admiral CORRADI. The area cost factor for Rota, Spain, is nine-tenths of the 1 which is standard for Washington, D.C.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. The next three line items are repetitive—photographic laboratory, aircraft maintenance hangar, and barracks.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman. Did we authorize a hangar last year, Admiral Corradi?

Admiral CORRADI. It was not authorized, sir, but it was submitted by the Navy.

Senator CANNON. We took it out last year?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What do you have there now? You have one big hangar.

Admiral CORRADI. There is one hangar there that is inadequate. Mr. Hanabury may be able to——

Mr. HANABURY. We have one which you probably saw on a visit, plus two nose hangars, sir. That is the extent of the hangar facilities at Rota.

Senator CANNON. Is this one you are requesting about the size of the big hangar that you have there now?

Mr. HANABURY. Approximately, sir.

Senator CANNON. This is the same request that we denied last year.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This request has been made by the Navy for several years and has not yet achieved success.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that this station is subjected to storm and winds of 35 to 60 miles per hour. Is there any other location in Spain that is suited for your mission?

Admiral CORRADI. I do not believe so, sir. The location of this naval station was determined after several years of investigation, and we believe it to be the location that best meets the overall requirements for a seaport and maritime air station.

Senator CANNON. We have a pretty expensive harbor there now.

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. It is a harbor which we have created.

Senator CANNON. Is the project to provide that breakwater protection finished now?

Admiral CORRADI. Sir, it is under construction.

Senator CANNON. Where you had the high winds?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. The southeast breakwater is under construction. I visited it within the last month, and it is proceeding nicely, sir; on schedule. As a matter of fact, it is a little ahead of schedule.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Admiral HULL. "MATS transient personnel facilities," $353,000.

The seventh item is for construction of MATS transient personnel facilities at the estimated cost of $353,000. This station provides support to passengers carried by Military Air Transport Service (MATS). On the basis of experience, we have determined that a berthing facility to accommodate an average of 160 transient personnel for an average 4-day layover time is required. The station barracks and BOQ are already overcrowded. A new facility is needed for this purpose. This item will provide barracks spaces for 116 enlisted men and 22 BOQ spaces for 44 officers.

Senator INOUYE. I note that this item is described as being a semipermanent type of construction. What would be the estimated life of this construction?

Admiral CORRADI. With reasonable maintenance, Mr. Chairman, I would say that a 15-year life can be expected, and probably more. I believe it is described as semipermanent construction primarily because we are utilizing a type of construction which is economical in this area—hollow tile exterior walls which the Spanish use for temporary structures but which are pretty substantial. It is not unlike our concrete block.

Senator INOUYE. You mean semipermanent will stand for 15 years but a quonset will last for 25 years?

Admiral CORRADI. This is all relative with the amount you are willing to invest in maintaining it. With normal maintenance I would consider that this building would have a 15-year semipermanent life.

Senator INOUYE. How long would a permanent structure stand?

Admiral CORRADI. There again a permanent structure would be different, primarily from the standpoint of the cost of its maintenance. I think it would cost less to maintain for an equal length of time than this building. A permanent structure is designed for a 25-year life, but it can be economically maintained for much longer than that. This building is designed for a 15-year life but would be expensive to maintain beyond that period.

Senator INOUYE. And in your determination of requests, do you consider these factors that you just described?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. We try to evaluate all of the factors. We have here an oversea base for which we do not have a 99-year lease or other permanent tenure of the land. Consequently we try to build to the requirement rather than build the best building we can.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. Admiral, with respect to the need for this, why do you have this large a flow of MATS personnel through there? This is not a normal MATS stop, it is?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir, it is.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; and this is one which has really been generated by experience. I do not believe that this would have been foreseen, but what has happened is that quite often for one reason or another people arrive at Rota. They have had to wait for another plane to continue their voyage or there has been some difficulty with the plane—more often the first rather than the second—and there has been a scramble to find places for them to sleep at night. Over a period of years we have come to the realization that this is the only sensible way to handle this problem.

Senator CANNON. With the change in our reflex posture, would Torrejon not have quite an unused capability up there?

Admiral CORRADI. This particular facility is not really in competition, so to speak, with Torrejon. It supplements it. It meets a different requirement. The MATS flights go from Rota to Torrejon, but many of the passengers are generated on these flights due to the presence of the Navy deployed submarine squadrons.

Senator CANNON. In other words, this is a rotation point for some of your people that are involved in ship-type duty?

Admiral CORRADI. Rotation for the military personnel and their families, sometimes.

Senator CANNON. And that is where some of this MATS load comes from?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Admiral HULL. Yes, sir; this is the oversea terminal for MATS at the eastern end of the Atlantic. Some will go to Torrejon from here, some may go to Naples, some may go to Frankfurt. That last is probably unlikely.

Senator CANNON. This is fairly new, serving as a terminal point so far as MATS is concerned.

Admiral HULL. This has been going on for about 2 years, and the same of course is true the other way. People come into Rota from different places in Europe to get a ride back to the States and have to wait there for their transatlantic flight.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Admiral HULL. Dependent schools, $770,000.

The eighth item is for construction of dependent schools at the estimated cost of $770,000.

Mr. Chairman, we have a reduction in that amount to $525,000. The number of children has gotten a little bit ahead of us, and an urgent minor construction project has been approved for building a wing onto the existing school to take care of the situation next fall. Otherwise, we would find ourselves with 100 percent overcrowding. The total project remains the same. We simply decrease this line item to compensate for the minor construction project.

The existing elementary and secondary school buildings have a normal capacity of 750 students. The 1,066 dependent students on this station in 1964 were accommodated by utilizing substandard facilities and by eliminating shop subjects and certain economics courses. The estimated student population of the station will increase to 1,500 in fiscal year 1966 and will make the classroom shortage even more acute. This item will provide elementary and secondard school buildings to accommodate 750 additional students to eliminate the deficiency.

Senator INOUYE. In your construction of school buildings, do you confer with school authorities here at HEW?

Admiral CORRADI. Indirectly, sir. There is a Department of Defense office that does this, and prescribes our standards and our criteria for us. This is all coordinated at the Secretary of Defense level.

Senator INOUYE. How will your school building compare with, say the average school building in this?

Admiral CORRADI. I would say that they would compare with space allocations and instructional aids. The nature of the construction might not be quite as permanent or as elaborate. We try to use pre-

fabricated buildings, for example, or modular buildings that can be easily readjusted if necessary.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Jackson, any questions?

Senator JACKSON. No, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Water storage tank, $100,000.

The final item is for construction of a water storage tank at the estimated cost of $100,000. The existing water storage capacity is 2.5 million gallons which is marginal to meet a 1-day peak demand.

The station water source is distantly located and is not under U.S. control. A reserve water supply to last at least 2 days should be kept in storage to meet normal domestic and industrial demands and provide an adequate firefighting capability. This item will provide a 2-million-gallon tank and necessary pumping equipment.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I note that all your construction has been semipermanent because of the uncertainty of tenure, but this one is permanent. How do you explain that?

Admiral CORRADI. This is an underground concrete tank, and it is just hard to make it temporary, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I just wanted that for the record.

Please proceed, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. Our next group, Mr. Chairman, is supply facilities outside the United States.

SUPPLY FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOT, SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

AIR CONDITION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Supply facilities outside the United States consist of a single line item for $120,000.

Senator INOUYE. What is the building cost index in this area?

Admiral CORRADI. 1.0, sir.

Admiral HULL. This item, at the naval supply depot, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines, is for air conditioning the entire administration building. The air conditioning is required to provide proper temperature and humidity control and dust-free spaces for the electronic accounting machines (EAM) utilized by the administrative department of the depot.

Unlike many administrative buildings of its size, this two-story modified Butler-type structure has no open court which will provide cross ventilation. Room temperatures range from 80° F to 92° F., with relative humidities ranging up to 87 percent. Under these conditions the cards fed to the electronic accounting machines swell and jam the machines. To insure the proper atmosphere for the efficient operation of the EAM machines, room temperatures and humidity should not exceed 80° and 50 percent, respectively.

With the installation of air conditioning, proper temperature, humidity and dust control can be maintained with a resultant increase in the productivity of the EAM machines and efficiency of operating

personnel. The value of the equipment to be protected by this construction is $325,000.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. The Marines are next.

STATEMENT OF GEN. PAUL TYLER QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS

Senator INOUYE. We are delighted to have you back again, sir.

General TYLER. Thank you, sir.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

The one oversea ground Marine Corps project is outlined on pages 124 and 124(a) of the program book. It consists of 11 line items, totaling $1 million, located in four camps on Okinawa. This construction is a continuation of a program to replace typhoon-ravaged quonset huts and Butler-type buildings, many of which were erected by the Army soon after World War II and to provide necessary operational supporting type facilities at Camp Courtney, Camp Hansen, Camp Schwab, and Camp Sukiran. These facilities are urgently required in support of a combat-ready Fleet Marine Force Division.

CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, OKINAWA

COMBAT TRAINING, CAMP COURTNEY, $128,000

The first line item in this project, at an estimated cost of $128,000, is required to provide a 25-meter combat training tank at Camp Courtney. There are no training tanks at Camp Courtney to serve the military population of 1,219 enlisted marines and 200 officers. An adequate water survival program conducted under proper supervision is a continuing requirement throughout the Marine Corps.

During recruit training, marines are taught swimming, lifesaving techniques, and emergency evacuation procedures. Periodically, marines are required to demonstrate their continued proficiency in these skills. Training tanks are especially designed to accommodate emergency evacuation training which requires a greater depth of water than recreational type pools provide. Marines at Camp McTureous and the Seabee alert battalion in Hague-Kinser could also be given limited water survival instruction in the proposed facility.

Senator INOUYE. General, before proceeding, a few moments ago the House of Representatives passed the request of the President by an overwhelming vote, 407 to 7, and I would asssume that some time today or early tomorrow the Senate will do likewise. My question is, will the $700 million appropriation in any way affect these items in Okinawa?

General TYLER. No, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. There are no Okinawa items on the list.

Senator INOUYE. We were told that some of the moneys will be spent there.

Admiral CORRADI. The Army and the Air Force, within the $700 million total, may have projects for Okinawa, but I have before me the Navy items that were included in the request, and there are none for Okinawa.

Senator INOUYE. Then these requests that are coming in for Okinawa are not affected by this?

Admiral CORRADI. They are not, sir.

Admiral HULL. May I answer that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, Admiral.

Admiral HULL. The $700 million includes $200 million for military construction. All items in the 1966 program have been deleted from that $200 million, or, to put that another way, the $200 million does not include any items that are already in the 1966 program?

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Admiral.

General, please proceed.

General TYLER. The second item is a repetitive item at Camp Courtney.

The next item, "Post office, Camp Courtney," $55,000.

The third item for Camp Courtney is for the construction of a division post office building to serve 1,101 officers and 16,993 enlisted men located in five camps from which mail must be collected and delivered. Division postal functions are currently being carried out in temporary buildings located in Camp Hauge. This item will provide centralization of mail receipt, breakdown, and distribution of mail to the division headquarters, Camp Courtney, and for all unit post offices in the various camps.

Senator INOUYE. What is the personnel at Camp Courtney?

General TYLER. 200 officers and 1,219 enlisted. However, this is the main post office of the division. It serves two functions. It provides retail service to the number of personnel I just mentioned, 200 officers, 1,219 enlisted, plus a mail breakdown for delivery to four additional post offices within the 3d Marine Division complex on Okinawa.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Please proceed.

CAMP HANSEN

General TYLER. Data processing building Camp Hansen, $134,000.

The next portion of this oversea project is for the provision of two line items at Camp Hansen. The first is required to provide permanent facilities for the data processing platoon and fleet stock account section of the 3d Service Battalion.

The service battalion receives requisitions from all units of the 3d Marine Division and transposes this information onto IBM-type stock record cards. The machines, as well as the cards, require closely controlled temperature and humidity conditions. The data processing platoon will continue to operate their machines inside the air-conditioned vans and will utilize office space in the proposed building. Fleet stock account will house their machines and utilize office space in this proposed facility. Humidity controlled storage space will be provided for joint usage by the two units.

Senator INOUYE. Where is this mission being carried out now?

General TYLER. The mission is being carried out in a van in a wooden building at Camp McTureous.

Senator INOUYE. And these present facilities are inadequate for the purpose?

General TYLER. The present facilities, the wooden building, has no air conditioning and proper climatic control which would be required for maintaining accuracy of the punchcard equipment and the cards.

Senator INOUYE. Do all of the other camps have similar facilities?

Colonel LOW. No, sir. I can answer that, Mr. Chairman.

At Camp Sukiran there is a data processing installation which is the 3d Service Force Regiment and it is on the first deck of a barracks. At Camp Butler, which is the central camp, there is a data processing installation there to support the Camp Butler functions, plants, account, personnel, income and so forth.

This facility is to support the 3d Service Battalion which is the integral combat service support unit of the 3d Marine Division, and it will move from McTureous to Camp Hansen when facilities are built for it there.

Senator INOUYE. Is there any possibility of consolidating all this data processing into one area?

Colonel LOW. The various functions served, sir, the service battalion provides the close support of the division, and maintains stock levels and so forth for the division, personnel accounting information.

The 3d Force Service Regiment is the combat service support unit that provides the combat service support in supply and in maintenance for a Marine expeditionary force consisting of at least one division, one Marine aircraft wing, and force troops elements.

The answer to the question, sir, is "No."

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General TYLER. "Community building, Camp Hansen," $85,000.

The second line item proposed at Camp Hansen, at an estimated cost of $85,000, is for the construction of a permanent structure to house the hobby shop and Special Services office. Camp Hansen has a military population of 7,313 enlisted and 403 officers, the largest single concentration of marines on Okinawa.

Marine Corps personnel serve a 13-month tour of duty on Okinawa, unaccompanied by their families. Camp Hansen is 8 miles from the closest military camp and over 12 miles from the built-up, heavily populated areas which afford recreation facilities. A vigorous special services program is planned but cannot be carried out in the existing temporary facilities.

The existing hobby shop, located in quonset huts, will be demolished and the block addition currently being used for office and warehouse will revert to its designed use as a dressing room for a gymnasium. The proposed facility will provide for such hobbies as woodworking, ceramics, leathercraft, radio, electronics, metalworks, and photography, as well as an office, warehouse space, and toilet facilities.

Senator INOUYE. I note in your testimony, sir, that the lack of off-duty recreational facilities results in a complete breakdown in morals. Can you describe for us what you mean by that?

General TYLER. It might affect the morale.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. A pretty good answer.

CAMP SCHWAB

General TYLER. "Combat vehicle maintenance shop and filling station for Camp Schwab," a repetitive item.

"Disbursing office and bank, Camp Schwab," another repetitive item.

"Fire station for Camp Schwab," $67,000, a repetitive item.

"Hobby shop, Camp Schwab," $42,000.

There are no hobby shop facilities available to the approximately 5,000 marines located at Camp Schwab. Adequate recreation and morale facilities are of paramount importance at Camp Schwab because it is the farthest removed from areas where such facilities are available. It is located 8 miles northeast of Camp Hansen, in central Okinawa.

On Okinawa the provision of adequate morale, welfare, and recreational facilities is subordinate only to operational requirements. Facilities for wholesome recreation are essential to the fitness and psychological well-being of troops isolated at distant foreign locations. This line item, at an estimated cost of $42,000, will provide a means for satisfaction of the individual's need for creative expression.

Senator INOUYE. I notice for Camp Hansen, General, your request for a community building of 7,700 men. Do you have a similar type of facility here at Schwab?

General TYLER. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I presume you will be requesting one later on.

General TYLER. No, sir. These things are reasonably similar. I am at a loss to determine why one of them is called hobby shop and the other is community building, because they came in under the same account number, and I really believe they should have been more closely parallel in the description of both items.

Basically, they are very close to being the same. They serve different size populations, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. What is the building cost index in this area?

Admiral CORRADI. 0.90, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, General.

CAMP SUKIRAN

General TYLER. "Vehicle body and paint shop, Camp Sukiran, Okinawa," $104,000.

The last item in the Marine Corps program for fiscal year 1966 will provide the 3d Force Service Regiment stationed at Camp Sukiran with adequate facilities for major repair to bodies and fenders of all combat vehicles assigned to the 3d Marine Division. No facilities at Camp Sukiran were designed for this type work.

At the present time, repair being performed by the 3d Force Service Regiment is accomplished outside in the open, is subject to climatic conditions, and is resulting in, not only poor workmanship because of dust and humidity, but in nonutilization of existing adequate equipment on hand and a decrease in the on-the-job training of the personnel assigned this repair mission. Without this facility, the ability of the 3d Force Service Regiment to maintain all vehicles in a "mount-out" condition will be seriously impaired.

Senator INOUYE. General, I note this is the second increment. Do you have other increments following this?

General TYLER. No, sir; not after this one.

Senator INOUYE. Was this not authorized last year?

General TYLER. Yes, sir; but it was reprogramed for a classified project.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, General. Thank you, sir.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES)

STATEMENTS OF ADM. HARRY HULL AND ADM. PETER CORRADI—Resumed

Admiral HULL. Our next group, Mr. Chairman, is "Communication facilities." It includes 15 unclassified line items in 10 locations for a total of $11,568,000, and 5 classified line items in 4 locations for $2,249,000.

All of these items are included in program VII for general support.

ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND

Our first project is the "Naval communication unit, Argentia, Newfoundland," $1,697,000.

LOW-FREQUENCY ANTENNA

The first project, at the Naval communication unit, Argentia, Newfoundland, consists of one line item for "Low-frequency antenna construction" estimated to cost $1,697,000. This is similar to the previously discussed item at Adak. This item will provide two 600-foot antenna systems for use with low-frequency transmitters with ranges of 1,200 to 1,500 miles.

The North Atlantic high-latitude areas are subject to frequent and severe medium- and high-frequency radio blackouts due to ionospheric disturbances and magnetic storms. During these blackouts, low-frequency transmitters are the only practical means of long-range omnidirectional communication among fleet operational units assigned to ASW functions in the North Atlantic.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, what is the building cost index in this area?

Admiral CORRADI. 1.8, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

BARRIGADA, GUAM

Admiral HULL. "Naval radio station, Barrigada, Guam," a repetitive item for a transmitting facility for $526,000.

Senator INOUYE. What is the building cost index in Guam?

Admiral CORRADI. This also happens to be 1.8.

FINEGAYAN, GUAM

Admiral HULL. "Naval communication station, Finegayan, Guam," two line items both repetitive, an "Operations building" for $959,000, and a "Barracks" for $742,000.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, FORT ALLEN, P.R.

Two line items, both repetitive, a "Radio receiver building" at $50,000, "Rehabilitation of a messhall" at $44,000.

Admiral CORRADI. The cost index is 1.2 in Puerto Rico.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, ISABELA, P.R.

Admiral HULL. "Naval radio station, Isabela, P.R.," a single line item, repetitive, "Radio transmitting facility" including land acquisition, $1,237,000.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION, LONDONDERRY, NORTHERN IRELAND

The next project is the "Naval communication station, Londonderry, Northern Ireland," two line items. The first is repetitive for a barracks at $120,000.

"Multipurpose building," $144,000.

The second line item is for a "Multipurpose building" estimated to cost $144,000. This item will provide for construction of a building to house the post office, theater, enlisted men's club, library, education, and hobby shop. This station has grown from a minor radio relay to a major communication station serving fleet units operating in the North Atlantic waters.

It also provides point-to-point circuits for the defense communication system. The population of the station will increase in fiscal year 1966 from the present 455 people, including 160 dependents, to 530, including 250 dependents.

Existing buildings housing the post office, theater, and library, are of the Quonset type, constructed in 1941 and 1945. These buildings are in poor condition and are costly to maintain. On completion of this item, they will be demolished and their site will be used for family housing and an authorized communication center expansion.

The enlisted men's club is also in a Quonset structure which will also be demolished upon completion of this item. There is currently no education center or hobby shop at Londonderry because of lack of space.

Admiral CORRADI. The construction cost factor is 1.0.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, SABANA SECA, P.R.

Admiral HULL. The next project is the "Naval radio station, Sabana Seca, P.R.," two line items.

The first is repetitive for a chaptel at $229,000.

Yesterday, Mr. Chairman, you asked me what the policy was concerning the building of chapels. The Department of Defense policy has two phases to it.

If the population is less than 500, we use other facilities and do not build a chapel. But regardless of population, we try to use facilities in the community where they are available.

In this particular case, this is a remote location, and it is too far away from any community facilities. Occasionally we will have a request for a chapel in a more metropolitan area, because the military population overcrowds the facilities existing in that area.

Senator INOUYE. I presume there is a difference in religious beliefs.

Admiral HULL. I am sure that the local religion there is Catholic, but it is also Spanish-speaking, so even for our Catholic population, they would prefer to have their English services.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Admiral HULL. Multipurpose buildings, $374,000.

The second line item will provide five multipurpose buildings at the total estimated cost of $374,000. It is for construction of community support facilities including a Navy exchange, cafeteria, dispensary, theater, hobby shop and gasoline filling station which are required to support the projected population of 1,115. There are no facilities in the adjacent rural area which can meet this requirement. The present facilities providing these services are crowded into small, makeshift structures. They cannot accommodate the requirements of the stations' present population.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

NAVAL COMMUNICATION, SAN MIGUEL, REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES

Admiral HULL. Naval communication station, San Miguel, Republic of the Philippines, a single line item, repetitive, communication center, $563,000.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that the buildings in the Philippines are all permanent. What sort of base rights do you have there?

Admiral CORRADI. We have a continuing Status of Forces Agreement with the Republic of the Philippines, with no termination date on it. It continues as long as the two countries mutually agree.

The construction factor is 1.0, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is this index for all of the Philippines, or does it differ with areas?

Admiral CORRADI. It is for all the Navy areas, sir, for the Subic-Cubi-Sangley complex.

NAVAL RADIO STATION, SUMMIT, C.Z.

Admiral HULL. The next project is at the Naval Radio Station, Summit, C.Z. It consists of two line items totaling $383,000.

EQUIPMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL, $242,000

The first line item is for equipment environmental control estimated to cost $242,000. The existing transmitter is relatively low-powered and requires only natural ventilation for cooling. However,

it is obsolete and is being replaced by modern, high-powered equipment to meet operational requirements in the Canal Zone area.

The new high-powered transmitters generate more heat and, in this climate, where the average temperature in the transmitter building is 95° Fahrenheit, it is necessary to install air conditioning to control the temperature and humidity and eliminate dust. The proposed environmental control will serve to reduce maintenance costs and provide increased communication reliability.

Admiral CORRADI. This area has a 1.3 cost factor.

Senator INOUYE. 1.3?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I thought that the cost was higher there. The employees have a cost-of-living allowance of 25 percent.

Commander IRWIN. If they are U.S. citizens only.

The Panamanians do not have that 25-percent allowance, sir.

Admiral CORRADI. In Panama the costs are 30 percent higher than they would be in Washington, D.C. That is what the 1.3 indicates.

Senator INOUYE. I thought it was 1.0. I am sorry.

Admiral HULL. Multipurpose buildings $141,000.

The second line item is for provision of multipurpose buildings by the rehabilitation and alteration of two existing buildings, a barracks and a recreation building, at the estimated cost of $141,000. This station is relatively isolated and consequently must be as self-sufficient as possible. There are no other military installations nearby to lend support, and the nearest town, Panama City, is 12 miles distant.

Under the proposed line item, the barracks will provide berthing for 56 men, a dispensary, and a mess with a newly equipped 76-man capacity galley with seating for 48. The rehabilitated recreation building will house community facilities, including a 60-seat theater, Navy exchange, soda bar, hobby shop, and lounge.

Senator INOUYE. Admiral, I note in your testimony on all the other items you speak of distance from certain facilities. What is your standard of measurement as to what is considered near and what is considered far?

I can understand that if the nearest facility is 50 miles away, I would consider that extremely far away.

Admiral CORRADI. There really is no overall standard, Mr. Chairman. If we were considering say, a recruit training station, like Great Lakes or San Diego, where the recruits are not allowed off the base in the first 10 weeks of their training, anything off the base would be considered too far for them to get to. But at a place like the Canal Zone, why I think other considerations would obtain, namely are there equivalent commercial facilities within easy driving distance, or public transportation availability.

We will try to provide a more complete answer for the record.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the committee would appreciate it.

Admiral CORRADI. And give you some examples. That would be the best way to describe it.

(The material requested follows:)

PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION FOR THE TERM "IN THE PROXIMITY" FOR MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION FACILITIES (MWR)

The term "in the proximity" as used in the provision of personnel, morale, welfare and recreational (MWR) facilities does not have definite time or distance standards. Design criteria provides for the availability to all personnel of primary MWR facilities consistent with the mission and climatic conditions. When adequate, such facilities within military complexes, including those of all services, are not duplicated.

Thus the provision of morale, welfare and recreational facilities within allowances established by authorized based loadings is a matter of sound judgment with consideration to cost, personnel, free time and available transportation. Current policy is to insure in close proximity, generally on station, chapels, physical fitness facilities, and low cost per man entertainment sources as theaters. High cost per man recreational facilities as golf courses are sometimes provided only when the absence of civilian community support is demonstrated. In other circumstances, as for laundries, personnel may be expected to pool resources and utilize facilities at a distance up to 100 miles, or facilities which may require more than an hour's travel time.

There are no agreed standard distances when referring to "near" or "far." Various factors must be considered in each case. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following: available on/off station transportation, condition of roads and travel time involved, size of nearest city having the facilities in question, and the type and quantity of these facilities. In addition, the types of personnel involved (recruits, petty officers, officers, married or single male, or female) as well as military and/or curfew regulations in effect in the locality involved have a significant bearing on such a determination.

COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES—VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Admiral HULL. Electrical power systems (second increment).

The next project is for the second increment of the improvement of the electrical power systems at the various locations of U.S. communication stations outside the United States, at the estimated cost of $4.5 million.

Major improvements, expansions and alteration to existing power systems are required to minimize communication outages resulting from power deficiencies and to meet the increasing demand for power.

The increasing demand is being brought about by the necessary installation of more higher powered multichannel transmitters, receivers and ancillary electronic equipment. Existing power systems are inadequate to provide the quality and quantity of power needs for operation of equipment now installed and to be installed under approved programs over the next 5 years.

This item will assure the continuity of communication necessary for command and control of widely dispersed naval forces. We plan to provide these power system improvements at four locations this year.

Admiral CORRADI. There are four future increments.

Admiral HULL. This is the second. There will be a third, a fourth, fifth, and sixth.

Senator INOUYE. Total, $15 million.

Admiral HULL. Do you have the total, Commander Irwin?

Commander IRWIN. I think it is $15.5 or $16 million.

Admiral CORRADI. $14,945,000 is estimated.

Senator INOUYE. I notice that we have a lot of requests for electrical power. Is the Navy presently considering the future use of nuclear power?

Admiral CORRADI. Indirectly we are, sir. In most of our projects for improvements of distribution systems we are going to higher transmission voltages, and this would be usable when power generated from nuclear powerplants is available.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, when nuclear powerplants are installed, the present system can be utilized?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir.

I do not think that it would in any way be made obsolete by the fact that we were to get power from a nuclear station.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Shall we proceed?

Admiral HULL. That completes the communication facilities, Mr. Chairman.

We next go to the final facilities class, yards and docks, one project of two line items.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

NAVY PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, SUBIC BAY, REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The single project is at the Navy Public Works Center, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. The Center provides general civil engineering services to the various U.S. naval installations in the complex.

ELECTRIC POWERPLANT

The first line item is for the construction of an extension to the existing electric powerplant and installation of an additional 4,400 kilovolt generating unit and overhead craneway at the estimated cost of $1,676,000. The existing powerplant cooling system will also be increased to accommodate the additional generating unit. Planned new construction and improvements will increase the present maximum sustained power load of 17,080 kilovolts to 19,950 kilovolts. Existing reliable generating capacity is 15,540 kilovolts. This item will provide sufficient capacity to satisfy current requirements and projected growth through fiscal year 1968.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

The second line item is for expansion of the water supply system at the estimated cost of $402,000. It will provide for construction of a diversion dam and intake pumping station, diversion pipeline, pumping station, water treatment facilities, distribution line, and supporting facilities.

The average workday demand for water is 5.18 million gallons. The existing potable water supply and treatment system designed with a capacity of 4 million gallons, can furnish up to 5 million gallons of potable water per day by operation of temporary intake pumps, temporary modification to treatment facilities and temporary pumps on primary mains. During these peak periods fire protection

is reduced to practically zero. The proposed improvements of the existing system will increase the system capability by 2 million gallons per day and provide an adequate water supply of 6 million gallons for industrial and domestic consumption, as well as for ship issues and fire protection.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Admiral HULL. We now come to our classified projects, Mr. Chairman.

(Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m., the committee went into secret session. At 4:35 p.m. a recess was taken until Friday, May 7, at 10 a.m.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Inouye (presiding) and Saltonstall.

Also present: Col. Warren A. Bennett, Assistant Chief of Staff, Joint Task Force 8; and Col. John E. Minahan, U.S. Army, Defense Atomic Support Agency, Department of Defense.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services, Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations, Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator INOUYE. We will resume our hearings this morning to take up title IV of the bill which relates to the requirements of the defense agencies. I believe you have a brief introductory statement, Mr. Sheridan, after which you will introduce the witnesses from the defense agencies.

I am sure most of you have prepared statements which you may read if you wish or, to conserve time, submit for the record and proceed directly with your line items.

You may begin, Mr. Sheridan.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD J. SHERIDAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PROPERTIES AND INSTALLATIONS

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Title IV of S. 1771 would provide new authorization to the Secretary of Defense for construction required in fiscal year 1966 for the defense agencies in the approximate amount of $100.2 million.

Section 401 consists of designated line items totaling $30.2 million for four of the five defense agencies and the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the largest single project of which is the proposed Defense Intelligence Agency Headquarters Operations Building at $17.2 million.

Other major items under this section are a Communications Security Production Building at $6.1 million for the National Security Agency, and nuclear weapons test support facilities for the Defense Atomic Support Agency at $3.7 million.

Section 402 would provide $20 million in authorization to the Secretary of Defense to be used for requirements, not presently known but anticipated on the basis of experience over the past few years, for construction in support of advanced research projects developed by the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Existing authority last provided in fiscal year 1961 (Public Law 86–500) for this high-priority advanced research is nearly exhausted.

Section 403 would provide the Secretary of Defense with authorization in the amount of $50 million to construct facilities he considers necessary to support operations vital to the security of the United States which develop as a result of crisis conditions during the coming year.

Witnesses for the defense agencies and the Office of the Secretary of Defense are prepared to give details in support of requirements for the items for which authorization is being requested.

Subject to the wishes of the chairman, we are prepared to proceed with the line items at this time. Brig. Gen. K. F. Dawalt is the principal witness for the Defense Atomic Support Agency.

Senator INOUYE. General Dawalt, welcome to the committee.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. K. F. DAWALT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR (OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION), DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

General DAWALT. Mr. Chairman, 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 the Defense Atomic Support Agency's fiscal year 1966 military construction program.

For fiscal year 7966, we are requesting $3,957,000 in new authorization for military construction.

The total program consists of only four line items. The major project is for Johnston Island, our Pacific base being held in readiness for atmospheric nuclear tests should such tests be directed by the President. The estimated cost for this item is $3,688,000. The other projects are as follows:

Construction of a sanitary sewer collection main at Sandia Base at an estimated cost of $188,000.

Air conditioning barracks building 122 at Clarksville Base at an estimated cost of $36,000.

Air conditioning barracks building 101 at Killeen Base at an estimated cost of $45,000.

This completes my prepared remarks. I shall try to answer any questions you may have.

Senator INOUYE. You may proceed with the line items.

SANDIA BASE, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

General DAWALT. The first line item is the sanitary sewer system which I mentioned, $188,000. We found as a result of an engineering survey conducted by the Albuquerque district engineer that sewerlines existing are overloaded and at certain times there is backup into the family housing area. So this sewerline will relieve that situation.

Senator INOUYE. General, I note in volume 1, page 7, that there is an item of $3,040,000 of funded authority not yet in inventory, including $590,000 pertaining to family housing improvements.

General DAWALT. Right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Can you tell us just what this is for and why it has not been accomplished as yet?

General DAWALT. These are in design and should be underway very soon. The reason for the delay is the time it takes to get the design done and the contract let.

Senator INOUYE. And what is this $590,000 pertaining to family housing improvements all about?

General DAWALT. We expect to take this up at family housing time later, but to give you our fiscal year 1965 program, at Sandia Base; construction of 2 additional bedrooms and 1 bathroom in 80 two-bedroom units, increased heating in 202 family units, install bathroom heaters in 148 quarters.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

KILLEEN BASE, KILLEEN, TEX.

General DAWALT. At Killeen Base we want to air-condition a portion of the barracks 101. As you know, in central Texas the weather is such that it is authorized under DOD criteria to air-condition sleeping and office space. We intend under this authorization to air-condition 20,877 square feet, consisting of 4 barracks bays, dayroom, company headquarters, and 17 noncommissioned officers rooms.

CLARKSVILLE BASE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Senator INOUYE. General, if I may go back to Clarksville Base, I believe this is the second or third year you have requested funds to air-condition barracks on this base. Is this the last increment?

General DAWALT. As a matter of fact it is the last increment.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Please proceed.

General DAWALT. I did not mention Clarksville Base to you, because in my book it is apparently in a different order from yours. This will provide air-conditioned space for an 84-man barracks.

Senator INOUYE. What is the construction cost index in this area, sir?

General DAWALT. The construction index?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

General DAWALT. Colonel Minahan, who is the head of my logistics section——

Mr. SHERIDAN. 0.95, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, General.

JOHNSTON ISLAND AIR FORCE BASE

General DAWALT. I proceed now to Johnston Island. We have additional shoreline protection——

Senator INOUYE. Can you wait a moment, General?

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General DAWALT. There is an item for additional shoreline protection. In attaining readiness to test January 1, 1965, we increased the size of Johnston Island from 198 acres to 633, and of course this is from dredge and fill from the ocean floor. We found that the action of the waves make it necessary to stabilize the shoreline, and for this we expect to get approximately 6,400 linear feet of stabilization from this amount of money, $2 million. This is a continuing program. It is based upon a study made by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy, and the low estimate is approximately $7,050,000 but may go as high as $9 million. Now we are doing this in increments so that the experts can see the action of the waves, and we will protect only that which is necessary.

The next item is a central meat preparation room. The Army Subsistence Center in Chicago made a survey of this for us, and it is their recommendation that we set up this new cold storage facility. It will make it possible for us to take whole sides of beef from the deep freeze and thaw them out and move them into this other room and prepare them for use in our two messhalls. This will be an economical use of the food, and it will cut down spoilage.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, please, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have just come in; have you made any general statement on the Johnston Island situation? Is it going ahead satisfactorily. Are you achieving what you expected?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir; it is. As I stated a moment ago, we attained readiness January 1, 1965, to conduct the tests in the prohibited environments, and, in addition to that, for the first time we have a joint nuclear test plan jointly with the Atomic Energy Commission. That agreed plan on what we would do has been forwarded to the President over the signatures of the Secretary of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We have put about $50 million in there, and you have got $11 million more to put in so far as you can estimate?

General DAWALT. Yes, sir. You should also take note of the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission has spent about $30 million, and the overall investment at this time is approximately $80 million including what we estimated the value of the installation there previously—$9.5 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much?

General DAWALT. The original island installation we estimated to be about $9.5 million. Then we increased the size from 198 acres to 633. That, plus the facilities we have added, gives us about an $80 million investment.

Senator INOUYE. What is the base population on Johnston Island? If this is classified, please do not answer.

General DAWALT. It is not. We are estimating on the basis of approximately 1,800 people. We are continually evaluating the need, and it may be in the future that this will be several hundred less than it is now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Did I hear correctly that you said that we had about $90 million involved in there?

General DAWALT. About $80 million at this moment, sir, and we expect that it will approach $90 million before we complete what we have in mind.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And when you complete what you have in mind, that will give us a test facility of a satisfactory and advanced character.

General DAWALT. Yes, indeed, sir, and I want to emphasize that we have the facilities that we need to start testing tomorrow if the word be given. We did attain readiness January 1, 1965. There are some improvements which we think should be made, and they will be presented from time to time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. How is the morale of the men at this base?

General DAWALT. I visited Johnston Island about 4 weeks ago, and the morale is fine. The rapport among the military people on the island, the Atomic Energy Commission people, and the contractor, is real fine, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I am glad to hear it, sir. Please proceed.

General DAWALT. And speaking of morale, I should like to move to the theater and the recreation facility, swimming pool, and bowling alley which bear directly upon that. We want to put a roof on the theater, to build a swimming pool, and an eight-lane bowling alley. We think this is important. Johnston Island is 700 miles southwest of Honolulu. It is a small base, and you keep people out there working for a year. It is isolated, and they need these recreation facilities. It is not like being on a base at home where you can use facilities there or you can go around the corner and find many other things to do.

Senator INOUYE. With a roof on the theater will it need air conditioning?

General DAWALT. No, sir; we will not need air conditioning. We want to use this not only for a theater but also for a chapel and for a briefing room. Our surveys show that about 3,000 people attend the theater each month. Sometimes you get pretty heavy rainfall out there. For example in December of 1964, there was something like 13 inches of rain during that month, and in a 24-hour period almost 9 inches fell.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General DAWALT. We have a fire station now that is within 200 feet of the runway. The safety criteria require that such an installation be 500 feet away from the runway. A survey made by the Pacific Air Force Base Command recommended that we have an eight-stall fire station, one in which the men can sleep, one in which they can work on extinguishers and other firefighting equipment indoors, and also we have about $400,000 worth of firefighting equipment which is exposed to the corrosive effects of salt air, and we want to get this inside also.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facility?

General DAWALT. We will tear it down, because it is a safety hazard, and it does not provide the capability that a fire station should have to support operations. There is a requirement for aircraft crash equipment. There are about seven emergencies a month. We have tankers coming in through the deep sea channel to unload fuel. We have cer-

tain classified projects that require fire equipment during the operation, plus the fact that we have a huge investment in the island.

So a fire station, an adequate facility for an efficient fire company, is required.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

General DAWALT. We have an item for MATS, a passenger and air-freight facility. The building there now is a World War II type. The center section is wooden, and on each side are quonset huts. The center section is riddled with termites, and one of the quonset huts has been declared unsafe. During the last 3 months according to a survey we had made, there were approximately 1,900 passengers going through there each month. We do have classified things on the island. We need to be able to control passengers going on to Kwajalein, Midway, and other islands. We have had emergencies, too. One Japanese seaman with appendicitis was brought aboard, and you may recall there was a damaged or wrecked Danish freighter. Survivors from that freighter were on Johnston Island, so we need to control them also.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General DAWALT. The last item is a parallel taxiway. Modern jet operations have shown that you need such a taxiway. We had 15 aircraft modified to carry on certain operations during testing periods. They take off early in the morning before dawn. When you consider that you have a crew and an aircraft worth several million dollars, it is necessary to provide adequate safety and to improve their operational capability.

Now, with this present one strip, if you wanted to move those 15 aircraft off to do their job, it takes about 46 minutes. An aircraft taxis down to the end of the runway and takes off while the others wait. If you have the parallel taxiway, the aircraft can come right off in daisy chain fashion. This takes about 8 minutes, and there is 38 minutes more of fuel and time on station.

Senator INOUYE. Will this runway be adequate to accommodate the new C–5A's? I know you do not have them there, but I suppose they will be operating there.

General DAWALT. I am not familiar with that aircraft.

Colonel BENNETT. I would think it could accommodate the C–5. I have not specifically investigated it, but I would assume the runway would be satisfactory.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel, have you coordinated this with the defense agencies?

Colonel BENNETT. No, sir. It has not been our interest to investigate matters such as this to this point, sir. I would be happy to check into it and report back.

(The information requested follows:)

The C–5 is a next generation transport aircraft which is not to be produced until fiscal year 1968 or fiscal year 1969. The U.S. Air Force indicates that it is still in the program definition phase, with contractor source selection now tentatively scheduled for August 1965.

In recognition of the above and using only U.S. Air Force requirements which are expected to be provided in the C–5 production version, it could operate from the Johnston Island runway.

The wingspan should be approximately 215 feet which would clear all obstacles at Johnston Island, but the clearance would be much less than desired.

Senator INOUYE. The committee would appreciate this very much. What is the building cost index on Johnston Island?

General DAWALT. Two.

Senator INOUYE. I note that the construction here will be either permanent or semipermanent. What is the estimated life of the buildings being constructed?

General DAWALT. Fifteen years at least. The Joint Operation Center, for example, should last indefinitely.

Senator INOUYE. And in an area such as this, what is the estimated life of a Butler building or quonset hut?

Colonel MINAHAN. About 5 years' life.

General DAWALT. My experts say about 5 years, and if asbestos siding is added, it will further extend the life of these buildings.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, the next witness will testify on the Defense Supply Agency requirements, Captain Pollich.

Senator INOUYE. Captain Pollich, welcome to the committee, sir.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. G. T. POLLICH, SC, U.S. NAVY, STAFF DIRECTOR, INSTALLATIONS AND SERVICES, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

Captain POLLICH. Thank you, sir. I have, sir, a prepared statement.

Senator INOUYE. Do you wish to submit this for the record? If this is your wish, you may do so. If you wish to present this orally, you may do so.

Captain POLLICH. I will present it for the record, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir. Without objection the statement of Captain Pollich will be made part of the record at this point. Please proceed, Captain.

Captain POLLICH. This program includes those projects essential to the successful and economical operation of the Defense Supply Agency. Four projects are concerned with alteration of industrial-type facilities to increase the effectiveness of DSA materiel receiving, storage, shipping, and repair operations. Two are concerned with providing administrative office space and automated data processing facilities. As a package, the required construction will permit consolidations, which in turn will reflect savings in reduced operation and maintenance costs.

Our fiscal year 1966 construction program as submitted totals $2,245,000. However, Mr. Chairman, we are requesting one item change which reduces this cost to $2,121,000. I shall cover this item in detail in a moment.

The first item is on page 15 and covers the alterations for industrial plant equipment maintenance shop, building 9, Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio. Cost for this project is $259,000. Following the mission assignment of the Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center to DSA in March 1963, a distribution/facility survey was conducted. One of the conclusions of this survey was that the contractor-operated facility at Terre Haute, Ind., was a high-cost operation. It was found that the Defense Construction Supply Cen-

ter, with a buildup in its maintenance capability, could absorb the Terre Haute operation in addition to the items stored at Fort Custer, Mich., and the Lordstown, Warren, Ohio, military reservation. Principal economies to be achieved lie in the area of the elimination of duplicate overhead. For example, of the 253 contractor employees at Terre Haute at the time of the survey, 42 were engaged in facility maintenance and motor pool operations, and 25 in the security and fire protection functions. The approximate cost of these 67 employees was $396,400 per year. These functions are already being performed at the Defense Construction Supply Center, and the addition of the Terre Haute mission will not require augmentation in these areas of employment. This consolidation will result in savings of 129 personnel from the total hired by DOD and under the contractor operation. Overall annual savings will amortize the new facility, including relocation costs and this construction item, in 1.3 years.

The next three projects are concerned with warehouse mechanization at three DSA-managed Defense depots: Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio; Defense Depot, Memphis, Tenn.; and, the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah.

During the initial study for warehouse mechanization, the Defense Depot, Ogden, was selected as the activity for the pilot study. Substantial local engineering effort as well as assistance from an interdepot task force group and industry, enabled Defense Depot, Ogden, to complete the planning for mechanized warehouse systems.

The project on page 16 is for alterations to five general purpose warehouses at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, to accommodate mechanized warehousing operations which are based on predominant movement of materiel, on motorized conveyors, with less expenditure of manpower. The necessary mechanical equipment will be procured under the fiscal year 1966 appropriation "Procurement, Defense agencies." Although our original request for alterations was based on an estimated cost of $186,000, we are requesting that this estimated cost be reduced to $62,000 since recently completed storage plans do not require the interior structural renovation initially included. The resulting system will be composed of conveying and loading equipment with electromechanical controls to provide a more effective and rapid supply support service. Operations productivity will be improved approximately 30 percent. This will offset increasing annual requirements for conventional materials handling equipment, such as work trucks and warehouse trailers. It is estimated that the cost of mechanization, including these building alterations, will be completely amortized in 4 years. A revised justification sheet, DD form 1391, has been distributed with each book showing the reduced estimate for this item.

The basic principles and design of the system proposed for DCSC, Columbus, as well as the next two projects, are the result of extensive and thorough studies of material handling systems data and consultation with some 30 users and experts at both industrial and military installations. The basic warehouse layouts proposed for mechanization including utilities, light and electrical input at each of these depots, are different, resulting in varied alteration costs for each of the three depots under consideration.

The next project, pages 17 and 18, deals with alteration costs for warehouse mechanization at the Defense Depot, Memphis, Tenn. This involves four general purpose type warehouse buildings similar to those in the warehouse mechanization project at Columbus. The most significant functions susceptible to mechanization are receiving, packing, and shipping. As a result of the proposed warehouse alteration and machinery/equipment installation, it is anticipated that productivity per manpower expenditure will improve approximately 30 percent and the total cost for this project is $266,000.

On pages 19 and 20 is the final project submitted by this Agency this year for warehouse alterations incident to mechanization at a cost of $329,000.

The mechanized area, used for receiving, packing, shipment, assembly and storage will occupy four standard general-purpose warehouses plus loading stations at 22 warehouse locations at the Defense Depot, Ogden, Utah. As with the two preceding projects, productivity is expected to be improved by 30 percent with amortization within 4 years.

The project listed on pages 21 and 22 stems from the consolidation of three inventory control points. Involved is the movement of the Subsistence Supply Center from Chicago and the Medical Supply Center from Brooklyn to the Clothing and Textile Supply Center in Philadelphia. The basic mission of each of these centers is identical, to provide the commodities for which they are responsible to the requiring service by the time requested in the most economical manner. In addition, commodities they manage have the like characteristic of supporting personnel rather than machines or equipment. Each of these centers has basically identical organizations of administration, procurement and production, technical, and supply operations. These functions, and others, will be integrated and redesignated as the Defense Personnel Support Center, Philadelphia.

The creation of the Defense Personnel Support Center brings under one manager the food, clothing, and medical items required for the personal support of the individual soldier, sailor, marine, or airman. Provision is made in the consolidation for the technical control of sensitive medical items under a qualified medically competent individual.

As the largest Center by far, and having the requisite permanent, Government-owned space available and suitable for conversion, the Clothing and Textile Supply Center is the logical base at which to manage these commodities. This project is for conversion of warehouse space into administrative office area and to upgrade existing administrative space in building 9, a multifloor warehouse, at the estimated cost of $950,000. The resulting estimated savings are 336 military and civilian personnel. After offsetting one-time costs such as terminal leave payments, construction, and transportation of equipment and personnel, there will be an ultimate recurring annual savings of $3,944,000.

The final project described on pages 23 and 24 will provide for improved computer space, more electrical input and additional environmental control for the data processing area at the Defense Industrial Supply Center, Philadelphia. The estimated cost of this project is $255,000.

This activity was originally the General Stores Supply Office, a Navy inventory control point. In November 1960, the activity was designated a single manager supply agency (Military Industrial Supply Agency) and assumed supply support of industrial items for Army, Navy, and Airforce. In April 1962 the Agency was transferred to Defense Supply Agency and redesignated the Defense Industrial Supply Center. Since the transfer to DSA the number of items assigned to this Center have expanded from 148,000 to 688,000 items, of which 424,000 are centrally managed and procured by Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC).

The data processing function at this activity occupies an area of 49,100 square feet, of which a total of 5,260 square feet is used as a computer room to house the six computer systems. There are some 358 personnel within this data processing location involved with the planning, programing, key punching, and operation of the punch-card and computer systems. As this activity assumed more control over additional items from the military services, more personnel were transferred from the services to DISC, more machines were required, and minor alterations weer accomplished to accommodate them around the original computer space.

The ADF equipment must be housed in an area which has temperature, humidity, and dust control; electrical power sources must be designed to prevent sudden fluctuations in voltage. If such conditions are not met, equipment failure occur and supply data are lost. The improvements requested by this project will correct this situation.

This project will completely renovate the existing computer room of 5,280 square feet, expand this facility to 8,000 square feet, and improve the work flow for data processing functions. It will also build up electrical input and distribution system to more effectively provide the required environmental controls such as humidity and temperature. In addition, the environmental control for the 49,100 square feet of space occupied in building 3 will result in eliminating employee discomfort and improving key punch operations which, because of the existing high humidity, are hindered as the cards become unsuitable for processing and cause equipment malfunctions.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

The Defense Supply Agency proposed military construction program for fiscal year 1966 encompasses some $2,121,000.

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY CENTER, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The first proposed project is at the Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio. This project is for the alterations of building 9, a large supply building, for an industrial production maintenance shop. The cost, $259,000. This particular activity has the space and also, it has been found that the former contractor operated facility at Terre Haute was a high cost operation which will phase out in June of 1966. The materiel and programing in that area will go to Columbus.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What are you using now?

Captain POLLICH. Government-owned, contractor-operated facility at Terre Haute, Ind. Also Army-owned Lordstown Military Reservation, Warren, Ohio, and Fort Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. DSA will move its material from these locations to Defense Construction Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio, by July 1966.

Senator SALTONSTALL. For $259,000 we will get annual savings of $1.6 million?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. As a result of this consolidation?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you will get it in one and a third years?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is most extraordinary; is it not?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir. I have a breakdown of this if you would like me to submit it for the record, or discuss it.

Senator INOUYE. Will you submit it for the committee's use?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

(The document referred to follows:)

SAVINGS AND AMORTIZATION

One-time costs including transportation charges, installation of controlled humidity for two storages buildings, movement of shop equipment, rewarehousing costs and building alternations; $2,252,230.

Recurring savings:	
Contract costs (Terre Haute, Ind.) estimated	$2,477,296
Save 12 DOD employees, Terre Haute, Ind	94,370
Save 7 DOD employees, Lordstown, Ohio	49,000
Subtotal	2,620,666
Less recurring increases:	
Additional utility charges	20,000
Additional building maintenance (DCSC)	14,000
Personnel increase, DCSC 136	952,000
Subtotal	(986,000)
Total recurring savings	1,634,666

Total one-time costs ($2,252,230) divided by total recurring savings ($1,634,666) equals 1.3 years.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facilities now?

Captain POLLICH. At Terre Haute?

Senator INOUYE. At all these other places.

Captain POLLICH. I cannot answer about Warren or Fort Custer.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We would have to submit that for the record, if we may, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please do that, Mr. Sheridan.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes.

(The statement referred to follows:)

The facilities at Terre Haute storage site, Indiana, Lordstown Military Reservation, Ohio, and Fort Custer, Mich., will be declared excess to the requirements of the Department of Defense and reported to the General Services Administration. The effective dates are June 30, 1965, for Fort Custer and June 30, 1966, for Terre Haute storage site and Lordstown Military Reservation. Disposal of these facilities will be accomplished by the General Services Administration in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Captain POLLICH. The next item involves the Defense Construction Supply Center in Columbus and is for warehouse modification for mechanization at that activity.

This will permit installation of mechanized conveyor systems for continuous workflow, increase the capacity of warehouse operations, reduce the number of personnel through improved utilization of productivity.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman?

These are comparatively small items for the $27 million installation you have out there but when you say Defense Construction Supply, do you mean a consolidated supply station for all the three services?

Captain POLLICH. Yes. The DCSC—Defense Construction Supply Center—property is administered by the Defense Supply Agency under permit from the Army. It is the consolidation of the construction supplies, the inventory control point, and a depot.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, if the Army takes something out, it pays you back for what it takes out.

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long has this been in existence?

Captain POLLICH. DCSC was one of the original Defense Supply Agency activities.

Mr. ECSI. The Defense Construction Supply Center was turned over to DSA 2½ years ago. It was formerly an Army depot. It still stores Army material.

In addition, it stores defense supply material for issue to the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It was turned over to the Defense Department by whom?

Mr. ECSI. By the Army on a permit basis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So it is one of the improvements you might say, a consolidation of the supply services.

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. This original request of $186,000 has been reduced to $62,000; is that correct?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, Captain.

DEFENSE DEPOT, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Captain POLLICH. The next item deals with the "Defense depot, Memphis, Tenn." This is another line item for alterations for warehouse mechanization. The total request is for $266,000.

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding, go back to this reduction from $186,000 to $62,000.

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What was the reason for this reduction?

Captain POLLICH. The reason, Mr. Chairman, was that the scope of the project as originally submitted to our headquarters, envisioned demolition of warehouse 30, sections 1 to 3, gutting the whole warehouse, which they found later was not necessary, and as a result the actual amount that was going to be utilized to gut the warehouse was stricken from their request.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Please proceed.

Captain POLLICH. Memphis request is for a warehouse mechanization, $266,000. It is felt that this system, including the military construction costs, can be amortized within 4 years, including these alterations.

Senator INOUYE. I know that in the Columbus, Ohio, project you reduced the amount from $186,000 to $62,000.

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is it possible to reduce this project accordingly?

Captain POLLICH. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. This is a different situation?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

At all three activities where we hope to mechanize, sir, they are all different complexes, different types of buildings.

Senator INOUYE. This also involves the Utah situation?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

DEFENSE DEPOT, OGDEN, UTAH

Captain POLLICH. The next item is at the Defense depot, Ogden, Utah. This, too, is for alterations for warehouse mechanization.

Senator INOUYE. Can you provide the committee any information on the construction cost index in these three places?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, sir; I can provide it. I do not have it with me.

(The index referred to follows:)

Cost index

Area	*Cost index*
Columbus, Ohio	1.05
Memphis, Tenn	.95
Ogden, Utah	1.00

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Sheridan, will you provide construction cost index for the projects presented here?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. It would assist the committee very much in determining the costs of all these places.

Mr. SHERIDAN. We have a publication, Mr. Chairman, which shows the construction index all over the world, and perhaps that would be helpful to the clerk of the committee if he does not have one.

Senator INOUYE. Will you furnish it to the clerk?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

(The information referred to appears on p. 453.)

Please proceed, sir.

DEFENSE CLOTHING AND TEXTILE SUPPLY CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Captain POLLICH. The next project deals with the Defense Clothing and Textile Supply Center in Philadelphia. The project amount is $950,000. This will combine three of the inventory control points into the Philadelphia complex, and at its commissioning will be the Defense Personnel Supply Center. It deals with three commodities: subsistence, clothing, and medicine.

Senator INOUYE. I note that this project will bring about an estimated annual savings of over $3 million; is that correct?

Captain POLLICH. Yes, Mr. Chairman, and I can provide the rationale for that for the committee.

Senator INOUYE. At this point, Mr. Reporter, will you list the justifications?

(The justifications referred to follow:)

The savings are primarily in the area of personnel, with other savings in automated data processing equipment rental costs. Description of the savings in chart form is:

	Fiscal year 1966, man-years	Millions of dollars [1]	Fiscal year 1967, man-years [1]	Millions of dollars [1]
Civilian personnel savings:				
ADP Personnel Defense Construction Supply Center	39	0.2	42	0.3
Defense Medical Supply Center	164	1.2	179	1.3
Defense Subsistence Supply Center	77	.6	84	.7
Total	280	2.0	305	2.3
Other savings (largely ADPE rental costs):				
Defense Medical Supply Center		0.4		0.6
Defense Subsistence Supply Center				.7
Total		0.4		1.3
Ultimate recurring annual savings:				
Civilian personnel savings				2.3
Other savings				1.3
Military personnel savings				.4
Total				4.0

[1] Cumulative figures.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facilities in Chicago and New York?

Captain POLLICH. In Chicago the Defense Subsistence Regional Office will remain there. In the New York office, the building where medical is presently is a Federal building in Brooklyn.

This activity or a good part of it will be utilized by remaining DSA activities that are there now, the Defense Subsistence Regional Office, the Oversea Procurement Office, and several other smaller offices.

In addition, it is my understanding that a part of this Federal office building will also be utilized by the terminal group of the new Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service.

Secretary INOUYE. Who will be using the Chicago facility after it is vacated?

Mr. Ecsi. The element that is moving to Philadelphia is in leased space and so is the Chicago region in leased space. GSA will terminate those leases. The regional activity will move to a Government-owned building which is administered by GSA in Chicago.

Senator Inouye. Thank you, Mr. Ecsi.

Please proceed. Captain.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Captain Pollich. The final item for the Defense Supply Agency submission is for modifications in the automatic data processing area at the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia. The Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia is a tenant of the Naval Supply Depot in Philadelphia. The area presently utilized by the Defense Industrial Supply Center for ADP operations is overly crowded, and also from an environmental standpoint requires new control equipment. The cost of this project is $255,000.

Senator Inouye. Will this item bring about any annual savings?

Captain Pollich. I think more intangible than tangible, sir, because of the limited area and the lack of good environmental control in the machine room operations; we have had several failures up there, which meant reruns on the machines.

Senator Inouye. Thank you very much, sir.

Captain Pollich. Yes, sir.

Senator Inouye. We appreciate your testimony very much.

Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Chairman, we have one more item in the unclassified part of section 401, and that is the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, Los Angeles, $18,000, and Mr. John Broger will be the witness on this.

Senator Inouye. Welcome to the committee, Mr. Broger. We are happy to receive your testimony, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. BROGER, DIRECTOR, DIRECTORATE FOR ARMED FORCES INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Mr. Broger. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would be glad, in the interests of time, to submit my statement for the record.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before your committee to discuss the construction requirements of the Armed Forces Information and Education contained in title IV of the military construction authorization program.

The purpose of the Directorate for Armed Forces Information and Education is to assist the military departments in the training of military personnel in an understanding of national goals and purposes and the nature of any potential enemy.

This directorate has as its mission to assist commanders, to inform and educate the U.S. military personnel so that they may—

(1) Comprehend the values of our Government and our American heritage;

(2) Be fully aware of the threat of communism;

(3) Understand the ideologies inimical to the free institutions upon which the United States is founded; and

(4) Realize the responsibilities and objectives of the individual military citizen.

The Secretary of Defense is acutely aware of this requirement and desires that all military personnel be informed and educated in the role they are playing in the battle against communism.

A part of this mission is performed at the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, Los Angeles, Calif., under the jurisdiction of the Directorate for Armed Forces Information and Education.

Our Los Angeles facility provides radio and television program materials and technical advice to the Armed Forces radio and television outlets overseas. The materials are shipped overseas to 42 TV stations and 207 AM–FM stations operated by the Armed Forces. This service is a major supporting tool of the troop information program and is a decisive factor in the morale of our servicemen.

Radio and television programs are recorded, reviewed, reproduced, and all commercials deleted. Appropriate troop information and education inserts are produced and integrated in the programs.

This process of reviewing, editing, and inserting of programs requires a high degree of concentration on the part of the broadcast editor. The existing facilities are inadequate due to extraneous noises and crowded work areas. Inefficiencies and loss of maximum productivity and serious errors are encountered due to open areas and poorly regulated traffic flow of personnel and material.

The proposed alterations in the amount of $18,000 requested herein will remedy the above problem and provide physical facilities consistent with this important mission. The construction consists of isolated, soundproof editing booths for radio and TV production.

This concludes my prepared statement. I will endeavor to answer any questions the committee has concerning the request.

ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mr. Chairman, this item has to do with the construction of 13 booths for editing radio and television programs for Armed Forces Radio and Television Service in Los Angeles.

The present problem is that these editors are finding that the sensitivities of radio and television programs going overseas are increasing and, consequently, there is a need to put them in adequate soundproof booths in order to overcome the problems of these sensitivities which require considerable concentration. They do not now have these facilities.

Senator INOUYE. It seems like a very reasonable request.

I have just one question which may not involve your office.

Who decides on policy as to the selection of shows to be presented to members of the armed services?

Mr. BROGER. Normally, we deal with NBC, CBS, ABC to obtain the best of the regular television shows that are available to the American public. We then take these shows, decommercialize them.

From the point of view of your question, the policy, then, concerns some of the sensitivities that are contained in shows. There are areas where, for instance, we cannot discuss dictatorships, and any shows having to do with this are deleted.

In some areas religious programs are deleted. In some areas reference to other countries is deleted, and that is a part of the problem we are facing now.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir. Do you have any further testimony to give?

Mr. BROGER. No, sir. I think that covers it.

Senator INOUYE. We appreciate your assistance this morning, Mr. Broger.

Mr. BROGER. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Sheridan, may we take one item out of order?

SECTION 403, DOD EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Senator Saltonstall has a special interest in this item. It is the section 403, OSD, Department of Defense emergency construction, a $50 million item which appears on page 40 and thereafter.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Section 403 is emergency authority for the Secretary of Defense.

The purpose of this section is to provide the Secretary with the authority to proceed with any construction he considers vital to the security of the United States when the expeditious accomplishment of this emergency construction is needed to support unforeseen operational requirements such as Korea, Berlin, the Cuban threat, and the current conflict in Vietnam. Such situations require varying levels of unanticipated and unprogramed construction.

There is no enabling legislation available to the Secretary to permit him to immediately undertake construction required to support such military action.

We are proposing full funding of this in the fiscal year 1966 budget.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are proposing full funding?

Mr. SHERIDAN. We are proposing full funding, $50 million in the budget.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are going to ask for an appropriation for $50 million?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir; the full amount.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask, is that in addition to the present emergency funds that we customarily give the Secretary?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The answer to that is "Yes."

Senator SALTONSTALL. Speaking from memory, and I do get these things mixed up, the Secretary of Defense is given I think it is $300 million in two different appropriation accounts that he can do with what he sees fit. Am I correct in that? Is it $100 million?

Senator INOUYE. $10 million in authorization per service.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So this will be, Mr. Sheridan, a new emergency fund?

Mr. Sheridan, he has a transfer authority as has been pointed out to me by Mr. Rexroad, and then I think we give him a hundred million dollars of emergency funds or authority to use emergency funds?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is right.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

One hundred and fifty million dollars in authority to transfer funds is in the fiscal year 1966 budget request under the "Research, development, test, and evaluation" title. In addition, there is $200 million in transfer authority provided under the general provisions (sec. 536) of the appropriation act, making a total of $350 million in transfer authority. The latter increment is for readiness. To recapitulate under the "Research, development, test, and evaluation" title, we have requested an emergency fund appropriation of $150 million and emergency fund transfer authority of $150 million, while under the general provisions we have additional transfer authority of $200 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This would be another $50 million?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are going to ask for it in addition to the $700 million which became law this morning?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, Senator, we are.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the House struck this out in the authorization?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that this will not be in the House bill as it comes over to us?

Mr. SHERIDAN. It is not in the House bill as they are considering it. We hope it gets in the House bill before it comes to you.

That is being requested, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. By $50 million.

Mr. SHERIDAN. By $70 million.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. $50 million for this emergency provision and $20 million for the ARPA section.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Twenty for what?

Mr. SHERIDAN. ARPA—Advanced Research Projects Agency.

We did request the House, as you know, Senator, to introduce an identical bill to the bill you are now considering here, but the bill that the House introduced deleted the Secretary's proposals.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I was informed and that is why I was interested to find out.

Mr. Rexroad, maybe you can tell us, am I correct in saying that the Secretary of Defense now has $300 million of appropriated funds in the last bill and proposed in this bill in addition to the research transfer?

Mr. REXROAD. No, sir; that would be included.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So we would have $150 million of research transfer and $150 million of emergency funds?

Mr. REXROAD. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Sheridan, do you know how much of that $150 million in the 1965 budget that the Secretary has spent?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir; I do not know offhand, but we can furnish that for you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think it would be helpful if you could.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

Public Law 88-446, Title IV: Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, included the appropriation "Emergency fund, Defense," which provided as follows:

"For transfer by the Secretary of Defense, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any appropriation for military functions under the Department of

Defense available for research, development, test, and evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred; $125,000,000, and, in addition, not to exceed $150,000,000, to be used upon determination by the Secretary of Defense that such funds can be wisely, profitably, and practically used in the interest of national defense and to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation during the current fiscal year as the Secretary of Defense may designate: *Provided*, That any appropriations transferred shall not exceed 7 per centum of the appropriation from which transferred."

Under this authority as of May 13, 1965, $40,800,000 has been derived from other appropriations and transferred to the emergency fund, increasing the total available from $125 million to $165,800,000, and $83,403,000 has been transferred from the emergency fund to the "Research, development, test, and evaluation" appropriations leaving a balance of $82,397,000 available for transfer. Considering the $40,800,000 already transferred to the emergency fund, there remains available a balance in transfer authority of $109,200,000.

In addition, Public Law 88–446, Title V: General Provisions, section 536, provides as follows:

"During the current fiscal year, the Secretary of Defense may, if he deems it vital to the security of the United States and in the national interest to further improve the readiness of the Armed Forces, including the Reserve components, transfer under the authority and terms of the Emergency Fund an additional $200,000,000: *Provided*, That the transfer authority made available under the terms of the Emergency Fund appropriation contained in this Act is hereby broadened to meet the requirements of this section: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the Appropriations Committees of the Congress promptly of all transfers made pursuant to this authority."

As of May 13, 1965, this authority has been utilized to transfer $24,700,000 from other appropriations through the "Emergency fund, Defense" to the appropriation "Operation and maintenance, Navy," leaving a balance of $175,300,000 available for other transfers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This $20 million is a brand new item too, is it not?

Mr. SHERIDAN. It is the same item submitted to the House but which the House deleted.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I mean it has never been in the budget before. It is not in the 1965 budget.

Mr. SHERIDAN. The $20 million will have to be explained in detail by Dr. Sproull. The next witness will explain that in detail, but that is authorization only.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I understand it is authorization only, but is it not the first time there has been a request for authorization for this?

Mr. SHERIDAN. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That has been in the past?

Mr. SHERIDAN. In the past; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that is really a blanket cover?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the $50 million for emergency construction, presumably that would be in connection with some of the problems that we face in Vietnam and elsewhere?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is absolutely correct; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Just for clarification, Mr. Sheridan, the Office of the Secretary of Defense did submit to the House a request for the $20 million plus the $50 million?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. But prior to the introduction these items were deleted so the House bill as introduced did not include these two items?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. By way of further clarification, this $50 million is in no way related to the hundred million dollar supplementary request?

Mr. SHERIDAN. It is directly related. It is supplemental to it. It complements it. It is not in the $700 million, but it would be used for the same purposes.

Senator INOUYE. But not in the southeast Asian area?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is where we would probably use it, in the southeast Asian area.

Senator INOUYE. This $50 million?

Mr. SHERIDAN. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Sheridan, let me ask you this: There was occasion when we heard the $700 million that it was hoped that there would be no additional requests made in the 1966 budget because of the $700 million that we have already appropriated in the fiscal year 1965 budget. Now this item of $50 million is really a new item, a new authorization which you are going to ask for $50 million of funding, and that is prior to the $700 million request.

Mr. SHERIDAN. When the $700 million request was made, the Secretary considered the $50 million which had been previously requested.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think I understand now.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Sheridan, by way of further clarification, am I correct in this assumption: That in requesting the $700 million supplementary appropriation, this included a hundred million dollars for construction?

Mr. SHERIDAN. An actual amount was not identified.

Senator INOUYE. But actually, you needed $200 million. This would make up $50 million——

Mr. SHERIDAN. I think we are getting into a classified area now, Mr. Chairman, if I may. I think we are getting into classified information in identifying the amount. When we go into executive session, I will be glad to clarify that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Saltonstall, do you have further questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No, I do not think I have further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Is the Intelligence Center at Arlington part of the classified?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, sir. The remaining subject in title IV that is unclassified is section 402 for the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Sheridan, may we proceed where you left off?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Robert Sproull will be the witness. He is Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Senator INOUYE. Doctor, please proceed. We are very happy to have you with us.

Dr. SPROULL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

With your permission I would like to have the statement read into the record and I would like to give the principal points of it in order to save time.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The prepared statement of Dr. Sproull follows:)

Statement of Dr. R. L. Sproull, Director, Advanced Research Projects Agency

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the Advanced Research Projects Agency is requesting authority to transfer up to $20 million from the R.D.T. & E. Defense agencies appropriation to the military construction appropriation. There is a critical need for this authorization if we are to continue to carry out assigned advanced research projects on a quick-response basis.

To place our request in the proper perspective, let me briefly review our history. ARPA was established by the Secretary of Defense in February 1958 as a quick-reaction research operating agency within the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In part, the organization was created in response to the urgent needs for centralized management of selected high military priority research projects that are not specifically identified with a given weapons system or definite military mission. Today ARPA's project assignments include ballistic missile defense, nuclear test detection, remote area conflict, materials sciences, information processing techniques, advanced sensors, and behavioral sciences.

By the very nature of our project assignments from the Secretary of Defense or the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, we cannot foretell construction requirements sufficiently far in advance to prepare individual "line item" construction authorization and appropriation requests on an annual budget cycle basis. For this reason, we must ask for construction authorization based on our best estimates to carry out the urgent research without delay or interruption.

Without such authority, delays of more than a year would have been incurred in DOD's priority research in such areas as ARPA's field measurements of ballistic reentry vehicles and penetration devices for missile defense, and in the determination and development of improved capabilities to detect and identify underground and high-altitude nuclear tests. In each of our construction projects to date, we did not know of the construction requirement at the time we initiated the program or at the time of the DOD submission of congressional authorization request for the year in which construction was begun.

The same situation pertains today. Out of a total transfer authority of $93.5 million authorized since 1958, we have remaining transfer authority in the amount of $631,000. Whether this is sufficient to carry us through this current fiscal year is problematical. Our research programs for ballistic missile defense and nuclear test detection create the major facility requirements now.

At this point in time, we know of one general requirement for future facility needs. In January of this year, a requirement for a UHF–VHF radar developed in connection with our major reentry measurements research program being conducted on the Kwajalein Atoll.

Contracts for the radar instrumentation will be awarded this spring. Construction must be started this summer in order to meet the radar delivery date. Studies are now underway of designs and costs; construction may total as much as $10 million. Without construction authority, we may be required to store the radar instrumentation for a year, and more importantly, we would not be able to make desired observations of the programed U.S. missile flights.

It should be noted that our request for construction authority is not matched by an equivalent request for construction appropriation. The authority we are requesting is to transfer the funds from our R.D.T. & E. defense agencies appropriation to the military construction appropriation as required to build facilities in support of our research projects. Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installation and Logistics), Secretary of Defense, and Bureau of the Budget approvals need to be obtained for each ARPA construction project before funds are transferred for the start of actual construction.

Dr. SPROULL. I am addressing myself to the request in section 402 for $20 million of authority for military construction required for advanced research projects. This is the third such request that has come before you. The earlier requests were several years ago.

We have been operating in the Advanced Research Projects Agency with authority of this kind practically since the Agency was founded in 1958.

The nature of our work is such that we have projects assigned to us by the Secretary of Defense or the Director of Defense Research and Engineering. These projects take on different character in different years, and the research and development work that we do is fast moving and fast changing.

Within the last year we stopped one program on propellant chemistry and will start another program called advanced sensors, so that by the very nature of our work we are unable to prepare line item construction requests well in advance.

The real question, I believe, is the question of our stewardship of this authority in times past. This is not addressed in the statement in specifics. I should be happy to go into that, but I think the most interesting parts of it I would have to go into in a closed session.

Also, the one topic or the one immediate task ahead of us, and the only one that we now know that we would use construction transfer authority for immediately is a task, and a very interesting one, that I should be happy to explain to you in a closed session.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Doctor, as noted earlier, this is one of those items submitted by OSD and deleted by the House. Did the House give a reason for its action?

Dr. SPROULL. I am not aware of it.

Perhaps Mr. Sheridan knows why it was removed from the bill.

Mr. SHERIDAN. It was under the general premise that the committee felt there was too much authority vested in the Secretary of Defense.

Senator INOUYE. Can you, Doctor, give us a brief rundown of how much construction authority has been granted this Agency in the past?

Dr. SPROULL. Yes.

The total from the time the Agency was created was $93,545,000 and, of this, $631,000 remains in transfer authority.

Senator INOUYE. And I note here that you are not asking that this authority be funded?

Dr. SPROULL. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. Where do the funds for this construction appear?

Dr. SPROULL. They appear in the appropriation "Research, development, test, and engineering, Defense agencies." It is our ordinary R.D.T. & E. appropriation for the Advanced Research Projects Agency each year. This request is not matched by and not to be accompanied by a request for funds for the military construction.

Senator INOUYE. Why is it that so much of your authority is still not in inventory?

Dr. SPROULL. Well, this $93 million that I mentioned began in 1959. In the early days of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, I believe you recall we were involved with the large space projects, and there was a great deal of construction involved with them.

Of the projects that we now have that have used this authority in the past, practically all of the authority has been used for the ballistic missile defense project, Project DEFENDER, and the nuclear test detection project, Project VELA. We used nearly $24 million of this $93 million for the facilities of Project PRESS, the Pacific reentry experiments at Kwajalein.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Dr. SPROULL. That is a capsule, I think. The biggest single items were the early space items, and then nearly $24 million for Project PRESS.

The remaining items were other items in Project DEFENDER, including the large radio telescope at Puerto Rico, including the optical station now being constructed on Mount Haleakala on Maui and including a number of other items that I would be glad to go into in a closed session.

Senator INOUYE. We note that your activity is a fast moving, ever-changing one with technological advances.

Dr. SPROULL. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the committee would like to know what happens to those facilities that are possibly vacated when projects are changed.

Dr. SPROULL. Again I can give a general answer to that, I believe, in the open session.

In the first place, as I mentioned, a large proportion of the $93 million has gone into the space-associated facilities. These are such things as tracking stations throughout the world now being used by not only the Department of Defense, but I believe some of them are used jointly with the National Aeronautics and Space Agency. The remaining sum is for projects that ARPA still has, such as the Project PRESS facilities on Roi-Namur Island in the Kwajalein Atoll, and are still being used completely.

The construction part, as you I am sure realize, tends to be frozen. For example, we have as part of PRESS I believe one of the most, and I hope the most, capable radar in the world. The radar keeps being modified year after year. The base and the power station and things that support it, which is what the military construction funds were used for, do not have to be changed each time the radar is changed.

When we do need a new radar, however, then we need new military construction authority.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Senator Saltonstall?

Seantor SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I have no questions on this.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any further statement?

Dr. SPROULL. No, sir; but I am at your disposal for questions.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Doctor. I appreciate your testimony.

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SHERIDAN. The next project, Mr. Chairman, with your permission, is the Defense Intelligence Agency in Arlington Hall Station, $17.9 million.

Senator INOUYE. These are classified, sir?

Mr. SHERIDAN. This will be classified.

Senator INOUYE. The room will be cleared of all unauthorized persons.

Whereupon, at 11:05 a.m., the committee went into secret session after which, at 11:40 a.m., the open hearing was resumed.

STATEMENT BY LT. GEN. GORDON A. BLAKE, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

General BLAKE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the National Security Agency military construction program for fiscal year 1966, as contained in the program documents now before you, consists of two line items, for a total amount of $6,075,000. One of these line items is contained in the unclassified volume (vol. I, p. 27) and one is contained in the classified volume (vol. II, p. 54).

I should like now to discuss each of the two line items comprising the construction program of $6,075,000, beginning with the unclassified item.

FORT MEADE, MD.

The first item is for minor modifications and alterations in NSA operational facilities at Fort Meade, Md., for an estimated amount of $375,000.

This line item will provide funds to:

(*a*) Accomplish the minor modifications and alterations which are made necessary by the shortage of operational space available to NSA, as well as those building and utility adjustments which are incidental to the installation of new electronic data manipulators and processing systems currently under procurement and scheduled for delivery in fiscal year 1966.

(*b*) Accomplish the minor modifications and alterations necessary to provide NSA with the flexibility demanded by frequent changes in missions and requirements resulting from world political and military developments.

(*c*) Rehabilitate and expand the existing industrial-type dispensary to make it compatible with current and approved programed personnel strength of the Agency.

The second project provides a new facility to house the Communications Security (Comsec) Organization of the National Security Agency in the NSA complex at Fort Meade. The Communications Security Organization provides the secure communications systems used throughout the U.S. Government.

This organization is currently housed in 10 separate buildings at 3 widely separated locations; that is, Navy Security Station, Washington, D.C., Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va., and Fort Holabird, Baltimore, Md.

The inefficiencies resulting from the separation of closely related operations are further complicated by the security hazard inherent in conveying classified materials in finished and semifinished state between buildings and between sites.

The majority of the space required by the Communications Security Organization is for manufacturing and electronic engineering operations. The spaces currently occupied were generally intended for office use. Consequently, the efficiencies normally attributable to good production layouts are impossible because of low ceiling heights, inadequate floor loading, multiple floors and inadequate elevators.

In order to eliminate these inadequacies, the Agency proposes to erect a building of 262,000 square feet (gross) at a cost of $5,700,000. The facility would be specifically designed for communications security operations. In order to minimize construction costs it is planned

that this facility will have a single-story, slab on grade, production area with a two-story area at the south end to house laboratories and office operations. The proposed structure is the result of an intensive industrial engineering study where production flow, materials handling, functional relationships, and expansion capabilities have been considered. In the proposed facility, the inadequacies which prevent efficient layout and space utilization have been eliminated so that the proposed building will require 60,000 square feet (gross) less than is now occupied.

The efficiencies to be gained from the proposed new facility will permit reduction of 90 to 115 personnel during the first year of occupancy, without jeopardizing the Communications Security Organization mission. This represents a savings of approximately $720,000 to $920,000 per year and will amortize the building in about 9 years.

An additional factor to be considered is that upon occupancy of the proposed structure the National Security Agency will be able to release 271,258 gross square feet at the Naval Security Station, Washington, D.C. The availability of this space would undoubtedly have an impact upon future construction plans for the Naval Security Station thereby resulting in considerable savings for the Government.

The unclassified portion has to do with money requested annually to accommodate the installation, rewiring, and other utilities aspects of highly complex equipment, principally in the data processing computer field. Prior to fiscal 1964 this was covered in operating and maintenance expenditure. With fiscal 1964 this kind of expenditure was included in the construction budget.

We have very good experience factors in this area. For example, in fiscal year 1963 we requested $173,000 and spent $171,645. That was the last of the operation and maintenance years. In fiscal 1964, $156,000 was requested and $149,250 was spent. In fiscal 1965, $139,000 out of $280,000 was expended to date. Our plans for fiscal 1966, which are before you today, have eight projects—a building modification totaling $156,000; $144,000 in a number of equipment installations; and $75,000 to rehabilitate and enlarge the medical center.

Senator INOUYE. In this $5.7 million item, do you have any equipment involved?

General BLAKE. Not in the communications security field. At the present time a building we call annex 1, which serves primarily our other mission, is due for completion this fall. With the completion of annex 1, we will still be short of operating space and will continue to utilize old hospital buildings at Fort Meade.

In future year programs we have another annex we call annex 2. This is not before you this fiscal year, which would be required if we were to eventually abandon the old mobilization hospital space, which of course is very inefficient.

Senator INOUYE. General, you have been most helpful to this committee, and I thank you very much.

General BLAKE. Thank you.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Sheridan, I believe the general provisions in this year's bill are the same as those of prior years with these exceptions; namely, sections 605, 606, and 608. You may therefore confine your comments to these sections beginning with section 605.

In regard to this section I should like for the record to clearly show what the provision you propose is designed to do, the difference between your proposal and the language of last year's bill, and the language contained in the bill as introduced in the House this year; namely, H.R. 5885.

This provision was a source of considerable debate in conference last year, and the language of last year's bill was agreed to only after we were told Defense could live with the language as set forth in last year's bill.

Now we are faced with three provisions which make it highly important to have a clear, concise record of just what is proper and desirable.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, with your permission, Andrew Mayer, Assistant General Counsel in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, to answer the question, and I will amplify it.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. Welcome to the committee, Mr. Mayer.

STATEMENT OF ANDREW C. MAYER, ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. MAYER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Under the Construction Act enacted last year, section 605 contained a provision that regulations issued by the Secretary of Defense implementing the provisions of this section shall provide the department or agency requiring such construction with the right to select the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy, as its construction agent, providing that under the facts and circumstances that exist at the time of the selection of the construction agent, such selection will not result in any increased costs to the United States.

Now, when that section became law, the Department of Defense was faced with the problem first of all of interpretation. We were not given any criterion in the statute as to what constituted increased costs to the United States.

There are many factors, of course, which constitute cost items, and it was not really possible to say in any particular instance whether it would be more costly to have the Army do a particular job or the Navy. We normally consider economy and efficiency in making a particular construction assignment.

As you know, in some particular areas in the United States, the Army is better staffed and equipped to perform construction, and in other areas the Navy is better equipped for that purpose.

Now, to try to spell out in great detail these various elements is virtually impossible. We could not, when urgent construction has to be performed, undertake to analyze all the various factors. There has to be a basic decision that a particular area, from the overall standpoint of policy, it is more desirable to have the Army or the Navy perform the construction. So we tried very assiduously to implement this section, and to determine the various cost factors involved, but in the last analysis we felt that to put this in the law and to require this detailed consideration of cost was just impractical, and that it really resulted in a rather cumbersome procedure which we could not effectively use to increase the efficiency of the Department.

So this year we feel that it is in the interests of the best management of the construction program to return to the type of provision that we have been operating under with great success, I think, for a number of years.

Senator INOUYE. If we should once again run into difficulty in conference—and this is a possibility—can the Department of Defense live with the provision as contained in last year's bill? I realize, as you testified, it would be impractical and cumbersome.

Mr. MAYER. Mr. Sheridan, would you like to say something on that?

Mr. SHERIDAN. In answer to your question, very directly, Mr. Chairman, we could live with it, but I do not think we would satisfy what the House is intending to do or which is not specifically detailed in the law as to how we are going to do it to attain the objectives of an equal basis.

Last year at the time of the conference between the House and Senate, Chairman Stennis asked me if we did not think that the provision which we had in last year's bill was unworkable from an administrative point of view. I checked with our General Counsel, and they would not take that position that it was unworkable.

But I think this year, if we are asked, the answer would be that it is unworkable, and this has been evidenced by the fact that I personally had about a dozen meetings with the heads of the Army Engineers, the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and heads of Civil Engineering in the Air Force. We could not come to a feasible method for breaking the work down other than the present one. Then my superior, Assistant Secretary Morris, took up the matter, working with the materiel secretaries of the military departments. In the final analysis they ran into the same difficulties we did.

The way we had been doing it in the past was well understood. There was a good pattern of historic background where one agency or the other had done the construction at a certain airbase.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Sheridan, could you advise this committee as to whether you prefer the provisions in last year's bill or the provisions in this year's House bill. This will be most helpful to the committee, because very likely we will have to go into conference on this specific section, and we would like to have your assistance in coming to any decision.

Mr. SHERIDAN. When we went to the Bureau of the Budget with this provision that appears in the House bill, similar to last year's provision, the Bureau of the Budget said that the proposed authorization bill was satisfactory for submittal to Congress and was in consistency with the President's program but that the provision that we are discussing now "would appear to write into the statute a requirement which, if deemed desirable, can be accomplished administratively. Accordingly, it is recommended that this sentence be deleted."

That is the official position of the executive department. So I think my answer very definitely to your question is that we would prefer to live with it the way it had been in fiscal year 1964 and prior.

Senator INOUYE. If you wish to present a detailed explanation, the committee would be very happy to receive it, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, I was going to volunteer to expand on that, but I am trying to give you a direct answer now.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Mr. SHERIDAN. In section 606, this corresponds to the format of the same section in last year's act, and continues in effect the established policy of repealing longstanding military construction authorizations that have not been used by the military departments. As a result, after October 1, 1966, only those authorizations with certain specified exceptions which are contained in public laws enacted subsequent to August 2, 1964, would continue to be available. Under this section unused authorization that had been in effect 2 years will be automatically rescinded.

Now, we have in here in the subsections specific locations and specific projects which we are asking to be exempted from the automatic recision clause, and the data which we have submitted to the clerk of the committee in support of the general provisions provides the detailed explanation on each project.

Senator INOUYE. These all seem reasonable, and I am certain the committee will consider them very carefully.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Section 608, which proposes that the last sentence of section 2674a of title 10, United States Code, as amended, is amended by changing the figure "$10,000" to "$25,000."

Minor construction procedures now require that a determination of urgency be made for all projects above an individual cost of $10,000. This proposed amendment under section 608 would raise the floor to $25,000.

This change, we feel, is essential to permit local accomplishment of routine items which, although important to day-to-day operations, do not truly qualify as being urgent. Without this flexibility, commanders must often defer simple local work which contributes directly to efficiency and economy.

Annual legislative procedures are too ponderous to handle such small items, and some method must be developed to permit their ready accomplishment. The General Accounting Office has recommended that more consideration be given to this segment of the construction program.

Senator INOUYE. Specifically, Mr. Sheridan, what did the GAO mean by more consideration? I have not seen the reports.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. John Heard, our Director of Construction, is very familiar with that.

STATEMENT OF JOHN HEARD, DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Chairman, in fairness we should not imply that GAO felt that minor construction was the only possible means for getting these projects accomplished. But the GAO did feel that because of questions of urgency, there was a temptation at the field level to make rather arbitrary decisions in favor of getting necessary things done. The thrust of the GAO recommendation was that we do truly make an effort to get things of this lower price category into valid programs. Unfortunately we only have two alternatives. One is to utilize minor construction procedures. The other is to include these items in the regular annual programs.

This again gets back to Mr. Sheridan's point that these small items do not really warrant consideration in annual programs because this forces them into competition with much more important projects, and into the complete programing procedures of the Department of Defense, a process which in many cases takes from 3 to 5 years.

On the other hand, these things have to be done, and the local commanders do have authority and money up to $25,000 an item. It makes a lot of practical sense to allow local people to proceed within this local authority.

Now, unfortunately the local authority requires a determination of urgency for any so-called minor construction project up to $25,000. We are asking for relief only from the requirement to determine urgency in these cases.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I think we might help the committee determine whether this is a sound proposal or not. We feel it very definitely is. We might help by submitting for the record an estimate of how many more items, how many items we have in the bill as it now appears before this committee, and then how many more items there would be that you would have to go through in detail to review under this 25,000. I think that might be helpful.

Senator INOUYE. This would be most helpful to the committee, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Military construction projects costing over $10,000 but not more than $25,000

	Number of projects	Millions of dollars
In fiscal year 1966 military construction authorization bill	11	0.2
Estimate of valid minor construction projects (based upon most recent fiscal year report, fiscal year 1964)	2,030	33.6
Estimated total projects, fiscal year 1966	2,041	33.8

Senator INOUYE. I am certain, Mr. Sheridan, you recall that prior to fiscal year 1964 the limitation was $5,000; was it not?

Mr. SHERIDAN. $5,000.

Senator INOUYE. At that time I think the request was made by your agency to increase this to $25,000, and the Congress I believe decided on $10,000, possibly as a compromise. I am certain we felt that this was sufficient. Now we may be faced once again with a compromise. I realize you are asking for $25,000, but what would be a fair figure?

Mr. SHERIDAN. The original proposal by the military departments was for $25,000.

I think your question asked me what is a fair compromise between the $10,000 and the $25,000.

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. SHERIDAN. I would like to find out the volume between the $10,000 and we will say $15,000 or $20,000 and $25,000, to see how many we could eliminate by raising it to each level.

Senator INOUYE. Would you submit that for the record also?

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. To show in detail what would be involved if it was $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $10,000.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Yes. I think at that time I would be in a better position to answer, and I would furnish a comment with those statistics, so I think it would be helpful to the committee.

Senator INOUYE. I think it would be most helpful to this committee in its consideration.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

Military construction projects costing over $10,000 but not more than $25,000, (1) as contained in the fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization bill, and (2) as obligated in fiscal year 1964 under the provisions of section 2674 of title 10, United States Code (minor construction).

	Fiscal year 1964 military construction authorization bill		Fiscal year 1964 minor construction (10 U.S.C. 2674)		Total	
	Number of projects	Amount (millions)	Number of projects	Amount (millions)	Number of projects	Amount (millions)
$10,000 to $15,000	0	0	753	$9.503	753	$9.503
$15,000 to $20,000	0	0	555	9.739	555	9.739
$20,000 to $25,000	0	0	736	16.883	736	16.883
Total projects (fiscal year 1964)	0	0	2,044	36.125	2,044	36.125

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any further comments, sir?

Mr. SHERIDAN. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Then, Mr. Sheridan, I wish to thank you and your staff members for being so helpful to us this morning. Once again I would like to convey to you and to your staff the regrets of Chairman Stennis. He wanted to be here today, but he found that other responsibilities required his being elsewhere.

Mr. SHERIDAN. Thank you very much, and we appreciate your great courtesy too, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, gentlemen. The meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the committee recessed until 10 a.m., Monday, May 10, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10:05 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis, Young of Ohio, Yarborough, Saltonstall, and Thurmond.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator STENNIS. Members of the committee, we will continue our hearing this morning by taking up title V of the bill which relates to family housing. If we conclude the family housing section in time, I hope we can take up title VII, "Reserve components," later today.

We have remaining, after these two titles, the Army and the outside witnesses.

All right, Mr. Reed, do you have a statement?

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; I do, Mr. Chairman. I am prepared to read it or highlight it.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, we are always glad to have you read the statement, of course, but I wonder how long it is?

Mr. REED. It is 12 pages, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, would it suit you as well to put all of it in the record and then highlight such parts of it as you wish? Does that suit you all right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, if it is agreeable to the members we will proceed in that way.

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, it is indeed a pleasure to appear before the committee again this year. It is our purpose to cover the legislative proposals in title V of the bill. As usual, representatives of the military departments are present and will be ready to answer any questions on the specific items in the bill at the completion of

the statement. The Department's primary mission in the field of housing is to assure that our service families are adequately sheltered. This responsibility is fulfilled by whatever reasonable means, either private or public, which are available to us. We are well aware of the tremendous resources made available to us in the past by the Congress and that it is this support which has generated our current inventory of 338,000 units of public quarters. These assets have done much to improve the livability conditions of these career military families.

In the bill before you we are requesting authorization for 12,500 new family housing units. This is about the same level that we have asked for in the past few years. The committees have not been able to support our total requests in the past, and we fully recognize that there are valid reasons from their point of view which have necessitated their position on the matter. We do hope that, in the future, conditions will be such that we can gain approval for the allocation of resources which the Department believes is necessary.

We feel that there are three basic reasons why the Government should see that the military forces are adequately housed.

The first of these is that decent living conditions create a better professional military man—with his mind at ease regarding his family problems, he is better able to devote his entire being to his military mission. Although I am sure that we all can cite instances where a commendable performance by a military man was accomplished under adverse personal conditions, I think we would all agree that it is better if the men responsible for controlling our complex and sophisticated modern weapons systems are not beset with anxiety over their family housing conditions.

Secondly, we feel that the Nation has an obligation to provide decent living conditions for the family of the military man who has pledged to risk his life for the common defense. We feel that adequate housing for his family is a small price to help pay for this type of dedication.

Third, decent living conditions make a military career more attractive: it assists the military forces to retain qualified personnel in competition with higher paying civilian careers.

It is this last point which we would like to discuss with you. This committee has heard from various witnesses during the posture hearings about the low rate of retention of junior officers and the low reenlistment rates. This decline in our ability to retain our highly skilled and trained personnel is a matter of record and is a concern to all of us. You have also been advised by many people over the years, including this witness, that adequate family housing is one of the foundation stones required to enhance career attractiveness. We have gone further and stated that additional military family housing would increase our retention rate. We are convinced that adequate housing is a critical factor in a man's choice of career.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to back up this contention with any correlation of the facts available to us. We have attempted repeatedly to find a direct correlation between retention rates and family housing. All of our efforts to date have been to no avail. Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, a man's decision to either make a career of the military service or to return to civilian life is a complex one

based upon many factors of which the family living situation is but one.

Thus, we are in no position to prove that an increase in adequate military housing will assure a direct increase in retention rates. We know that it is a factor in making a military career more attractive but how big a factor is unknown.

We feel, however, that the Government must make the assumption that it is a significant factor and take a chance on the correctness of that assumption. If additional family housing can possibly stem the awesome ebbing tide of talent which is flowing from the services, it is well worth the investment involved in providing the 12,500 units requested. We are hopeful that the committee will be able to support the requested new construction program and to take this gamble with us. Perhaps adequate housing may be the key to reversing the trend of great numbers of our highly skilled people leaving the services.

We wish to assure you that each of the projects presented for authorization has been reviewed in detail and constitute our most urgent requirements. Appended to this statement are the pertinent statistics and our analysis of each of the projects in this year's request.

We are also requesting authorization for 600 trailer court spaces.

In addition, another major category of our housing program concerns improvements to adequate quarters. This year, we are requesting $18.2 million for this purpose. This amount of money represents about one-third of 1 percent of the acquisition value of our existing housing inventory.

We are also asking for authority to relocate 200 units of relocatable housing from Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont., to other military installations where there are housing shortages. Glasgow Air Force Base will be phased out and reported as surplus to the General Services Administration by July 1968; therefore, we need the authority now to go forward with the relocation of these units in an orderly fashion before that date.

We estimate the cost of relocating the 200 units from Glasgow at $1.5 million.

Taking into account the above proposals and the categories of minor construction and planning, we are requesting authorization for appropriation for construction-related functions of $245.9 million.

Additionally, for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance, and payment of debt and insurance premiums, we request authorization for appropriation of $489.7 million. This amounts to a total request for authorization of $735.6 million to cover all costs of the military family housing program for fiscal year 1966.

We would like to explain some of our other legislative proposals which are in the bill before you. In section 502(a), we are requesting a change in the cost limits for housing for general officers.

We wish to raise the cost limit to the 5-foot line on general officers housing from $24,000 to $26,000 in order that we may build as much quality into this category of housing as we do for all other military family housing. Concomitantly, we request that the total cost limitation in section 502(e) be raised to $32,000 to accommodate the proposed

cost limitation increase to the general officers housing without penalizing site preparation or other supporting features.

We are also requesting a change in section 502(d). Previously we had a limitation of an average unit cost of $17,500 per project. We propose that in lieu of a project being the controlling increment that this average unit cost limitation be applied to each military department's domestic program.

We also request that the housing for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point be excluded from the $17,500 cost limitation. And I might add at this point that the Department of the Army is present to give you an in-depth presentation on that particular item.

In section 503, we propose a special exemption to existing cost and space limitations in order that two sets of representational quarters may be acquired. These quarters would be constructed or purchased for the commander in chief, North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colo., and the commander in chief, Strike Command, MacDill AFB, Fla. Both of these positions involve exceptional representational responsibilities for the benefit of the United States, requiring dealings with the highest Government officials and foreign dignitaries.

We request authorization of $100,000 for each of these sets of quarters whether they be constructed or purchased.

In section 505, we are requesting a 1-year extension to the domestic leasing program. We are not requesting a change in the existing average lease cost of $160 per month but are asking that this average unit limitation be placed upon the military department's overall leasing program rather than on an individual unit as is now the case.

We also seek authority to enter into 7,500 leases with the option of a multiple-unit basis or a single-unit basis rather than the 5,000-unit limitation currently in law which is predicted upon an individual lease basis.

Finally, in the legislative proposals of title V, we are continuing in effect the 5,000-unit limitation on rental guarantees contained in the present law. We have high expectations that this program will start producing sizable numbers of oversea housing units in the near future.

This, gentlemen, then sums up the legislative proposals for title V.

In conclusion, we would like to take this opportunity to express to you the appreciation of the Department of Defense for the committee's continuing support of the military family housing program. We know we share a mutual objective of having the program respond to the needs of our servicemen and to aid career retention, while at the same time assuring that it is managed in an economical, businesslike fashion.

This committee, in particular, has been extremely helpful to us in the establishment of sound accounting and management procedures, and for this assistance we are most appreciative. Representatives of the three military departments are present to discuss their respective

portions of the housing program, and we are all available to attempt to answer your questions on any phase of the legislation.

Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Reed follows:)

STATEMENT BY JOHN J. REED, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (FAMILY HOUSING)

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is indeed a pleasure to appear before this committee again this year. Secretary Ignatius' statement at the beginning of these hearings covered the highlights of the military family housing program. It is our purpose to cover the legislative proposals in title V of the bill. As usual, representatives of the military departments are present and will be ready to answer any questions on the specific items in the bill at the completion of this statement.

Although this committee is well aware of the basic objectives and policies of the military family housing program, we would like to take just a moment to reiterate these basic precepts.

The Department's primary mission in the field of housing is to assure that our service families are adequately sheltered. This responsibility is fulfilled by whatever reasonable means, either private or public which are available to us. We are well aware of the tremendous resources made available to us in the past by the Congress and that it is this support which has generated our current inventory of 338,000 units of public quarters. These assets have done much to improve the livability conditions of these career military families.

In the realm of private support, many of the service families have been able to find satisfactory housing. However, we have concluded it is not reasonable to expect these servicemen to be forced to purchase homes in order to provide shelter for their families and as a consequence we do not classify "for sale" housing as a potential solution for the military family's housing problem.

We do not believe that the military family, which is subject to the call of their Government for reassignment every 2 or 3 years, should be required to assume the risks of homeownership which many people with an occupation that provides a more stable location readily assume. Accordingly, we consider only vacant rental housing as available for potential occupancy by military families when we survey a community. Naturally, if a military man chooses to purchase a house, we have no objection and he is classified as being adequately housed.

Mr. Chairman, we attempt to utilize the community to the greatest extent possible. In fact, we prefer that the greater portion of our people live in the community. Our reliance upon the community is, of course, subject to several necessary exceptions:

First, there are certain military personnel who must live on base because of their military responsibilities.

Second, in many instances because of the remoteness of our military installations, there is little or no community support available.

Third, there are situations where either the quality of the community support, its location, or its cost create a distinct hardship for military personnel, and it becomes necessary to help alleviate these hardships.

It is these exceptions which cause us to have a sizable annual housing new construction program.

In the bill before you we are requesting authorization for 12,500 new family housing units. This is about the same level that we have asked for in the past few years. The committees have not been able to support our total requests in the past, and we fully recognize that there are valid reasons from their point of view which have necessitated their position on the matter. We do hope that in the future, conditions will be such that we can gain approval for the allocation of resources which the Department believes is necessary.

We feel that there are three basic reasons why the Government should see that the military forces are adequately housed.

The first of these is that decent living conditions create a better professional military man—with his mind at ease regarding his family problems, he is better able to devote his entire being to his military mission. Although I am sure that we all can cite instances where a commendable performance by a military man was accomplished under adverse personal conditions, I think we would all agree that it is better if the men responsible for controlling our complex and sophisticated modern weapons systems are not beset with anxiety over their family's housing conditions.

Second, we feel that the Nation has an obligation to provide decent living conditions for the family of the military man who has pledged to risk his life for the common defense. We feel that adequate housing for his family is a small price to help pay for this type of dedication.

Third, decent living conditions make a military career more attractive—it assists the military forces to retain qualified personnel in competition with higher paying civilian careers.

It is this last point which we would like to discuss with you. This committee has heard from various witnesses during the posture hearings about the low rate of retention of junior officers and the low reenlistment rates. This decline in our ability to retain our highly skilled and trained personnel is a matter of record and is a concern to all of us. You have also been advised by many people over the years, including this witness, that adequate family housing is one of the foundation stones required to enhance career attractiveness. We have gone further, and stated that additional military family housing would increase our retention rate. We are convinced that adequate housing is a critical factor in a man's choice of career.

Unfortunately, we have not been able to back up this contention with any correlation of the facts available to us. We have attempted repeatedly to find a direct correlation between retention rates and family housing. All of our efforts to date have been to no avail. Mr. Chairman, as you are aware, a man's decision to either make a career of the military service or to return to civilian life is a complex one based upon many factors of which the family living situation is but one.

Thus, we are in no position to prove that an increase in adequate military housing will assure a direct increase in retention rates. We know that it is a factor in making a military career more attractive but how big a factor is unknown.

We feel, however, that the Government must make the assumption that it is a significant factor and take a chance on the correctness of that assumption. If additional family housing can possibly stem the awesome ebbing tide of talent which is flowing from the services, it is well worth the investment involved in providing the 12,500 units requested. We are hopeful that the committee will be able to support the requested new construction program and to take this gamble with us. Perhaps adequate housing may be the key to reversing the trend of great numbers of our highly skilled people leaving the military service.

We wish to assure you that each of the projects presented for authorization has been reviewed in detail and constitute our most urgent needs. Appended to this statement are the pertinent statistics and our analysis of each of the projects for new housing units.

We are also requesting authorization for 600 trailer court spaces, 200 for the Navy and 400 for the Air Force. Where our military personnel who own trailers are not able to find adequate trailer court facilities in the community, we try to provide adequate facilities on-post. These trailer spaces are rented to the military personnel and the investment cost is amortized over a 15-year period.

Another major category of our housing program concerns improvements to adequate quarters. This year, we are requesting $18.2 million for this purpose. This amount of money represents about one-third of 1 percent of the acquisition value of our existing housing inventory. We feel that it is good business management to invest this percentage of value of our houses annually to update and modernize our aging inventory. This investment prevents block obsolescence and extends the useful life of our existing housing assets.

We are also asking for authority to relocate 200 units of relocatable housing from Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont., to other military installations where there are housing shortages. Glasgow Air Force Base will be phased out and reported as surplus to the General Services Administration by July 1968; therefore, we need the authority now to go forward with the relocation of these units in an orderly fashion before that date.

It was against such a contingency as this, coupled with a high order of program, that led us to the determination in the past that the project to be built at Glasgow would be "relocatable" housing. This housing is designed to be folded up and to be moved to another installation. Although we must leave some investment, such as foundations, behind, we are able to recoup a major portion of our investment. We estimate the cost of relocating the 200 units from Glasgow at $1.5 million.

Taking into account the above proposals and the categories of minor construction and planning, we are requesting authorization for appropriation for construction related functions of $245.9 million.

Additionally, for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance, and payment of debt and insurance premiums, we request authorization for appropriation of $489.7 million. This amounts to a total request for authorization of $735.6 million to cover all costs of the military family housing program.

We would like to explain some of our other legislative proposals which are in the bill before you. In section 502(a), we are requesting a change in the cost limits for housing for general officers. We currently have statutory limitations on both unit cost to the 5-foot line and square footage for the various ranks of intended occupants of the housing. Working these limits out as a cost per gross square foot indicates that most ranks of officers and all enlisted housing exceeds $10 per gross square foot. Only the housing for general officers is limited to less that $10 per square foot ($9.68 to be exact). We wish to raise the cost limit to the 5-foot line on general officers housing from $24,000 to $26,000 in order that we may build as much quality into this category of housing as we do for all other military family housing. Concomitantly, we request that the total cost limitation in section 502(e) be raised to $32,000 to accommodate the proposed cost limitation increase to the general officers housing without penalizing site preparation or other supporting features.

We are also requisting a change in section 502(d). Previously, we had a limitation of an average unit cost of $17,500 per project. We propose that in lieu of a project being the controlling increment, that this average unit cost limitation be applied to each military department's domestic program. This would allow the departments to take advantage of varying cost indexes, which fluctuate by geographical location, and develop a comparable house with equal features of livability anywhere within the country. Currently, we frequently find that we must compromise various desirable features on houses in the North or in high-cost areas whereas in low-cost areas or milder climate zone we can obtain these well within the cost limitations. An average cost limitation by military departments will allow the department to smooth out these differences and produce a better and more uniform quality product.

We also request that the housing for the U.S. Military Academy at West Point be excluded from the $17,500 cost limitation. At West Point, two factors work against us. One is the high cost of labor which is the same rate as that of New York City and, second, the very rocky and steep terrain. The only available sites suitable for family housing involve placing foundations in rock and moving rock for both the installation of utilities and the construction of the necessary roads. We propose that the total average cost of the units at West Point not exceed $36,000. The last time we constructed housing at the Military Academy (in 1960) the total average cost of the units was $37,627.

In section 503, we propose a special exemption to existing cost and space limitations in order that two sets of representational quarters may be acquired. These quarters would be constructed or purchased for the commander in chief, North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colo., and the commander in Chief, Strike Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. Both of these positions involve exceptional representational responsibilities for the benefit of the United States, requiring dealings with the highest Government officials and foreign dignataries. It is considered essential that adequate quarters which contain the space and accouterments to properly discharge the occupant's representational responsibilities, and which reflect the prestige of the United States be established for these positions. We request authorization of $100,000 for each of these sets of quarters whether they be constructed or purchased.

In section 505, we are requesting a 1-year extension to the domestic leasing program. We are not requesting a change in the existing average lease cost of $160 per month but are asking that this average unit limitation be placed upon the military department's overall leasing program rather than on an individual unit as is now the case. The departments have had difficulty administering the leasing program under an average cost limitation per unit and have frequently had to cancel specific leases before expiration in order not to exceed the statutory limitation even though other leases in the same area were running less than the average unit cost limitation. Such cancellation have an adverse impact upon the military families occupying the leased unit and seriously impair our ability to convince the occupants that the Government is interested in their well-being and has their best interest at heart.

We also seek authority to enter into 7,500 leases with the option of a multiple-unit basis or a single-unit basis rather than the 5,000-unit limitation on an individual lease basis which currently exists. The Department of Defense feels that a sound domestic leasing program offers a desirable alternative to construction of new housing in some circumstances. To limit the program to tactical use or where the requirement is of short tenure removes most of the flexibility of the program. Although we heartily agree that the leasing program is a valuable asset in those situations of uncertain tenure, we feel that there are additional uses which could be made of the program which would accrue to the benefit of the Government. The prime example is in the case of some metropolitan areas. We have found that with the extremely high price of land and the high cost of labor, that there are situations under the existing authority where it is just not possible to build military family housing. In these situations, with the high price of real estate, the military man finds that he too cannot afford to adequately house his family. The Department of Defense currently can offer him no relief from his dilemma. He must either suffer extreme financial hardship, remain separated from his family, or live with his family in the slums of the city. A liberalized leasing program would give one further alternative which would help to rectify the situation of such an individual.

Mr. Chairman, we know that you and the members are aware that an expanded leasing program is not an exclusive solution to this classic case that we have outlined. Over the years many solutions have been discussed by the Congress and the departments. These range from changes in assignment policy, to an increased basic allowance for quarters, to a basic allowance for quarters indexed to the cost of living of the geographical area of assignment.

Unfortunately, none of these possible solutions are beyond the discussion state and none, to the best of this witness' knowledge, are currently seriously being considered by the Congress. Thus, our only immediate solution for the military man assigned to the extremely high cost area is to provide an expanded leasing program or continue to ignore his dilemma.

Further, the Department of Defense is convinced that under a liberalized leasing authority that would allow us to enter into an agreement for a number of units for a specified period of time that we could "strike a bargain" which would be in the financial interest of the Government. By this, we mean that perhaps under such an arrangement we could reduce the unit cost beneath the basic allowance for quarters and well beneath the price that the individual serviceman would have to pay for an individual lease.

Naturally, such a supposition on our part is somewhat speculative. We think that we could do this, but we really don't know; we have never had the authority to enter into such an arrangement. We think that the experiment is well worth trying. All we ask is the authority to negotiate a lease which will have such a purported advantageous arrangement. If it won't work, we will be the first to admit it. If it will work, the Government will have made a great step forward in solving a most perplexing problem. We think it is worth a try.

We are convinced that if we are permitted to utilize the leasing authority on a more liberalized basis, including leasing in metropolitan areas, that we can exhibit the advantages (or the disadvantages) of the leasing program to the Congress in a short period of time.

Finally, title V would continue in effect during the next 2 fiscal years the 5,000-unit limitation on rental guarantees continued in the present law. We have high expectations that this program will start producing sizable numbers of oversea housing units in the near future.

This, then, sums up the legislative proposals for title V.

In conclusion, we would like to take this opportunity to express to you the appreciation of the Department of Defense for the committee's continuing support of the military family housing program. We know we share a mutual objective of having the program respond to the needs of our servicemen and to aid career retention, while at the same time assuring that it is managed in an economical, businesslike fashion.

This committee, in particular, has been extremely helpful to us in the establishment of sound accounting and management procedures, and for this assistance we are most appreciative. Representatives of the three military departments are present to discuss their respective portions of the housing program, and we are all available to attempt to answer your questions on any phase of the legislation.

Thank you.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Fiscal year 1966 family housing, new construction, Army

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit				Known mission change
		Onpost	Offpost	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Total	
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.	2,479	701	669	1,371	124	356	628	1,108	−325
Fort Benning, Ga.	16,664	2,984	5,525	8,509	2,124	5,263	768	8,155	−3,706
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1,871	1,170	289	1,459	52	318	42	412	−36
Fort George G. Meade, Md.	5,868	2,385	3,069	5,454	19	323	72	414	+1,635
Fort Monmouth, N.J.	2,163	1,096	655	1,751	133	118	161	412	+177
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y.	913	778	82	860	9	40	4	53	+294
Fort Jackson, S.C.	2,773	1	1,595	1,596	181	714	282	1,177	+431
Fort Belvoir, Va.	3,549	1,670	547	2,217	348	222	762	1,332	+600
Fort Monroe, Va.	1,030	461	384	845	8	65	112	185	+181
Fort Myer, Va.	1,271	84	516	600	62	286	324	672	+71
Atlantic side, Canal Zone	1,104	498	0	498	382	224	0	606	0
Pacific side, Canal Zone	2,932	1,069	0	1,069	922	941	0	1,863	0
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	5,391	2,225	0	2,225	1,511	1,467	188	3,166	+127
Total	48,009	15,123	13,331	28,454	5,875	10,377	3,343	19,555	−551

Station and location	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion of fiscal year 1966 program			Use of additional assets				Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1966 program
		Under construction or authorized	Fiscal year 1966 program	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Mission expansion	
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif	783	100	150	250	124	126	0	0	533
Fort Benning, Ga	4,449	0	300	300	300	0	0	0	4,149
Fort Leavenworth, Kans	376	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	326
Fort George G. Meade, Md	2,049	0	340	340	19	321	0	0	1,709
Fort Monmouth, N.J	589	0	100	100	100	0	0	0	489
U.S. Military Academy, N.Y	347	0	200	200	9	40	4	147	147
Fort Jackson, S.C	1,608	249	180	429	181	248	0	0	1,179
Fort Belvoir, Va	1,932	0	300	300	300	0	0	0	1,632
Fort Monroe, Va	366	0	50	50	8	42	0	0	316
Fort Myer, Va	743	120	120	240	62	178	0	0	503
Atlantic side, Canal Zone	606	304	100	404	382	22	0	0	202
Pacific side, Canal Zone	1,863	712	300	1,012	922	90	0	0	851
Fort Buckner, Okinawa	3,293	440	280	720	720	0	0	0	2,573
Total	19,004	1,925	2,470	4,395	3,177	1,067	4	147	14,609

Fiscal year 1966 family housing, new construction, Navy

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit				Known mission change
		On post	Off post	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Total	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif.	693	304	182	486	85	74	48	207	−16
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif.	3,745	657	2,406	3,063	0	0	682	682	+585
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.	8,905	31	5,711	5,742	0	2,013	1,150	3,163	−3
Naval Patrol Station, Monterey, Calif.	1,684	622	927	1,549	21	77	37	135	+864
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.	2,981	326	1,343	1,669	259	771	282	1,312	+1,152
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif.	1,851	75	775	850	0	298	703	1,001	+318
Naval Base, San Francisco, Calif.	2,731	200	1,412	1,612	211	746	162	1,119	−77
Naval Shipyard, Washington, D.C.	7,549	74	4,279	4,353	0	691	2,505	3,196	−133
Naval Base, Key West, Fla.	4,076	1,553	1,271	2,824	340	831	81	1,252	−34
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	3,378	180	2,575	2,755	0	381	242	623	+527
Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii	11,864	6,010	2,851	8,861	60	2,060	883	3,003	−86
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.	3,367	1,490	990	2,480	28	520	339	887	+29
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa.	771	14	316	330	0	153	288	441	+89
Naval Base, Newport, R.I.	4,523	1,352	2,150	3,502	384	477	160	1,021	+126
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I.	3,476	409	1,125	1,534	410	795	737	1,942	−509
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex.	1,852	429	1,146	1,575	0	98	179	277	+449
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va.	28,929	1,639	19,540	21,179	838	3,446	3,466	7,750	+2,774
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.	3,221	1,589	1,049	2,638	2	121	460	583	−161
Naval Shipyard, Keflavik, Iceland	785	112	56	168	470	135	12	617	−41
Naval Shipyard, Sangley Point, Philippines	380	158	0	158	18	204	0	222	0
Naval Airfield, Naha, Okinawa	419	62	42	104	57	251	7	315	+13
Total	97,180	17,286	50,146	67,432	3,183	14,142	12,423	29,748	+5,866

Station and location	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion of fiscal year 1966 program			Use of additional assets				Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1966 program
		Under construction or authorized	Fiscal year 1966 program	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Mission expansion	
Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif	191	74	52	126	85	41	0	0	65
Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif	1,267	150	250	400	0	0	400	0	867
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif	3,160	952	200	1,152	0	1,152	0	0	2,008
Naval Patrol Station, Monterey, Calif	999	200	208	408	21	77	37	273	591
Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif	2,464	570	400	970	259	711	0	0	1,494
Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif	1,319	0	300	300	0	298	2	0	1,019
Naval Base, San Francisco, Calif	1,042	300	300	600	211	389	0	0	442
Naval Shipyard, Washington, D.C	3,063	150	300	450	0	450	0	0	2,613
Naval Base, Key West, Fla	1,218	400	400	800	340	460	0	0	418
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla	1,150	0	250	250	0	250	0	0	900
Naval Complex, Oahu, Hawaii	2,917	850	300	1,150	60	1,090	0	0	1,767
Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill	916	100	200	300	28	272	0	0	616
Naval Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pa	530	0	200	200	0	153	47	0	330
Naval Base, Newport, R.I	1,147	0	200	200	200	0	0	0	947
Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R.I	1,433	200	200	400	400	0	0	0	1,033
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex	726	0	350	350	0	98	179	73	376
Naval Shipyard, Norfolk, Va	10,524	1,970	500	2,470	838	1,632	0	0	8,054
Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va	422	0	100	100	2	98	0	0	322
Naval Shipyard, Keflavik, Iceland	576	112	150	262	262	0	0	0	314
Naval Shipyard, Sangley Point, Philippines	222	0	140	140	18	122	0	0	82
Naval Air Field, Naha, Okinawa	328	200	40	240	57	183	0	0	88
Total	35,614	6,228	5,040	11,268	2,781	7,476	665	346	24,346

Fiscal year 1966 family housing, new construction, Air Force

Station and location	Current requirement	Inventory of adequate housing			Current housing deficit				Known mission change
		Onpost	Offpost	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Total	
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska	1,664	963	343	1,306	6	5	347	358	+136
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska	4,947	1,848	1,696	3,544	56	735	612	1,403	−404
Beale Air Force Base, Calif	1,973	1,206	592	1,798	0	104	71	175	+1,091
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif	4,508	1,979	1,292	3,271	0	388	849	1,237	+449
Ent Air Force Base, Colo	3,816	437	2,383	2,820	0	143	853	996	+143
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia	5,786	60	1,645	1,705	86	934	3,061	4,081	+1,266
Eglin Air Force Base, Fla	5,889	1,783	2,567	4,350	118	1,105	316	1,539	+366
U.S. Air Force Installations, Hawaii	4,684	2,035	1,623	3,658	17	629	380	1,026	+647
Scott Air Force Base, Ill	3,009	1,229	1,033	2,262	50	163	534	747	0
England Air Force Base, La	1,551	305	987	1,292	0	95	164	259	+469
Andrews Air Force Base, Md	5,588	225	1,776	2,001	285	1,032	2,270	3,587	−570
Keesler Air Force Base, Miss	4,915	1,467	2,722	4,189	0	510	216	726	+549
Nellis Air Force Base, Nev	1,676	996	684	1,680	−4	0	0	−4	+203
Cannon Air Force Base, N. Mex	1,579	362	857	1,219	21	218	121	360	+857
Langley Air Force Base, Va	3,867	757	1,748	2,505	99	572	691	1,362	+302
Francis E Warren Air Force Base, Wyo	2,000	748	871	1,619	13	173	195	381	+30
Pacific Side, Canal Zone	1,544	932	10	942	447	155	0	602	−143
Goose Air Base, Labrador, Canada	1,646	576	0	576	1,070	0	0	1,070	−359
Andersen Air Force Base, Guam	1,494	1,454	56	1,510	−16	0	0	−16	+477
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa	3,727	828	471	1,299	482	1,879	67	2,428	+249
Naha Air Base, Okinawa	1,745	569	266	835	133	709	68	910	+178
Clark Air Base, Philippines	3,433	607	1,047	1,654	132	1,647	0	1,779	+1,609
Site 4-S	295	116	23	139	38	118	0	156	+189
Site 6-S	529	113	75	188	34	240	67	341	+130
Site QC	655	201	0	201	39	354	61	454	+109
Total	72,520	21,796	24,767	46,563	3,106	11,908	10,943	25,957	+7,973

Station and location	Projected gross deficit	Additional assets, completion of fiscal year 1966 program			Use of additional assets				Projected deficit unsatisfied by fiscal year 1966 program
		Under construction or authorized	Fiscal year 1966 program	Total	Separated families	Substandard housing	Excess cost or distance	Mission expansion	
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska	494	0	200	200	6	5	189	0	294
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska	999	290	200	490	56	434	0	0	509
Beale Air Force Base, Calif	1,266	337	300	637	0	104	71	462	629
Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif	1,686	150	300	450	0	388	62	0	1,236
Ent Air Force Base, Colo	1,139	200	49	249	0	143	106	0	890
Bolling Air Force Base, District of Columbia	5,347	150	300	450	86	364	0	0	4,897
Eglin Air Force Base, Fla	1,905	90	300	390	118	272	0	0	1,515
U.S. Air Force Installations, Hawaii	1,673	250	250	500	17	483	0	0	1,173
Scott Air Force Base, Ill	747	0	150	150	50	100	0	0	597
England Air Force Base, La	728	0	350	350	0	95	164	91	378
Andrews Air Force Base, Md	3,017	300	250	550	285	265	0	0	2,467
Keesler Air Force Base, Miss	1,275	0	200	200	0	200	0	0	1,075
Nellis Air Force Base, Nev	199	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	198
Cannon Air Force Base, M. Mex	1,217	250	150	400	21	218	121	40	817
Langley Air Force Base, Va	1,664	300	100	400	99	301	0	0	1,264
Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyo	411	108	100	208	13	173	22	0	203
Pacific Side, Canal Zone	459	0	250	250	250	0	0	0	209
Goos Air Base, Labrador, Canada	711	202	100	302	302	0	0	0	409
Andersen Air Force Base, Guam	461	0	200	200	0	0	0	200	261
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa	2,677	450	200	650	482	168	0	0	2,027
Naha Air Base, Okinawa	1,088	50	170	220	133	87	0	0	868
Clark Air Base, Philippines	3,388	935	400	1,335	132	1,203	0	0	2,053
Site 4-S	345	180	70	250	38	118	0	94	95
Site 6-S	471	100	200	300	35	225	40	0	171
Site QC	563	200	200	400	39	354	7	0	163
Total	33,930	4,542	4,990	9,532	2,162	5,700	782	888	24,398

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Mr. Reed.

Gentlemen of the committee, I have some questions prepared by the staff for the committee that will bring out or emphasize some of the points that Mr. Reed has made. Mr. Reed, how long have you been in your present position in charge of family housing?

Mr. REED. Since December of 1961, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, when was the Capehart construction program discontinued?

Mr. REED. The last Capehart, sir, was in fiscal year 1963 which was a phasing year, part appropriated fund, part Capehart.

Senator STENNIS. You had done a lot of good work in this field and helped clear up both the management and the building and other matters.

Mr. REED. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. And we appreciate that.

The cost of maintenance still looks mighty high to me, and we may have some questions about that this morning. If they are not completed we can give them to you for possible answer later.

Now, Mr. Nease has pointed out here you mentioned section 502(a) wherein you propose to increase the cost limitations on the houses for general officers or equivalent from $24,000 to $26,000 per unit. We increased this last year by $2,000; is that right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; you did. And this was from $22,000 to $24,000 on the 5-foot line costs, Mr. Chairman. The basic problem which we are facing is that the general officers quarters are now less on a per square foot basis than any of our other quarters and we would like to bring this up to essentially the same price which is about $10 a square foot. This increase would permit us to do that. We are having a very difficult time constructing this category of housing under the current limitations.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if we increase it to $26,000, that would be jumping from $22,000 to $26,000 within just a little over a year's period. Now, that is a considerable increase when we see that cost indexes are not going up but very little. I know they are not always accurate in every feature, but what is your explanation of that?

Mr. REED. Well, sir, the increase granted to us last year was about half of what we had requested. We are still grappling with the problem of building these units within these limits and providing the amenities that are needed. The current cost limitation will work out to $9.68 per square foot. That is below the average cost per square foot of each of the other categories. The proposed increase to $26,000, sir, would raise that per square foot cost to 10.49 cents. This would make it within the same range as the other quarters. We have had a very difficult time and the problem is severe that the construction agencies face in this category.

Senator STENNIS. It is almost a 20-percent, between 18- and 20-percent increase if we jump from 22 to 26, and I don't believe you come to grips with that part of it. You say your cost now is lower per square foot for this type housing——

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS (continuing). Than the other?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, how could that be? You have a better interior, I suppose, a better quality, a little more finished and polished.

Mr. REED. For that category of quarters, sir, we are permitted 2,100 square feet and this is generally what is needed because most of these people have family responsibilities as well as social responsibilities.

Twenty-six thousand dollars would bring us up to about the same per square foot as our other categories, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What do you have in these other houses?

Mr. REED. For example, sir, in the company grade, three bedroom, we are permitted 1,250 square feet. This works out under the $15,400 current cost limitation to $10.44 a square foot. The proposed increase to $26,000 for general officers quarters would bring us up to $10.49. We build very few of these, as you know, sir. I think only a total of 29 in the past 4 years.

But where we do build them, we would like to be able to put in the better finishes and at the moment we are precluded from even having the same square-foot cost as for the other categories.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator yield?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I will be glad to.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Reed, on page 8 you ask for $100,000 for quarters for the commander in chief at Colorado Springs and in MacDill in Florida. Now, I mention that because it recalls the great problem and discussion we had when Admiral Radford wanted to buy a house here in Washington for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the amount was very substantial. I can't remember the exact amount but it never went through. We ought to consider, Mr. Reed, a long time before we authorize $100,000 for each of two houses, although we know, of course, costs are high for a good house out in Colorado Springs. But I think you are going to jeopardize some of your other program if you include these two in your general bill.

Mr. REED. We have some information that we think would be useful to the committee in that area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What was that?

Mr. REED. We have some information we feel would be useful to the committee, Mr. Saltonstall, on that point of why we have these two units in the bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I mentioned it because the chairman was questioning you on officers quarters.

Senator STENNIS. What is the limitation on a house for a commanding officer? Is that a special category?

Mr. REED. They are permitted 10 percent more in space, sir, but nothing additional in cost. So that if we are able to get the additional space, we must do it within the fixed cost limits.

Senator STENNIS. Well, these houses are built usually on contract, aren't they?

Mr. REED. Generally—you mean in a total project, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We try to get as large a project as possible for contracting purposes.

Senator STENNIS. Now, here is another question relating to section 502(d). In prior years this provision has placed an average cost limitation of $17,500 per unit on any project in excess of 50 units. Now you are asking us to broaden this limitation to apply to a program

basis rather than a project basis. As I see it, this would permit you to go in excess of $17,500 for projects in some areas and below that in others as long as the total program for any one of the military departments does not exceed the $17,500 limitation. Is that correct and will you explain your reason for that?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir, that is correct. What we are seeking is to be able to balance out the program because of the varying geographical and environmental conditions we face and varying cost indexes. We have studied this carefully and as you know, we have held the price line on military family housing for the past 3 years. We made a careful study of this to see its impact and 18 prior projects were notably affected by the current project cost limitation. If we had had the proposed limitations we would have been able to have obtained all of the desirable parts of the house without stripping such things as ceramic tile and the gutters and downspouts, to get within the cost limits.

To take such steps in our opinion is poor economy because we are then faced with higher maintenance costs in the future. What we would attempt to do is to build a standard house regardless of the location, one suitable to the particular environmental areas, and to attempt to get a standard house with ceramic tile and with the low maintenance items throughout. We are following such cost indexes as Marshall Stephens, the recognized indexes. We feel this is one way to achieve the same standard house but without seeking a statutory increase.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Let me ask a few questions and I think your answers can be fairly brief. The limitation is on a project basis. By project you mean a unit of 150 houses that you are going to build out at X airbase, that would be a project. And your average has to come within the limits for that project.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now, you propose to change it to a program basis and what do you call a program?

Mr. REED. It is all the construction for each service in the 48 States, sir. So all of the Army's would have to average out at $17,500 as would the other services.

Senator STENNIS. I see. Now, No. 2, the alternative to what you propose would be to give you a higher ceiling for certain problem areas.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Is that right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What problems would that bring on? I am sure you considered that?

Mr. REED. The problem would be really, sir, how do you measure this and do you put a different index on every project? We have each project identified by its cost index with Washington being 1 and every other area measured from that basic index. It would mean, sir, that basically in the northern climates where you have the more rigorous environmental conditions, we would need permission to go above $17,500.

Senator STENNIS. I can see where it would create problems for you. Everybody would apply, all the contractors would want their areas raised, wouldn't they?

Mr. REED. Probably, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I want to ask you this question. This is searching now and you represent the administration here. Do you get bona fide good competitive bidding on these houses?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. I think we get very fine bidding.

Senator STENNIS. Do you check with experienced businessmen that know whether it is a good bid or not? What do you do? You may be capable of doing it yourself without any counsel.

Mr. REED. The bids are handled by the normal construction activities in their field offices. These are men of great experience, as you well know, district engineers and district public works officers. They get as much competition as they can and in several cases where we did not think that we received competitive bids, in other words, there weren't enough takers from our point of view, we have rebid the project to get better competition. However, we go through the normal construction contracting channels, these are experienced people, this is then reviewed at the headquarters level and Bureau of Yards and Docks and Corps of Engineers and we, too, go over this and we approved each project for execution, sir, and then make the money available to the department.

Senator STENNIS. You have competent men to pass on these bids and you tell us you are certain that you really get a rockbottom competitive bid in virtually every instance?

Mr. REED. I feel that we do; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now, the Bureau of Yards and Docks handles some of it. The U.S. Corps of Engineers handle some and who else?

Mr. REED. The Air Force handles some.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I thought the Engineers or the Bureau did the work for the Air Force.

Mr. REED. They do basically but the Air Force does handle some of the work on an exception basis.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we get a lot of variations in the figures here about bids on military projects but this is so uniform I would think that you would have a better chance.

All right. I have several more questions here. Senator, do you have something now?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have a number of questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I will just put these in the record. These are for the committee, not me. In subsection (e) of section 502, you are asking for an increase in the limitation of the total cost of a unit of housing from $28,000 to $32,000. This is a repetition of the first request except it is another level. What does subsection 502(e) pertain to?

Mr. REED. That, sir, is the total cost for any one unit. If you do grant us an increase in the 5-foot line cost for the general officers quarters, we would need a parallel increase in the site development cost so that we don't penalize site development.

The two go hand in glove, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And likewise, last year we gave you the $2,000 increase. This pertains to the total. This is overall cost.

Do you mean just because you are going to get a higher priced building on the land, that the preparation for the land is going to cost $2,000 extra?

Mr. REED. No, sir. It is to keep within balance the site development in which we have experienced some increase in cost, and let us build both the higher quality 5-foot line cost and then the site development.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what is additional cost for outside the 5-foot line?

Mr. REED. Well, sir, we feel that a proportionate increase is necessary to be able to develop the site if we are going to be permitted to go up to a total of $26,000 in the 5-foot line cost, then we need additional on top of that to cover the total unit cost.

Senator STENNIS. That may be true but I just don't see that. We could spend the morning here on that point.

Senator, do you have any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. Mr. Reed, following what the chairman has just said, you propose in lieu of a project basis, a program basis. Aren't you going to get into an awful lot of trouble, as the chairman has brought out, on contractors' bidding, and all that goes with it? This thought occurred to me. Assume that whether it is on a project or a program basis, that where you had any costs over an amount, say, $25,000, you should come and get the approval of the legislative committees of the Congress or at least to notify them? Wouldn't that help you?

Mr. REED. That would be a help, sir. I don't understand the $25,000, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, I just used that as a figure.

Mr. REED. You mean some amount above a project cost?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

In other words, you say let's limit it to $17,500 on a program rather than a project basis. That would mean that perhaps in one project you would run up to $22,000 or $25,000 and on another one you would have to knock it down to $10,000. I would think you would have a great deal of trouble with your contractors in such a case. Wouldn't it be better to make us an overseeing committee, if you want to call it that, as we do on reprograming where there is a certain figure, whether it be $22,000, $25,000 or $30,000, wouldn't it be helpful to you to have to come before us.

Mr. REED. That would be helpful sir. I think the original proposal on our part might be simpler but it is that kind of help which would preclude us from either having to redesign and rebid the project which we had to do with a number of them in the past few years or take out items we know should be in the house to improve its maintainability.

Now, this procedure would be helpful, sir, and I might point out that the departments through their excellent administration in the past years have been able to save some $5½ million which is reflected in this budget. What we would like to do is to be able to average out our costs on a total military department basis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, I understand. Mr. Nease, I think that suggestion is worthy of our careful consideration in the executive session. I would appreciate it if you would look into that, Mr. Reed, and see how practical that is.

Mr. REED. We will. That would provide relief.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It seems to me it would help you and it would also allow us to keep an eye on very high costs in any one section.

Mr. REED. We will explore that, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, to come back to these two $100,000 houses, I have been trying to get the figures on the proposal here by Admiral Radford a few years ago, but it seems to me that you handicap yourself trying to get us to OK a hundred thousand dollars for two houses when you are trying to put in a new program. If you are going to do that, you should come in with a special bill. Probably it would be turned down, but if we put it in here it is going to handicap your whole program, it seems to me.

Mr. REED. Sir, the intent here was to spell this out very carefully as a separate segment of the bill. We have a very severe problem with certain categories of these very senior people. We made a study jointly with the military departments of all the flag officer billets worldwide. Sixty-one of these billets were identified as what were termed "representational billets" where these gentlemen had the responsibilities of representing the United States. This includes a two-star rank like the superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy or a four-star rank such as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Of these 61 billets, sir, out of the several hundred flag billets in the military departments, most of them are quite adequately housed. There is no major problem. However, in two of the cases, at NORAD out in Colorado Springs where he is currently occupying a leased unit and at MacDill Air Force Base where there is just nothing adequate for the commanding general.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I don't question that at all, Mr. Reed. I just question the practicality of putting that in your housing bill.

Senator STENNIS. Well, he might not put it in there, Senator. He is looking ahead to the whole program here. I imagine he is much more interested in the other parts of the program.

Mr. REED. Sir, if I may point out, this is a problem area. We do not think that $100,000 is out of line. For example, we sent a photographer around to take pictures of some units around Washington which were over a hundred thousand dollars. These are not ostentatious. For example, our proposed unit will only have four bedrooms. We are currently building one which the Congress approved for the Commandant of the Coast Guard out at the Bethesda Hospital. The Navy is building that. We feel we have got to face facts and help the situation where we can. Other nations—for example, the Deputy of SacLant down in Norfolk who is a British officer; the British Government went out and purchased a house for him which was some $85,000 in price. It is this category——

Senator STENNIS. Which government is that?

Mr. REED. That was the Deputy/SacLant, sir, where the British Government purchased a house in the Norfolk area known as King Home. We feel that these houses are necessary on a very selective basis. They will be requested quite judiciously and each and every one will come before the committee for approval.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am very sympathetic to your problem and I can understand it. I just question the advisability of putting it in your general housing bill.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We recognize that.

Senator YOUNG of Ohio. Will the Senator yield to me?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Senator YOUNG of Ohio. It happens that I have visited MacDill Air Force Base in Florida. The situation of the commandant may be pitiful, as you suggest, so that he should have a hundred thousand dollar home, but it happens I was a guest in a very lovely home there of either his deputy or one of his assistants, a very fine officer whose name slips me at the moment, and it seemed to me that his home was very ample and in fact luxurious. I am not impressed by your statement about what other people do in the Washington area and down in Norfolk. I am not impressed at all at what the English do. Some of these foreign nations with our money purchase very extravagant homes. However, regarding the commandant of MacDill Air Force Base or any Air Force base, probably the need is not as great for a four-bedroom home for a senior officer who doesn't have teenagers than it is for some field grade officers who need the additional bedrooms for the more children he has.

Now, I take a very dim view of—and if I am present on the floor of the Senate, I probably would offer an amendment myself—I take a very dim view of setting an example of a hundred thousand dollars for a home of a commander at any of our bases. I don't see the need for it.

By the way, in this connection, you have what is called a political officer down there. He is very well housed. I recall distinctly I was shocked that we had at our certain bases political officers. I think it was a very stupid name to be given by some officer in the State Department. He could have been termed diplomatic consultant or foreign affairs officer or foreign affairs consultant but there is too much similarity between political commissar of the Soviet Army and political officer in our Army having ministerial rank. While I was much impressed by the MacDill base, I had a very poor first impression as I didn't realize that we had those political officers. I hope someone in the Defense Department will have sense enough to try to have that name changed to diplomatic consultant or something of that sort.

Mr. REED. I will refer your query to the proper people.

Senator YOUNG of Ohio. I want to emphasize the fact that I am not impressed by a hundred thousand dollar home for senior officers. The need is greater for housing for say, some field grade officers who may have a flock of children and have need for a four-bedroom home, more acute need than some senior officer whose youngsters come home from college or bring their grandchildren with them on holidays, and so forth. I think that is an extravagance that in this grim period we should not go for.

Mr. REED. Senator, I wonder if it would help, sir, if I made clear that the basic need for these is not to make sure that four-star generals are happier. The basic need is to provide them the entertaining areas, living room, pantry, kitchen, so that they can fulfill the responsibilities that are placed upon them.

For example, General Adams down at MacDill does have a comfortable home and I am sure that he and Mrs. Adams are most happy there but he is unable to entertain a whole variety of people who come before

him. He must do any sort of large entertaining in the officers' club down there.

Now, often this is not desirable. Private entertaining is better than public on some occasions. All we are asking for in this proposal is a 3,500-square-foot unit. The dining room, for example, would only seat 20 people. The living room would be capable of holding a buffet luncheon for about 75 people.

Believe me, sir, these are not ostentatious and they are not for the advantage of the individual.

Senator YOUNG of Ohio. Don't you think, sir, that the factor of having large and expensive quarters for entertainment purposes should perhaps wait for a happier period of time than at the present time when our soldiers are being killed in Asia and in the Carribbean. It seems to me it is an inopportune time to come before the Congress and ask for a hundred thousand dollar home largely to give the commanding officers of these posts more space downstairs for entertainment purposes.

That is all I have.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much. We will return now to Senator Saltonstall who had not finished his questions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a number of questions, Mr. Reed, but I don't want to take too much time.

Senator STENNIS. That is all right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You mentioned at the bottom of page 5 of relocating 200 units of relocatable housing from Glasgow Air Base in Montana. Now, we know that there are going to be a number of closures and consolidations. I think Mr. McNamara said he had already made over 600 changes. Are there any other airfields that are going to be given up where you have housing that is available to be moved? Have you looked into that?

Mr. REED. We have looked into that, sir, and I do not believe that there are any bases under study where there is relocatable housing.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, as of today, the only place you know is in Glasgow, Mont.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; its closure was announced in November 1964.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. How much is it going to cost? You estimate the cost of relocating at $1.5 million.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; and the language is designed to have us come back to the committee to inform you before we execute on both locations and cost.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, that is splendid if you can do that. If you can relocate 200 houses for a million and a half, isn't that very good?

Mr. REED. We hope it is, yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How much is that.

Mr. REED. That would be about $7,500 a unit.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, on page 9 you mentioned that you seek authority to enter into 7,500 leases with the option of a multiple-unit basis or single basis rather than the $5,000 limitation on an individual basis which currently exists. Why isn't that an excellent thing to do? Why shouldn't we do that?

Mr. REED. We believe it is and it would be economically advantageous and would express that view to you.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Why was it limited to a single unit before, do you know?

Mr. REED. I have never been able to find out. We requested that authority previously and it was denied to us.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And we have never given it to you.

Mr. REED. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I am curious to know what the argument against it is. It would seem to me that would be an argument all in favor.

Mr. REED. We would think, sir, that it would be a natural, so to speak, because you can get better prices by that method.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you need legislative authority to do that?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is it in your present bill?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; it is.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, Mr. Chairman, on improvements, what is your total inventory of adequate housing?

Mr. REED. Our total inventory at the moment is 338,000 adequate units.

Senator SALTONSTALL. 338,000?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right. Now, isn't the amount that you have mentioned on page 5—$18,200,000—isn't that a small amount for improvements?

Mr. REED. We think, sir, that it is adequate because of the way the inventory is distributed agewise. Its basic purpose, sir, is for modernization, perhaps add on an extra bath.

Senator SALTONSTALL. These are capital improvements rather than the maintenance.

Mr. REED. That is right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And to offset depreciation and obsolescence.

Mr. REED. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that these are fundamental, to provide another bedroom or another bathroom or something of that character.

Mr. REED. And to extend the useful life of a good many of the units within the inventory.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Does this include new roofs and new ceiling?

Mr. REED. New roofs would be maintenance and that would be in the O. & M. segment but, for example, a lot of our houses are perhaps 40 years old and they have very low amperage coming in, and as you know, with modern applicances, most new houses need a heavier electrical system.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In your opinion is $18 million enough money for that?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We feel that it is.

Senator SALTONSTALL. My own feeling, Mr. Chairman, is that that could be studied to see whether it really is enough. Now, we had a long discussion last year and the year before about trailer court spaces.

On page 5 you mention authorization for 600 trailer court spaces, 200 for the Navy and 400 for the Air Force. Has that been a successful program?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; very much so, because there are some people who prefer that mode of living and for those people who do, we want to at least provide safe, decent, and sanitary facilities.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How many of these trailer court spaces have you at the present time?

Mr. REED. At the present time, sir—at the moment, sir, we have 5,014 spaces for Government-owned trailers and these trailers are phasing out over a period of time and we have 9,424 for private trailers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What was the last?

Mr. REED. 9,424 spaces for privately-owned trailers.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So at the present time you have 14,000 spaces, 5,000 owned by the Government and spaces for 9,000 private owned; is that correct?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you are requesting 600 more?

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If that is a successful program, why shouldn't it be more than that?

Mr. REED. Because this is generally what the military departments find is their need at the different bases, sir. For example, the Navy project is 200 spaces at Norfolk. We do not particularly encourage the purchase of trailers by personnel but a number prefer that method of living. It is a very modest program whereby we are trying each year to provide a small increment for this personal preference.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the cost, we will say, for one trailer court space? Can you break it down?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. $1,800 is the total cost including the ground facilities, sewage system, and so forth.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would mean that they would provide their own trailer?

Mr. REED. They must provide their own trailer, yes, sir. I might add, sir, that the $1,800 is amortized within a given period of time and the Government recaptures this through the rent charged the individual for the space.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Suppose we authorized more than 600. Wouldn't that be helpful?

Mr. REED. Not at this point I don't believe, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right. Now, Mr. Chairman, just two more questions, if I may, and I appreciate your courtesy.

You mentioned West Point housing on page 7 and you want a higher ceiling there. Now, you want to go up on the average total cost. What price do you want us to set now?

Mr. REED. $36,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $36,000.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that would be just at West Point?

Mr. REED. That is correct. General Clarke and the Army people are here and they have done a very detailed engineering study of this problem and are prepared at your convenience to go into this in depth if you would like. We were able to get a better price estimate this time than the $37,000 previously because I think we started earlier and were able to get a firm good engineering site plan.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Just one other question. May I call your attention to this family housing, new construction on the last page?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is shown by services.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. We will take the Army first. The Army is asking to build 2,470 houses this year? What will the deficit be?

Mr. REED. Under the fiscal year 1966 program, sir, we are requesting 2,470 units for the Army. This will leave them a deficit at these 13 installations mentioned here of 14,609.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that if we give the Army what you want you still will have a deficit of 14,000 houses.

Mr. REED. At these 13 installations; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And in the Navy? Is the deficit 24,346?

Mr. REED. Again, just at these bases which are listed. Each department has a far greater deficit than is shown here in total. In fact, our 5-year deficit, sir, from our 5-year force structure plan, is about 49,000 units, all 3 departments.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, I don't quite get that. I think it is very important. You are asking us this year to authorize 12,500 houses.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And if we authorize those for the three services, that is, what will be your overall deficit then?

Mr. REED. The overall deficit following that?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. REED. It would be, sir, a programable deficit, because as you know, we do not program up to the absolute need at each base, our programable deficit at the moment is 49,000 units.

If you give us this 12,500, we will then have the 37,000 remaining which hopefully we could solve in the next 4 years following fiscal year 1966.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that is in addition to the trailer courts, the improvements, relocating the housing from the airbase and everything else.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. Our projection for that amount even takes into effect the best estimates that we are capable of making of the growth of the community where these bases are. I am sure most of the military departments would tell you, sir, that they figure it is even more than that and we haven't permitted it to be programed because it just has not yet satisfied us. But we feel that the 49,000 is conservative.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you going to testify on your O. & M. requests at this time or are you going to bring it up when we have our hearings on O. & M.?

Mr. REED. It will be in this bill, sir, because as you know, the authorization language requires that there be a complete authorization and the family housing defense appropriation comes before you for authorization in its entirety. We are prepared now, sir, to answer any questions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator. I am glad that you could be here.

Before I continue with some more questions, I want to go back to this matter you have been talking about, the $100,000 houses, Senator Young.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, would you yield?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I will just put in the record that Admiral Radford's house, which was turned down here, was for $100,000 and the communications systems in it, $80,000, so that there would have been a total of $180,000 asked by Admiral Radford at that time and that was refused; $100,000 is the same figure you are asking for now for these others. That is just for the record.

Senator STENNIS. What finally became of the Admiral Radford request?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Nothing came of it, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. They got a house or a renovation of one. Isn't that right? Renovation of an old one at Fort Myer—never did get this one.

You are right.

Well, now, I don't think there is any use for us—you may object to this—but frankly I don't think there is any use for the committee to take much more time on these $100,000 houses. The Vice President of the United States turned down the idea of having a house built for him. The President recommended it; the Vice President objected. We have been previously snake bitten on these matters, Mr. Reed. I think in fairness to Admiral Radford, he wasn't going to occupy the house for himself. His term would have been up. But he was working for it and made an issue of it.

I think I had at least 50 telephone calls and 25 or 30 people came to my office. I remember being called off the floor of the Senate several times during matters that were important and we never did pass the bill. But they spent $125,000 renovating a building out at Fort Myer.

I am sure the Strike Command is highly important. It was created only 2 or 3 years ago and now they want $100,000 for the commanding officer's house. We want to take care of him and we will make a special effort here to put something extra in the bill if necessary. I don't care for the illustration about the British spending $82,000, Mr. Reed; we can't keep up with the British. We can't afford it. But I think that putting these matters in here shakes our faith in the rest of your program. We believe we had better just agree to take these out here.

I remember a few years ago when there was a situation at the Army Chemical Center, where $65,000 was spent renovating an old home. What is the name of that place?

Mr. REED. Edgewood Arsenal.

Senator STENNIS. That kind of thing shakes your faith in the judgment of the man in command who would spend such money as that to renovate an old house or home, and do it with loose money of some kind. It wasn't authorized. So these things shake our faith not in you personally, but in your program.

Now, of course, if you have a special statement to put in on this or any additional facts, we would be glad to have it, but——

Mr. REED. May we submit such a statement, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. STENNIS. Yes. If you have got anything new about the need especially.

Mr. REED. All right, sir.

(The statement follows:)

REPRESENTATIONAL QUARTERS

It is the view of the Department of Defense that there are a limited number of positions within the Military Establishment which involve extensive public relations and representational responsibilities. The incumbents of these positions are called upon to represent the interests of the United States in numerous social activities involving foreign and/or U.S. dignitaries of high governmental and military rank, as well as outstanding members of the business, industrial, labor, scientific, and academic communities. Sixty-one positions have been identified as meeting these criteria and qualify as "military representational positions." Persons occupying these positions are in ranks O–8 to O–10. Typical of these positions are the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Commanders of Joint Commands, the Superintendent of the various service academies, etc.

In general, the incumbents of the positions identified as "military representational positions" are adequately housed. There are, however, a few who lack appropriate accommodations. In addition, there are some who reside in units which are uneconomic to operate and maintain. It is proposed to provide satisfactory quarters for these who do not now have such facilities and to replace those which are expensive to continue in the Defense inventory.

Military representational quarters cannot be obtained under current statutory size and cost criteria. At present, there are size limitations of 2,100 square feet for family housing. Further, there are statutory cost limitations of $24,000 for the unit itself (and $28,000 for all costs including site development work).

In fiscal year 1966, it is proposed to acquire or construct two sets of military representational quarters. These units will be limited in size to 3,600 square feet and in cost to $80,000 to the 5-foot line or $100,000 for the total overall costs. We do not consider the size or cost to be ostentations or unreasonable.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, would you yield? As I suggested to Mr. Reed, it would help us and help him if you would request to withdraw it and perhaps submit it in a different form, either as a special bill or in a different amount. I think it would help on the whole bill.

Senator STENNIS. If I may, I think if we are going to have it presented, it goes in this bill more than it does an independent bill because it is housing. Do you want to say something, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. I was going to say, to withdraw I would have to consult Mr. McNamara. Again, our purpose in putting it in here is so that the committee could have the opportunity for a discussion of this nature. The need is real, sir. If we can impress that upon you.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I don't really think the need is real. If I thought it was, we would be jumping over each other trying to get it put in. But we have been through this, Mr. Reed, longer than you have, more than you have, many times. And I don't think they kept faith with us frankly on this Army Chemical Center I was referring to.

Now, one thing you asked about that is important is this West Point housing. Do you think that is fully covered?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I believe so.

Senator STENNIS. You want an extra amount of money. The unit cost asked for is an increase in the ceiling on these houses at West Point. Give us something special on that. Why are you asking for more houses at West Point? Where does this new policy come in of furnishing homes for—are these members of the faculty?

Mr. REED. These are for the faculty and these are the faculty additions required by the increase in the student body which the Congress approved.

Senator STENNIS. How have we been getting along without those all these years?

Mr. REED. Because we did not have the increase and the increase is now just beginning to come in. The housing request is phased with the buildup of faculty together with the increase in the dormitories for the new cadets. It is a phased program.

Senator STENNIS. It is phased with your new demand for faculty due to the increase in the number of cadets; right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think one more factor to mention there, Mr. Chairman, is it very expensive moving the rock that takes place? Rocky hills that they have to cut into and I think that is set out in the statement. Construction is very expensive. Blasting, rock cutting there. West Point was a fortification in the Revolution. There is a lot of rock that comes down through the narrows there. They may have a special situation.

Senator STENNIS. Well, is there somewhere else you could build them to avoid all this extra cost? What have you done—I haven't been up there in a long time—but what have you done to try to find a location that wouldn't be so costly even though it might not be quite as convenient?

Mr. REED. Under General Clarke's personal supervision we have studied every conceivable location in the area. I think again they are prepared——

Senator STENNIS. We will take one at a time. What do you know about this? You have overall responsibility. What has been done toward trying to find another location where you wouldn't have to spend this extra money?

Mr. REED. A consulting firm was retained, sir. They went out and looked at all Government-owned land in the vicinity. Every site that possibly had a potential was studied, considering bringing in the utilities of water, sewer, and electrical.

The most economical site, sir, is located, I believe, some 4 or 5 miles from the main part of the campus. An engineering firm was retained to give us the very best estimates so that we could come in with the most economical cost. General Clarke and I personally went over the territory by helicopter with the Superintendent. We have personally looked this over and I am personally convinced that the Army has done a fine engineering job in estimating and this is what we need to provide for the increase.

Senator STENNIS. Who was your engineering firm?

Mr. REED. I am sorry, I don't have that name, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you can supply that later. They made an estimate and surveyed this thing for what purpose?

Mr. REED. For the purpose of finding the most economical site. The housing required for this faculty increase——

Senator STENNIS. Was that what they were told to do—get the most economical site?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Who told them that.

Mr. REED. We told the Department of the Army that was to be the criteria and they executed under that guidance——

Senator STENNIS. Let's get a copy of the letter that was written to the engineering firm. Let's see exactly what their guidelines were and

what they answered in writing. I am a lawyer. You can try cases and the rule is the best evidence, the best evidence available, and I believe what was said in writing to them and in response is the best evidence.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we will give you all the correspondence.

Senator STENNIS. If you don't have that, you can then supply the information.

(The information requested follows:)

FISCAL YEAR 1966, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY FAMILY HOUSING (200 UNITS)

SITE SELECTION AND COST ESTIMATES

1. In October 1962, the Department of the Army initiated planning for future family housing at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA). The assignment for this planning was given to the New York district of the Chief of Engineers to work with the USMA. The Post Planning Board of the USMA had previously selected as part of the Academy's master plan a site for future family housing in an area known as Stoney Lonesome. This area is atop a hill behind Michie Stadium and had been selected because of proximity of the area to the main post thereby minimizing access roads and utility runs. The area on top of the hill is generally rolling, with large rock outcroppings and a thick cover of trees.

2. In May 1963, a representative of the Chief of Engineers went to the New York engineering district to participate in conferences regarding site selection for future housing projects. The New York district continued to further study the site selection and the housing types being planned to insure that the most economical and effective use was being made of available areas. In June 1963, a feasibility study was completed based on siting of future housing in the Stoney Lonesome area. Additional studies were initiated to insure that the siting and housing types were the most suitable that could be obtained for the lowest possible price.

3. As a result of the expansion plan for the USMA, which has been approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Congress, it was determined that a 200-unit family housing project would be included in the fiscal year 1966 program to provide housing for the additional personnel required to support the expansion plan.

4. The services of William E. Lehman, architect, Newark, N.J., were engaged to develop and design the proposed housing project. In turn, Mr. Lehman engaged the following consultants in order to insure expert advice in developing this project as economically as possible:

For site planning: John R. Gangemi, landscape architect, New York.

For utility layouts: Leslie Sterling and Harold Franzblau, mechanical and electrical engineers, Closter, N.J.

For structural advice: Weiner Thaler, structural engineers, Newark, N.J.

5. In August 1964, a team from the Chief of Engineers visited West Point for a conference with representatives of the New York district and USMA to again insure that proper siting and house types were being obtained for this project. This team again studied other possible housing sites on the reservation to make sure that there were no other sites other than the Stoney Lonesome worthy of development. The only remaining land in close proximity to the main post which could possibly be used is in several small separated sites where the cost of development of small sites, which also had as much and usually more rock than the Stoney Lonesome site, was found to be more costly when compared to development of one large site. In no case was a site found where rock excavation would have been eliminated. The team also considered the possibility of sites outside the Academy proper, but again the cost of development of such sites, to include purchase of the land, was considered more expensive than the Stoney Lonesome site. Sites on Government-owned land remote from the main post were also considered but, again, with the requirement for the development of water and sewage plants for these possible sites, the development of the Stoney Lonesome site was determined to be more economical. As a result of this study, the Stoney Lonesome area was considered the most logical one to develop from an economic standpoint. Further, since the proposed housing was primarily from instructors, it would more nearly meet the requirements of the USMA in having instructor personnel in relatively close proximity to the main post and the cadet barracks. The cadets have a large number of extracurricular activities, all of which must

have officer advisers and many of the occupants of the proposed housing will be working with the cadets after duty hours as well as during duty hours. Further, the Academy has a program wherein officer instructors invite cadets to their homes in the evenings and on weekends to give the cadets a further insight into Army life.

6. As a result of the conferences in August 1964, another feasibility study was prepared by the New York district and the architect. This study was based on siting of the housing in the Stoney Lonesome area and incorporated the following major points in an effort to achieve economy:

(*a*) The general site layout minimizes road and utility runs.

(*b*) Steeper grades are incorporated in roads and drives in order to reduce rock excavation. Roads follow existing terrain contour wherever possible.

(*c*) The housing types selected are those which will fit the site, again minimizing excavation.

(*d*) Each house was carefully sited to avoid as much rock as possible.

7. This feasibility study also pointed up the fact that the site is essentially one large rock, as are all sites in the West Point area, and, in spite of every effort to reduce the amount of excavation required, that a considerable amount of rock excavation would still be needed in order to install sewer, water, and gas lines and to obtain acceptable grades in roads. Subsequent to this feasibility study, a detailed design of housing and utility systems has been completed by Mr. Lehman, the contract architect. This design and accompanying estimate has reaffirmed that the 200-unit housing project will cost $7.2 million.

8. The house types being used in this project are taken directly from the DOD folio of military family housing and contain only that floor space and amenities authorized for the same grade throughout the United States for all three services.

Senator STENNIS. How much extra are these sites going to cost—I mean the average cost? You are increasing from what figures to what figure?

Mr. REED. The $36,000 average, sir, compares with the $17,500 average that currently is in effect.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is a considerable increase. That is over a hundred percent.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You propose, then, to increase the average cost of these houses from $17,500 to $36,000 because of this location.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. And on an average at this site we are paying $7,800 for site development because of the rock and terrain problems facing us. This is far greater than the average of about $1,200 that we face on the——

Senator STENNIS. Is this $36,000 going to include——

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. That includes—the basic house we are building at a number of other locations.

Senator STENNIS. We will get back to that later. There is one thing——

Senator YARBOROUGH. Like most of us I have other subcommittees that I want to get to but——

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to hear from you.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The chairman is doing a very fine job and I would like him to use my proxy.

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad for you to make a statement.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have personal knowledge of that terrain.

Senator STENNIS. You may make a statement.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I have some personal knowledge of that terrain down there and have spent some time there, and I think that I know this—there is very little available ground between the actual site of the Military Academy and the places that these houses should be. They should be on the post or immediate proximity.

And the abrupt rocky cliffs that go down into the river, it might be suggested that they might be built down on the river at a lower cost. That space is largely taken by the railroad and highways that go up the Hudson River.

I went up there last June, in fact, and between the time I was up there and now the buildup of the country around there and the slowness even of the bus transportation getting there because of all the lights at every crossroad, the whole thing is almost a suburban development and that makes available sites very limited in that area.

This has become practically a summer home area for New York City, only 50 miles away. And the high cost of construction there—there is a very hard type of rock there.

Senator STENNIS. Did you make any effort to notice how far and how much driving time away from the reservation it would be for a less costly area for housing?

Senator YARBOROUGH. No, sir. I didn't survey vacant land or lots. But I do know something about the terrain, the height, the expensive type of construction required there; the blasting. There is very little level land and it generally takes cutting into that rock and blasting it. A very expensive operation there for building.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we certainly thank you. Anything else?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Just this one item. I spent a year up there one time. I had some committee hearings in that area. This is an expensive area to construct in.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I would like to leave you my proxy.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much for coming by.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I am going to other hearings or I would stay here.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Thank you very much.

We will hear from the representative from West Point just as soon as we can.

On this matter of the $100,000 houses, how many of those are you planning to ask for next year, Mr. Reed? How many generals would be eligible for this type of housing.

Mr. REED. There are 61.

Senator STENNIS. If we ever start it——

Mr. REED. There are 61 billets for all military departments, sir. Of the 61, most of them are now adequately housed. Each project or proposal for this type of representational quarters has been personally approved by Secretary McNamara. I could only guess that perhaps there would be anywhere from five to six over the next 5 years, but it is only a personal guess, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Five to six in the next 5 years?

Mr. REED. Yes. Our first purpose was to provide quarters for those who did not have adequate Government-owned units. That is why these two billets were selected.

There is, for example, a real problem out at Offut Air Force Base with the commander of SAC's quarters. One, as to its age, and two, as to its location near the runway. It might be economical to replace such units and resite them.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, turn to page 6 of your statement, please. You state here you are asking for military construction for

housing, $245.9 million. Additionally for support of military family housing, including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance, and payment of debt and insurance premiums, you request authorization for $489.7 million.

Now, I want you to break that down into support of military family housing, and then operating expenses, whatever that means, and then the amount you spend for leasing and the amount you pay for maintenance and the amount on debt and on the insurance premiums.

Mr. REED. I believe Mr. Nease is about to give you that information that we have supplied.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That is fine. Put that in the record, then.

(The matter referred to follows:)

FAMILY HOUSING, DEFENSE

Total requested authorization for appropriation (thousands of dollars)	*$735,600*
fiscal 1966 funding program (thousands of dollars)	
Construction of new housing (12,500 units)	$228,434
Army (2,470 units)	47,064
Navy (5,040 units)	88,700
Air Force (4,990 units)	92,670
Construction of trailer parks (600 spaces)	1,080
Navy (200 spaces)	360
Air Force (400 spaces)	720
Improvements to adequate quarters	18,196
Army	8,000
Navy	5,000
Air Force	4,800
Defense agencies	396
Relocation of relocatable housing units	1,500
Minor construction	1,210
Planning	1,000
Rental guarantee payments	0
Total construction	251,420
Less construction savings applied	5,520
Appropriation request, construction	245,900
Operating expenses	171,786
Leasing	21,465
Maintenance of real property	133,951
Debt payment, principal	74,016
Debt payment, interest and other expense	87,179
Mortgage insurance premiums, Capehart and Wherry	3,495
Servicemen's mortage insurance premiums	4,940
Total O. & M. and debt payment	496,832
Less anticipated reimbursements	7,132
Appropriation request, O. & M. and debt payment	489,700
Total funding program	748,252
Less savings and reimbursements	12,652
Total appropriation request	735,600

Senator STENNIS. My real question on this is how much of that do you get back in the form of these allowances for quarters. I believe you call them quarters allowance?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. We receive——

Senator STENNIS. If you don't have that right now, you can supply it. I would just like for that to appear in the record.

Mr. REED. It is appreciable, sir, and as you know, we do not get it back. The man does not collect it. And the appropriation for pay and allowances is netted out, but if it were income, it would be—for 1965, sir, we estimate $496 million, which is an offset against those costs.

Senator STENNIS. That ought to appear with this figure, you see, because it makes it better understood.

Now, you say it wasn't proper to say get back, but in effect the Government gains this last figure, that sum that you just gave us, isn't that correct?

Mr. REED. Avoid paying, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. There is a gain, equivalent of a gain, to the Government of that much.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. I thought that ought to be brought out to show the whole picture.

Mr. REED. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Now, you want to liberalize the leasing authority for quarters, which is now restricted to $160 per month per unit, including utilities, maintenance, and operation.

What do you propose to increase that to?

Mr. REED. We propose, sir, to increase, first, the total number of units. We are talking about the domestic leasing program. And we are currently limited to 5,000 units, sir.

We would like to see that increased to 7,500 units, domestically. We also are proposing that we be given this multiple unit authority so that we can make better business transactions with the landlords.

And third, we are asking that the current statutory limitation of $160 average per unit be placed upon a program average also for administration inasmuch as we have had to cancel leases when we had an unusual utility bill or something of that nature.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I don't know about this. It is certainly not up to us to run the Army or Navy or Air Force with reference to leasing, but why do you want to increase? Do you want to rent a whole apartment house? Is that it? I don't see any sense in that at all, but is that what you want to do?

Mr. REED. If it were economically advantageous, we would lease in lieu of building and this can be applied either if it is an uncertain mission at the installation or if we are in a very high cost metropolitan area. We would like to avoid building in that metropolitan area. Then by leasing and particularly by leasing on a multiple unit basis, we might be able to attract a deal that would be economically advantageous. We would like to try. It is speculation at the moment but we feel it might work.

Senator STENNIS. You encourage a man to build an apartment house near a military installation and 4 or 5 years after that the military installation moves away and we catch the hot end of the thing

here. They want a subsidy of some kind, a payout or takeover or something to pay him out, blaming the Government, claiming that the military government induced him to build that building. That is the way those things go. You wouldn't be to blame for that but we have to pick up the check, you know, on these matters.

Mr. REED. Yes, and we are all well aware of the Wherry experience. We have no intention of inducing construction. Our intention is to take advantage of what currently exists and primarily in the high cost metropolitan areas.

Senator STENNIS. Well, maybe the major part of this concerns raising this $160 a month for leasing. What figure do you want there?

Mr. REED. We would suggest retaining the $160 figure, sir, which includes the shelter rent and the utilities, operation, and maintenance. But what we would propose is that we change it from being on the current unit annual average to a program average for the Department for all of the leases. We actually had to go and terminate——

Senator STENNIS. The military department?

Mr. REED. The military department, yes, sir. We actually had to terminate leases because utilities, as we all know, vary by weather conditions and to stay within the law we had to terminate leases. This we feel could be better administered by the military services and——

Senator STENNIS. Well, you feel that this would give you enough latitude in the operation just to put it on a service basis?

Mr. REED. We feel, sir, it would give the administrative flexibility to average out, stay at the cost which the Congress says we ought to stay at and yet avoid the situations where we did have to cancel out.

Senator STENNIS. What percent of your leases are for less than $160?

Mr. REED. The average cost, I believe, sir, last year was $150 some. I could supply that for the record.

Senator STENNIS. How do you meet the situation where they know that you can pay as much as $160 and therefore try to get you up to that figure or near it? How do you deal with that?

Mr. REED. We have given some very detailed guidance to the departments on domestic leasing. The square footage is to be essentially that for the range that is permitted in new construction and we are trying to get this on what we would call as austere a basis as we could. The departments in administering it have this guidance from us. Again we are trying to parallel what the Congress has permitted us in new construction by rank and——

Senator STENNIS. Well, I think I understand that. Now that brings us to section 506. By the way, on this family housing, you have guidelines and a formula for each base. You have worked that out on a formula basis for each base where you are going to build these. Have you put those in the record?

Mr. REED. No, sir; but we would be happy to submit them.

(The following information was subsequently submitted and will be found on pp. 559 and 560.)

Senator STENNIS. Have you changed them any from last year?

Mr. REED. We have changed them slightly in the past to reflect the suggestions made by this committee, as a matter of fact. The requirements were predicated on our long-range projections for each base.

As you may recall, sir, we make an actual census survey of each man at each base where we consider programing. We have a 90-percent limit that we do not go above in the United States and 80 percent in foreign countries.

The changes which we did make in evaluating available community support were where we went to 1 hour commuting time at the suggestion of this committee, that is 1 hour rush time. Further, the committee, as you may recall, suggested that our method of evaluating cost was not too realistic. We were on a go, no-go basis of BAQ. We now predicate this cost criterion on what we call the maximum allowable housing cost which is related to the FHA rental scales on gross income. We think this is more realistic now, so that is an additional change in the criteria.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You can supply for the record those additional changes there so we will have that before us if you will, please.

Mr. REED. All right.

(The following information was subsequently submitted and will be found on pp. 61 and 562.)

Senator STENNIS. By the way, what was that you mentioned about driving time in connection with these West Point houses?

Mr. REED. No, sir. I said this site is approximately 5 miles from the main campus.

Senator STENNIS. This site that you propose?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. And it is currently Government-owned land.

Mr. STENNIS. All right.

Now, turn to section 506. You are requesting extension of the rental guarantee authority for another year. What is the extent of your use of that authority for the last few years?

Mr. REED. What we call, sir, the revised rental guarantee which the Congress granted to us several years ago led to a new rental guarantee program. We were hopeful of having a project consummated in Spain for the Rota Naval Base and thereby avoiding new construction. We are still conducting negotiations. It has been much more difficult than Navy anticipated originally.

The Department of the Army is currently negotiating with the German Government for permission to put perhaps 2,000 such units into about 20 different German locations for their needs in Germany. These negotiations are just commencing.

This is the only activity under this authority at the moment, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, here is something you might be interested in. The various bases that have been announced for closure will affect about 10,500 family housing units I am told.

Now, what have you been able to do, or what have you done and what are you trying to do with reference to those units?

Mr. REED. First, sir—

Senator STENNIS. It varies, I know, from place to place but what are you planning to do and trying to do?

Mr. REED. We are trying, sir, to first maximize their use for military purposes.

Senator STENNIS. For what?

Mr. REED. For military needs. For example, in a given area there may have been other activities which were not related to the closed

activity which could use the housing. The precise figure involved is 9,756, including the 200 units at Glasgow, Mont., which would be relocated.

We see a possible use by other elements of the Department of approximately 1,300 of those units. We feel that for about 6,000 we can foresee no DOD use and possibly no civilian use. Also, where there is not a Defense Department use we are working with the communities in the economic adjustment program by trying to stimulate industry and bring an economic positive factor into the community. They have been very successful, as you may recall.

Senator STENNIS. Beg pardon?

Mr. REED. They have been quite successful in some areas, bringing about economic development to replace the military function.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I know it is too early for you to tell, but we want you to keep a record of all that. I know you will have a record, but keep it in a form you can present to us and give us a report on it, say, at the end of the calendar year. Will you do that?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now, you have 200 relocatable items at one of your bases. Does this prove wisdom or not in having those relocatable houses?

Mr. REED. In this particular instance I think we were lucky more than wise, sir. The relocatable program is basically to provide a flexibility on some mission changes where the total base might suffer diminution. It is basically limited, as you may recall, sir, to the highly isolated places. Glasgow, Mont., is a very isolated base. We were fortuitous here in that these are relocatable units and were specifically designed to be folded up and transported.

Senator STENNIS. My point is did the relocatable houses serve the purpose well?

Mr. REED. Very well at the site.

Senator STENNIS. And you consider them worth moving?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So maybe that is the answer, not the full answer, not to apply to all housing, but perhaps we should use more relocatable houses. What about that?

Mr. REED. We have studied this carefully, Senator. We feel that there are certain tradeoffs in using the relocatable, particularly in maintenance. We feel, Mr. Chairman, that the maintenance of these will be higher than the maintenance of, say, conventional construction. So you have a tradeoff initially. We would consider using this, though, I think in any place where there was a very high order of programing. Again, this was our original purpose, bearing in mind that force deployments do change and there will be shifts in the future. This does give you an element of flexibility which was proven in this case to be desirable.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Well, I suppose you have—Mr. Nease has it here—the list of those announced for closure, that is, the public quarters and installations announced for closing.

Put this in the record at this point, please.

(The information referred to follows:)

Selected information on public quarters at installations announced for closure on Nov. 19, 1964

ARMY

	Number of units	Year of completion of construction	Estimated value at time of construction	Outstanding mortgage at time of scheduled closure
Camp Parks, Calif.: MCA before 1950	31	Pre-1950	$184,600	(1)
Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.	16			
MCA 1950 and after	14	1952	120,300	(1)
MCA before 1950	2	Pre-1950	12,700	(1)
Elwood plant, Joliet Arsenal, Ill.: MCA before 1950.	40	do	604,700	(1)
Camp Atterbury, Ind.: MCA before 1950	5	do	23,100	(1)
Lordstown Military Reservation: MCA before 1950.	4	do	30,700	(1)
Springfield Armory, Mass.: MCA before 1950.	14	do	174,400	(1)
Fort Custer, Mich.	23			
MCA 1950 and after	17	1952	124,500	(1)
MCA 1950 and after	6	1953	32,600	(1)
Brooklyn Army Terminal, N.Y.: MCA before 1950.	2	Pre-1950	10,000	(1)
Fort Jay, N.Y.	548			
Capehart	238	1960	4,250,900	$3,313,450
MCA before 1950	310	Pre-1950	2,977,420	(1)
Fort Douglas, Utah.: MCA before 1950.	54	do	417,900	(1)
Hampton Roads Army Terminal, Va.: MCA before 1950.	15	do	[2] 0	(1)
Total, Army	752	(1)	8,963,820	3,313,450

NAVY

NOP Macon, Ga.: MCA before 1950	8	Pre-1950	121,991	(1)
Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, N.H.: MCA before 1950.	25	do	335,917	(1)
New York Naval Shipyard, N.Y.	21			
MCA after 1950	1	1955	13,771	(1)
MCA before 1950	20	Pre-1950	364,546	(1)
NTDS, Port Washington, N.Y.: MCA before 1950.	2	do	57,389	(1)
Total, Navy	56	(1)	893,614	

AIR FORCE

Brookley Air Force Base, Ala.	186			
Wherry	149	1952	1,406,614	818,368
MCA before 1950	26	Pre-1950	453,600	(1)
MCA 1950 and after	11	1955	191,400	(1)
Madera Air Force Station, Calif.: MCA 1950 and after.	27	1956 (9) 1960 (18)	398,000	(1)
Mill Valley Air Force Station, Calif.: MCA 1950 and after.	9	1956	101,000	(1)
Hunter Air Force Base, Ga.	506			
Wherry	500	1954	4,897,427	3,047,757
MCA before 1951	1	Pre-1950	22,000	(1)
MCA 1950 and after	5	1954 (1) 1958 (4)	103,000	(1)
Cottonwood Air Force Station, Idaho: MCA 1950 and after.	27	1958	307,000	(1)

[1] Not available.
[2] Received from Maritime Commission. No cost to Army.

Selected information on public quarters at installations announced for closure on Nov. 19, 1964—Continued

	Number of units	Year of completion of construction	Estimated value at time of construction	Outstanding mortgage at time of scheduled closure
Rockville Air Force Station, Ind	20			
MCA before 1950	11	Pre-1950	115,000	(1)
MCA 1950 and after	9	1956	100,000	(1)
Schilling Air Force Base, Kans	739			
MCA 1950 and after	4	1953	40,000	(1)
Capehart	535	1958	7,389,300	5,993,945
Do	200	1961	3,541,706	3,022,098
Dow Air Force Base, Maine	1,010			
Capehart	530	1959	8,739,000	6,479,899
Do	480	1963	8,591,906	6,761,494
Cut Bank Air Force Station, Mont.: MCA 1950 and after.	27	1956	354,000	(1)
Miles City Air Force Station, Mont.: MCA 1950 and after.	27	1959	360,000	(1)
Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont	1,427			
MCA 1950 and after	467	1958 (215)	6,088,000	(1)
		1959 (52)		
		1964 (200 relocatable).		
Capehart	460	1960	7,911,200	6,004,926
Do	300	1961	5,175,300	3,967,336
Do	200	1962	3,314,100	2,775,748
Lincoln Air Force Base, Nebr	1,006			
MCA before 1950	1	Pre-1950	8,000	(1)
MCA 1950 and after	405	1953 (1)	4,737,000	(1)
		1954 (5)		
		1957 (399)		
Capehart	600	1960	10,253,850	8,204,649
Stead Air Force Base, Nev.: Capehart	645	1958	9,552,422	7,544,807
Winnemucca Air Force Station, Nev.: MCA after 1950.	18	do	259,000	(1)
Grenier Field, N.H.: MCA before 1950	4	Pre-1950	48,000	(1)
Highlands Air Force Station, N.J.: MCA 1950 and after.	10	1956	118,000	(1)
Dickinson Air Force Station, N. Dak.: MCA 1950 and after.	22	1959	280,000	(1)
Baker Air Force Station, Oreg.: MCA 1950 and after.	27	do	280,000	(1)
Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa	159			
MCA before 1950	19	Pre-1950	294,000	(1)
Capehart	140	1960	2,485,121	1,671,952
Amarillo Air Force Base, Tex	505			
MCA 1950 and after	5	1952	90,000	(1)
Capehart	500	1953	7,999,403	6,073,061
James Connally Air Force Base, Tex	867			
MCA before 1950	1	Pre-1950	21,000	(1)
Capehart	366	1959	6,094,466	4,941,621
Wherry	500	1953	4,441,208	2,978,035
Manassas Air Force Station, Va.: MCA 1950 and after.	9	1956	100,000	(1)
Larson Air Force Base, Wash	1,335			
MCA before 1950	5	Pre-1950	90,000	(1)
Capehart	200	1959	3,364,760	2,692,992
Capehart	330	1961	5,780,000	4,733,490
Wherry	800	1955	7,625,369	4,990,045

[1] Not available.

Selected information on public quarters at installations announced for closure on Nov. 19, 1964—Continued

	Number of units	Year of completion of construction	Estimated value at time of construction	Outstanding mortgage at time of scheduled closure
Nasselle Air Force Station, Wash.: MCA 1950 and after.	27	1956	391,000	(1)
Guthrie Air Force Station, W. Va.: MCA 1950 and after.	26	1960	337,000	(1)
Truax Field, Wis.	283			
MCA 1950 and after	3	1953	88,000	(1)
Capehart	280	1962	4,964,664	3,981,845
Total, Air Force	8,948	(1)	129,301,816	86,684,678
Grand total, DOD	9,756	(1)	139,159,250	89,997,518

[1] Not available.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, do you have more questions?

Senator YOUNG of Ohio. No.

Senator STENNIS. How many USAHOMES for oversea areas are you requesting this year, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. In the current bill, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes. And what is the status of those that you have had previously authorized?

Mr. REED. The status, sir, of the previously authorized is this: There were 510 such units in the fiscal year 1963 program. They were manufactured down in South Carolina. That manufacturer is now phasing out and the units have all been shipped.

There was awarded a program of 1,350 units representing the fiscal year 1964 program. These are being manufactured down in Augusta, Ga. The first shipment was made in the past week for Spain.

Senator STENNIS. You think it is going to work out all right?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we think it will. We are confident we have solved the problem in minimizing the gold cost overseas and at the same time providing housing at these vital places. We have had delays that none of us would have liked. We had a learning curve for ourselves to go through but I do think we are now over those problems.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Excuse me just a moment.

You have a list of all these areas where you propose to build these houses?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure you have that and it has been submitted already for the record.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Last year we approved all of these areas for construction, we kept all of them as eligible, but didn't approve the total construction requested. How do you like that system? Does that give you leeway, assuming that we don't grant you all enough money for all, does it help you by giving you a larger list to let you select from?

Mr. REED. Very definitely, Mr. Chairman; it is quite advantageous.
Senator STENNIS. It gives you helpful leeway, I would think.
Mr. REED. Yes, sir; it does.
Senator STENNIS. All right. Now, we have quite a few additional questions but I know you are interested in this Army housing at West Point, and you have General Clarke——
Mr. REED. General Clarke of the Army Engineers.
Senator STENNIS. All right. If he will just take a seat.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK JAMES CLARKE, DIRECTOR, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Senator STENNIS. General Clarke, we are glad to have you here. You are a special witness for these houses at West Point.
General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, I am Director of Military Construction for the Department of the Army. I am actually appearing for all the Army housing and I will be glad to appear particularly for West Point.
Senator STENNIS. I misunderstood. I thought you had come down here specially to be heard today. You are stationed here, then in the Pentagon?
General CLARKE. Yes, sir.
Senator STENNIS. All right. There seems to be a lot of interest in this West Point matter and we will take that first if you don't mind.
General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, I am sure you are generally aware of the conditions at West Point in that flatland is at a premium and the most desirable land, of course, is that which is known as the plain and which is intimately tied into the cadet life. All of the level land in the vicinity of the plain is occupied either by the parade grounds at West Point or the athletic field, which is required for the cadet life.
In 1959, when the Army was proposing to build additional housing at West Point, they found very quickly that they had to go to sidehill areas and the program which you cited earlier and which was cited by Senator Saltonstall to build company grade quarters in 1959 cost $37,000 just to go get a lesser standard of house than we would normally build because of the high cost of excavation and the high labor cost that prevailed in that area.
West Point has the same labor rate as New York City and these are exceptionally high. Within the United States this is the highest cost area that we have.
In our search for a site for housing for the fiscal year 1966 project, sir, this search began approximately 3 years ago when General Westmoreland was still the Superintendent of West Point, and he with his Post Planning Board carefully surveyed at——
Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, General. All that information has been presented before this committee. Just give the justification and the need of these houses. I think the other has been covered by Mr. Reed. Why do you have to have this ceiling lifted and these additional costs applied? That is all I want to know now.
General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, last year the Congress increased the authorized strength of the corps of cadets. This requires an increase in the faculty and this supporting elements of the station.

To keep pace with the expansion of the corps of cadets will require that we complete 200 family units for the faculty at West Point and, if we start in fiscal year 1966, we will just be phased correctly with the expansion of the cadet program.

Senator STENNIS. Will this be all you will need?

General CLARKE. No, sir. There will be additional needs that may come later but, as you recall, the phasing of the expansion of West Point has not——

Senator STENNIS. All right; you have answered my question. This will not be all you need. How many more will you need so far as you can estimate now?

General CLARKE. I would say we would need, sir, a maximum of 150.

Senator STENNIS. That puts it on the line. You need 200 now and, in your judgment, 150 later.

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now, this question is about this additional cost. In the first place, is this additional cost going to provide a finer house or is it due to location or due to both, and how much do you——

General CLARKE. Sir, this is the same house we are building throughout the United States. So it is not a finer house. The costs are—the costs of rock excavation, putting in utilities in these rocks up there, and the cost of labor, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that makes it difficult, it seems to me. The cost would be $17,500 if this was built out in Omaha country, but the same house here, due to its location, is going to cost $36,000.

General CLARKE. Sir, I would like to make one further point on these houses, as to why these costs are proportionately higher than they might be elsewhere.

In order to stay within the $17,500 limitation throughout the country, we normally have to build about three enlisted houses for each officer house to stay within the average of $17,500. At West Point, with a military faculty, of course, we are building officer housing here predominantly in this package.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. Well, could you give an estimate on that difference? That would be helpful. If we include these items in the bill, we must defend them. So we need to have all these facts before us.

If you don't have it available now, you can furnish it for the record later.

General CLARKE. Normally—perhaps I could give you an order of magnitude here.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General CLARKE. Normally for enlisted we would be spending $13,200. This is throughout the United States. And for the lieutenant colonels and majors that we are speaking of building for here, it would be $17,600. So we are talking—this is to the 5-foot line, of course, without roads and all, but I will supplement this remark for the record, sir, if I may.

Senator STENNIS. So, to the 5-foot line it would be $17,500 on the average throughout the United States.

General CLARKE. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. These are $36,000 each in the bill but that is beyond the 5-foot line.

General CLARKE. Yes, sir. That includes the development of the area in which these houses will be located—utilities, roads, fire protection, all the aspects.

Senator STENNIS. Beyond the 5-foot line, that figure was given a minute ago but I have forgotten what is was.

Mr. REED. $7,800.

Senator STENNIS. So of this additional $18,500, $7,800 is going into—beyond the 5-foot line and the remainder of it is going inside the 5-foot line. Is that correct?

General CLARKE. Sir, may I check that just a moment, please?

Sir, for the field grade unit we would expect to spend $25,500 for the basic contract to the 5-foot line and the remaining cost which would be $10,500 would be primarily outside the 5-foot line.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Prepare a memorandum on that, please, for the record, showing the cost of these outside the 5-foot line, the cost inside the 5-foot line.

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And then parallel that with the average cost throughout the country for those two items.

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

U.S. Military Academy Family Housing Construction

Cost comparison

	U.S. Military Academy fiscal year 1966 cost estimates			Fiscal year 1965 project average costs			Number of units	U.S. Military Academy project at average costs
	Family unit	Support items	Total	Family unit	Support items	Total		Total cost
Field grade officer, 4 bedrooms	$29,800	$9,170	$38,970	$16,745	$3,880	$20,625	132	$2,722,500
Company grade officer, 3 bedrooms	22,930	9,170	32,100	14,710	3,880	18,590	8	148,720
Noncommissioned officer:								
4 bedrooms	22,807	9,170	31,977	14,560	3,880	18,440	36	663,840
2 bedrooms	17,820	9,170	26,990	12,935	3,880	16,815	24	403,560
Project cost			7,200,000					3,938,620
Unit cost			36,000					19,693

1. Construction of the proposed project under average cost conditions in the United States would exceed the current statutory limitation of $17,500 for projects having more than 50 units. This is predicated on the composition of the U.S. Military Academy project consisting primarily of four-bedroom and field grade officer units.

2. The construction costs for the proposed fiscal year 1966 project of 200 units of family housing at the U.S. Military Academy are based on cost experience at the Academy and engineering estimates from actual project design. The above chart provides a cost comparison of the U.S. Military Academy fiscal year 1966 project design with average costs for similar housing now under construction in the United States, other than Alaska and Hawaii. Variances are attributed to the following considerations:

(a) The high cost of labor and materials at the Military Academy is one of the highest in the United States.

(b) Basements, hardwood floors, brick veneer facade, and garages are provided in the proposed family units at U.S. Military Academy due to the cold climate and consideration of future maintenance costs.

(c) An unusual item of cost in site development is the extensive rock excavation required. Construction involves placing foundations in rock as well as moving rock for both the installation of utilities and the construction of necessary roads.

3. Cost experience of the fiscal year 1960 Military Academy project consisting of 156 company grade officer units, 26 3-bedroom and 130 4-bedroom units, authorized by Public Law 86-149 (August 10, 1959) provides the best cost comparison for the proposed construction. The units built in fiscal year 1960 were two-story duplexes and triplexes. Final project cost was $5,869,873, or $37,627 per unit.

4. All units of the proposed 200-unit project will be two-story duplexes or "four"-plexes. The composition includes 24 2-bedroom and 36 4-bedroom enlisted units, 8 3-bedroom company grade officer units, and 132 4-bedroom field grade officer units. The cost of the proposed project will average approximately $1,000 per unit less than the 1960 project. Although construction costs have increased 12 percent since 1960, the lower cost of the proposed project is attributable to the extensive studies and detailed engineering which has taken place in the development of this particular increment of family housing.

Senator STENNIS. That is going to be pretty hard to defend, spending $10,000 per unit, $10,500 beyond the 5-foot line, and then $8,000 additional inside the 5-foot line. It seems to me you are going to have to prove that you looked around a good deal.

How far would you have to go to get to more reasonable ground?

General CLARKE. Sir, we would have to go off the reservation.

Senator STENNIS. I know.

General CLARKE. And from my personal knowledge of the land, if we were to go north we would be up in the vicinity of Cornwall, at least, and perhaps on up toward Newburgh.

Senator STENNIS. Well, of course, that doesn't mean anything to me or to the record, either. You will have to give specific distances.

General CLARKE. Going north I would say we would have to go a distance of perhaps 12 to 15 miles to get to usable terrain. Going south, sir, I would say a comparable distance.

Senator STENNIS. How far did you drive this morning to come in, if I may ask?

General CLARKE. Thirteen miles, sir.

Sir, may I make one additional statement? The Academy and the Department of the Army place great stress upon the desirability of the faculty being in close proximity to the cadets and they are trying to encourage closer and closer working relationships between the faculty and the cadets.

The faculty spend a great deal of their time in what the business world I suppose would call overtime in assisting the cadets to get through the various strenuous courses up there.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General CLARKE. And this is a strong reason we believe for having the housing as close as we can reasonable get it to the cadet life.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I want them to have everything they need but I don't think we have any money to spend unless it is needed.

Mr. REED. I will ask both you and the general some questions here.

You have 12,500 units in the bill, is that right, Mr. Reed?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. According to my memorandum there are 1,207 of those right here in the Washington area.

Mr. REED. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Housing for Fort Myer, Belvoir, and so forth. Now, that is 10 percent of the total for the whole Nation. These bases are here within the area of a city where we are already crowded out as I understand it.

How do you justify this, Mr. Reed, 1,207 out of 12,500?

Mr. REED. We recognize, sir, that is an enormous number. We are talking here, sir, at Fort Myer, Fort Belvoir, the combined Air Force-Navy complex at Bolling and Andrews Air Force Base. We have at those 5 bases, sir, a current defficit of 12,868 eligible personnel.

The projected effective deficit will be approximately 13,382 after we take into effect changes in requirements as well as take credit for the 720 units now under construction in the area. The principal problem is that our people cannot find rental units in the three- and four-bedroom category. This is what we are attempting to solve by this very large number of units. Particularly in the enlisted ranks where these people have large families now and in the field grade officer category, sir.

It is very difficult to find rentals with three and four bedrooms in this area at a cost they can afford.

Senator STENNIS. Let's see now, there is, of course, Andrews and Bolling, Fort Belvoir, Fort Myer, NC Washington—what is that?

Mr. REED. Naval complex.

Senator STENNIS. I see. Where is that?

Mr. REED. That is joint sited with Bolling.

Senator STENNIS. Well, are you going to build houses—you won't build the houses, will you, on this area down here?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir. Mr. Sheridan's shop has made a total study of the area, enlisted cantonment, and a part of the area will be used for construction of housing down there. Some housing was approved last year, a total of 300, I believe, 150 for the Navy, 150 for the Air Force at that site.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you didn't build those.

Mr. REED. They are going out on bids, sir, in about a week.

Senator STENNIS. And this is for——

Mr. REED. This will follow onto those 300, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General Clarke, do you have something further on any of these points that have been made?

General CLARKE. No, sir. I have a prepared statement in defense of the Army's position which I would like to submit for the record.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly. The general's statement will appear in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK JAMES CLARKE, DIRECTOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ON THE ARMY MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee; I appreciate this opportunity to appear before this committee on behalf of the Army's fiscal year 1966 military family housing program.

This year's program consists of three major budget categories: First, construction; secondly, debt payment; and third, operation and maintenance. The amount of total obligational authority requested is $238,663,000, however, excluding reimbursable authority and the application of funds available for construction from prior years, the new obligational authority requested is $235,220,000.

Taking each category separately:

(a) *Construction, $55,664,000*

This will provide for the construction of 2,470 family housing units at $47,064,000; improvements to existing public quarters at $8 million; minor construction at $400,000 and advance planning and design at $200,000. With the application of $1,600,000 available from prior years, the new obligational authority requested is $54,064,000.

The proposed new construction of 2,470 units of family housing at 13 Army locations is considered a modest program compared to the Army deficit. Although we are making good progress at many of our installations in providing better housing, there still are locations where lack of adequate housing results in separated families, poor morale, and often contributes to good men leaving the service.

Another significant portion of our program provides for improvements to existing public quarters. The fiscal year 1966 budget includes $8 million for line item improvement projects and $0.4 million for unforeseen minor construction items which may be accomplished under the authority of title 10, U.S. Code, section 2674, but exceed limitations on such work under the O. & M. program. This $8.4 million represents an investment of approximately one-third of 1 percent of the Army family housing inventory value of approximately $2.3 billion, and will provide improved living conditions for some 10,000 families. This relatively small investment is considered to be the absolute minmum essential for the prudent management of this property in order to maintain an acceptable standard of livability.

The second program is:

(b) *Debt payments, $48,308,000*

This amount is required to reduce the debt ($712 million) incurred by acquisition of 35,709 units of Capehart housing and 19,849 units of Wherry housing. Approximately $20 million of the amount required is for principal, $26 million for interest and $2 million for payment of mortgage insurance. Excluding reimbursement authority, the new obligational authority requested is $48,172,000.

The third program is:

(c) *Operation and maintenance, $134,691,000*

Funds requested for this program are primarily for the support of an average of 136,707 units of family housing. In addition to the operation, maintenance and utility costs for these housing units, funds are also required for maintenance and repair of supporting appurtenances within the housing area, such as streets, grounds, and utilities distribution systems, items of incidental improvements, furniture, and for the various miscellaneous services. Funds are also included for the leasing of an average of 5,556 family housing units, worldwide. Of

this number, 4,534 units are in the United States at an average cost of $160 per month, including operation and maintenance costs. Excluding reimbursable authority, the new obligational authority requested is $132,984,000.

The budget book before you contains the line item justification for the three programs, family housing construction, debt payment and operation and maintenance.

Mr. Chairman, I have with me Col. Wyatte G. Trainer, Chief of the Army's Family Housing Division. We are ready to provide the committee with whatever information you may desire.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, I don't see any particular reason to cover all these things in this hearing except such points as you may wish to emphasize, do you? You have already covered it and we are generally familiar with it.

Who is here representing the Navy in a like capacity?

Mr. REED. Captain Marshall.

Senator STENNIS. Captain, will you come forward. We will take this up rather informally.

Mr. REED. We also have Colonel Manning of the Air Force present if you would like him——

Senator STENNIS. We will get to him.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. J. M. MARSHALL, U.S. NAVY

Senator STENNIS. I don't know whether you heard what I said earlier. Mr. Reed has given the overall picture, Captain.

Captain MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And ordinarily we have followed the formula, as I mentioned to him, of not considering these so much on a line-item basis; that is, base for base or installation for installation. But I would at least recommend that we approve the list subject to such exceptions as may come out, make the list eligible, and then decide on the number that we authorize.

Do you have something special to say about any of the Navy housing?

Captain MARSHALL. No sir; except that we fully support the program Mr. Reed has presented and we feel that we have an urgent need for all the projects we have within the 12,500, and I also have a statement I would like to submit for the record, sir, a very short one.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we certainly want you to submit your statement, and it will be inserted in the record.

In the San Francisco Bay area you are asking for about 1,000 houses, isn't that right?

Captain MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many are you going to get in all under the proposed program?

Captain MARSHALL. We have 5,040 units in this year out of the 12,500 unit total.

Senator STENNIS. 5,000 goes to the Navy.

Captain MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good part of the total.

Captain MARSHALL. Well, the Navy was a little shorter than the others.

Senator STENNIS. I know. You had to wait a long time. We used to raise that point here about the Navy being left out. It is strange that you put 20 percent of your housing in this bill in one place, one area, at least.

Captain MARSHALL. Well, this is a very large area. As you know, the Navy is pretty well concentrated in maybe a half dozen naval complexes throughout the United States. San Francisco is a big area. We have the Alameda Naval Air Station, as you know, and the naval hospital, and we have shipyards up there. We have the Post Graduate School at Monterey. And we have Moffett Field, a key ASW patrol aircraft base. It is a very large area for us. It is possibly about the third largest of all. I think Norfolk is the largest area we have.

Senator STENNIS. Well, how many different points in and around this area do you have listed for housing?

Captain MARSHALL. In the West Bay complex, which includes the Naval Station at Treasure Island and the Headquarters of the 12th Naval District, Commander, Western Sea Frontier, we have 300 units. Down in Moffett, NAS-Moffet area, we have 300 units. As you know, this is a very high-cost area down there, south of San Francisco. And then we have 400 units for NAS Alameda and the naval hospital and Naval Supply Center over in Oakland. Then we have 208 units for the Post Graduate School at Monterey, and this is primarily due to a buildup there in the student load. This covers all the units we have in the San Francisco area, sir, although Monterey is not commuting distance to San Francisco, as you know, and Moffett Field is a pretty good haul, too.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Anything else you want to emphasize?

Captain MARSHALL. I don't believe so, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY CAPT. J. M. MARSHALL, U.S. NAVY, HEAD OF THE FAMILY HOUSING BRANCH, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity of again appearing before you in presenting the Navy's family housing program for fiscal year 1966.

The most recent Navy worldwide housing survey revealed that there are still some 85,000 eligible Navy and Marine Corps families unsuitably housed. This situation is detrimental to the morale and effectiveness of our operating forces.

It is both unreasonably and unrealistic to expect peak performance of our military men when they are continually faced with the inability to provide suitable housing for their families at a price they can afford to pay. Retention of career personnel is being seriously affected by the lack of adequate family housing accommodations.

Adequate family housing and family security play a most significant role in the Navy when considering the amount of time our sailors and marines spend at sea or in deployed units overseas involving long separations from their families and loved ones. If these needs are not met during this separation, you can be assured that the welfare and well-being of their families will be uppermost in their minds, and that this cannot help but compete with their attention to military duties.

This year's program was specifically developed to meet our most critical housing needs in areas where immediate attention is most urgent. New construction is being proposed at those hard-core installations where the lack of adequate housing for our Navy and Marine Corps families presents a continuing problem.

The Department of the Navy family housing program will require new obligational authority in the amount of $189,088,000. Of this total amount, $92,140,000 will provide for the construction and acquisition of family housing in-

cluding trailer court facilities, improvements to quarters, minor construction, advance planning, and design. The remaining $96,948,000 will provide for the support of family housing including operating expenses, leasing, maintenance, and debt payments.

We are recommeding the construction of 5,040 units at 21 Navy and Marine Corps installations. I have personally reviewed the housing requirement at each installation for which new construction is proposed, and have made on-site inspections at many of these locations to confirm our housing requirements and deficiencies.

This concludes my introductory statement, Mr. Chairman. I will be most happy to try to answer any questions the committee may have and to discuss the merits of each project in detail. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, I have a number of questions here. You see, we will not hold any extensive hearings separately in the Appropriations Subcommittee this year on these matters because this joint hearing and the personnel coincide considerably. So I am going to give these questions to Mr. Reed to answer for the record.

Mr. REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They are especially prepared and I think there is a lot of merit in them. And we will give you time to get your answers in. But we do want them answered fully. If you think the services should give an answer in addition to yours, you can have them do it to give the full picture.

Who represents the Air Force in this capacity?

Colonel MANNING. I am Lieutenant Colonel Manning.

Senator STENNIS. You have heard what I have said with reference to the entire program. Do you have a statement?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir; I do not have a prepared statement.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You may state such points as you wish for emphasis.

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. S. W. MANNING, U.S. AIR FORCE

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, the Air Force is happy to support Mr. Reed's program in its entirety. I think for the first time the Air Force and the Department of Defense are more nearly in agreement with the terms of the criteria for requirements of housing than we have been before.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Colonel MANNING. The program as Mr. Reed has presented it, of course, is only a portion of the 5-year program. We will have continuous 5-year programs after this and certainly our need is for the housing now, sir. It is not a need based on 5 or 10 years from now.

All of these bases have been approved by Mr. McNamara himself for housing and the requirements have been known for quite some time, as you know from your past experience dealing with our housing program.

We are indeed grateful for the support of this committee in providing our houses.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, I don't know whether you are familiar with this or not, but it looks to us like the cost to the Government for the maintenance and upkeep and utilities in a year is an average of about $950. What do you have to say to that?

Colonel MANNING. Mr. Chairman, at first glance one might think that this is a high figure. However, when we analyze the cost of

the maintenance of our houses in existence, we find that we maintain such things as the sewage system which would normally be maintained by the community, the power systems which would normally be maintained by the power company, or utility companies. All of this maintenance is included in our cost, sir. We have no one else to defray this expense.

Therefore, when we analyze it, we find that the costs are rather reasonable.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean you provide the electricity they use for these houses?

Colonel MANNING. We procure it, and the cost of this procurement is costed to the cost of operating and maintaining the houses. In some cases, however, we do manufacture our own electricity.

Senator STENNIS. But you get a better rate on the average than an individual citizen would get?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. We would normally expect that the base rate for utilities, when we do contract for them, to be much lower than the individual in a community.

Senator STENNIS. You buy the electricity at the place of intake; is that right?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; where it comes to the base.

Senator STENNIS. And it is distributed around over your area.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. And the cost of the maintenance of the distribution system, the cost of procuring the electricity or water, is all costed back to our housing cost.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I know. But still it looks to me as if it would be cheaper when you get such a good rate on the volume of your electric current.

Colonel MANNING. You are certainly correct, sir. We do get a reduced rate on our utilities. Again, though, we have related costs such as the costs of streets. This, too, is charged against our housing.

Senator STENNIS. What about your heating? Do you buy gas if it is available at the intake point?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. We buy it and meter it at the base entrance.

Senator STENNIS. You have to distribute it.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. We distribute it and the operation of the furnaces is costed against our housing.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have electric meters on each house to tell how much is used?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir; Mr. Chairman. We have sampled many houses individually. We have houses by blocks or areas, two or three blocks at a time, that are metered so that we can estimate fairly accurately the utilities that are consumed by those families within the blocks.

Senator STENNIS. I just believe that I would use more electricity if I didn't know that meter was running and that I was going to have to pay according to what the meter said. I might have been mistaken about human nature all these years. But I don't believe so. Don't you think it would be well to put in meters or some kind of a check?

Colonel MANNING. We don't believe that the expense of individually metering the utilities at each building would justify the expense involved.

Senator STENNIS. What about the gas, where you have gas heat? Do you have any meters?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; we have meters within areas, seldom at individual units.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, we have talked about the housing program.

Senator THURMOND. Yes, I know.

Senator STENNIS. We are talking about the upkeep and maintenance.

Colonel MANNING. I would like to express, Mr. Chairman, that all of the services do have good management programs with regard to our quarters at our bases. Each occupant is provided a brochure of what is expected of him and his family.

Senator STENNIS. We will get to that later. Let me go on with the detailed examination. You have no gas meters, no electric meters. What about water meters?

Colonel MANNING. They would be the same as the other utilities, normally by blocks and not by individual users.

Senator STENNIS. The care and upkeep of the floors, for instance, in these buildings, redoing of the walls and so forth. Do you pay for all that?

Colonel MANNING. Well, normally, sir, the routine maintenance such as rewaxing floors, is done by the occupant. Cleaning fingerprints off the walls, and so forth, is the occupant's responsibility.

Senator STENNIS. Housekeeping.

Colonel MANNING. Normal housekeeping.

Senator STENNIS. I will be more specific. The redecorating or repainting, of the interior of the house and the ordinary repairs to the building or to the faucets in the sink and the bathroom, all that is taken care of by you.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; this is a cost which is related to the houses.

Senator STENNIS. What about the street upkeep? Of course, you do that, I am sure.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; the streets, sidewalks, driveways, and so forth, the Government does maintain those and that cost is permitted.

Senator STENNIS. What about the lawn? The occupant takes care of the lawn.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; the occupant takes care of his own lawn and yard.

An exception would be a large central area that couldn't be identified with one house. Then, if it was a play area or something to this effect, then we would mow this. But up next to his area, he would take care of it.

Senator STENNIS. I just made the point that the figures seemed high, Senator, averaged about $950 per unit throughout the country.

You build near enough to cities, though, to use their water supply or their gas or their electricity, do you not?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir; where the utilities are available, we use them from a commercial source.

Senator STENNIS. You buy it at the property line, so to speak.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. At the intake place.

Colonel MANNING. Normally at the entrance to the base or to the Federal property.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything else you want to say for emphasis on these matters?

Colonel MANNING. No, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Did you have anything to do with selecting the different bases that would be included for housing?

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir, I did. I am Chief of the Programs Branch for the Air Force and presented the requirements for housing to the Air Staff and to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator THURMOND. I might ask him one question.

Senator STENNIS. Certainly. You can ask it now.

Senator THURMOND. Has a study been made to determine whether it would be cheaper to the Government over a period of years to provide housing or to provide a housing allowance?

Colonel MANNING. Senator, I believe there have been many, many studies prepared in this regard. There are various means and various locations where programs of this nature would provide great dividends.

For instance, overseas, where it is often advantageous to pay more allowance for quarters and let the individual find his own housing accommodations. I wouldn't say that there is any program that would fit all locations, sir. We do know that the average basic allowance for quarters saved and not paid to the individual amounts to about $500 a year more than it costs us to maintain a house. Therefore, that roughly $500 could be applied toward amortizing any units which the Congress permits us to construct.

Senator THURMOND. So you think it is cheaper for the Government to build housing rather than to provide a housing allowance?

Colonel MANNING. In specific locations I would definitely feel this way, sir. In others I think it would be advantageous to go the other route.

Senator THURMOND. Of course, there are certain installations where they need housing on the base or the fort, as the case may be, because, for instance, if the line has to be held or people scattered all around too far, they couldn't be gotten together quickly to move quickly.

Colonel MANNING. That is true.

Senator THURMOND. And I can see where it would be necessary for the Government to have housing even though it did cost more. But I was just wondering in general how the comparison ran.

Colonel MANNING. Yes, sir. Now, we have certain key and essential elements of our military force, sir, that must be so we can readily get our hands on them, so to speak, have them available at all times. These we try our best to have located on base.

Senator THURMOND. All right. Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

Gentlemen, unless some new point comes up in the answers to these questions or otherwise, we will not come back to this housing again in the hearings. So I want to be sure that you have had full opportunity, each of you, to speak. What about the Marine Corps? They come under the Navy, don't they?

Captain MARSHALL. Yes, sir; I cover for them. I believe Major Hollis——

Senator STENNIS. Major, if you want to say something, we will be glad to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. S. HOLLIS, U.S. MARINE CORPS

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a prepared statement?

Major HOLLIS. No, sir, Mr. Chairman; I do not.

The Marine Corps program is carried under the Department of the Navy and we fully support the program submitted by the Department of the Navy and by Mr. Reed for the Secretary of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. How many were allotted to the Marine Corps?

Major HOLLIS. In the fiscal year 1966 program we have 100 units for Quantico and 52 units for the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow.

Senator STENNIS. Well, it seems to me you got a mighty small portion. The marines don't ask for much.

Captain MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, we try to take care of them. The Marine Corps has only nine major ground bases and, of course, we have all the air stations under the Navy. So this is why it appears small.

Major HOLLIS. That is right. It does include the units programed for Marine Corps air activities. In addition to that, the Marine Corps barracks participate in the housing made available by the Navy. So we can't just say those are the only units we will have to participate in.

Senator STENNIS. Do you participate in the family housing for military that the Navy——

Major HOLLIS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that makes a big difference. You assign them or pro rate share of the housing?

Major HOLLIS. At our Marine Corps ground activities, our major activities, Mr. Chairman, we have our own individual program. However, at those individual activities that are located at naval installations, in other words, say our marine barracks, and so forth, our personnel requirements there are computed and the total complex surveyed for the naval installation. Our people will also participate in the assignment to those houses that are made available as part of that installation's program.

Senator STENNIS. What about Parris Island, S.C., where you have a large marine installation? Do you have any housing there?

Major HOLLIS. At the Marine Corps Recruit Depot at Parris Island, S.C., we conducted a complex survey which includes the Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort as well as the U.S. naval hospital. It is on a complex basis. We have no housing requirement in the fiscal year 1966 program at that installation this year, no, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does the Navy have anything?

Major HOLLIS. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You are already taken care of, not left out.

Captain MARSHALL. Yes.

Major HOLLIS. No, sir. They recently built the Capehart units at the Marine Corps Air Station at Beaufort.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We don't want you to be left out.

All right, Mr. Reed. Those questions I will hand to you, and they will be put in the record at this point.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR STENNIS ON HOUSING

Mr. Reed, I notice that there are a number of so-called representation housing units in this bill costing approximately $100,000 each. Explain to the committee what the basis is and the needs are, that a general or a high-ranking civilian must live in a house costing this large sum.

NOTE.—It might be pointed out that the Vice President of the United States does not live in anything as nearly as plush as the houses contemplated for high-ranking generals, and as of this date, the Vice President is not furnished public quarters.

Mr. REED. It is the view of the Department of Defense that there are a limited number of positions within the Military Establishment which involve extensive public relations and representational responsibilities. The incumbents of these positions are called upon to represent the interests of the United States in numerous social activities involving foreign and/or U.S. dignitaries of high governmental and military rank, as well as outstanding members of the business, industrial, labor, scientific, and academic communities. Sixty-one positions have been identified as meeting these criteria and qualify as "Military representational positions." Persons occupying these positions are in ranks O–8 to O–10. Typical of these positions are the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, commanders of joint commands, the Superintendent of the various service academies, et cetera.

In general, the incumbents of the positions identified as "Military representational positions" are adequately housed. There are, however, a few who lack appropriate accommodations. In addition, there are some who reside in units which are uneconomic to operate and maintain. It is proposed to provide satisfactory quarters for these who do not now have such facilities and to replace those which are expensive to continue in the defense inventory.

Military representational quarters cannot be obtained under current statutory size and cost criteria. At present, there are size limitations of 2,100 square feet for family housing. Further, there are statutory cost limitations of $24,000 for the unit itself (and $28,000 for all costs including site development work).

In fiscal year 1966, it is proposed to acquire or construct two sets of military representational quarters. These units will be limited in size to 3,600 square feet and in cost to $80,000 to the 5-foot line or $100,000 for the total overall costs. We do not consider the size or cost to be ostentatious or unreasonable.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, what is the annual cost of administering the family housing program and I include in this question, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Department of Defense costs?

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, the annual cost of administering all components of the family housing program is estimated to be about $2 million at the headquarters level and $1,900,000 at the command level, for a total of $3,900,000. This is about one-half of 1 percent of our

authorization request for fiscal year 1966. These costs are not charged to the "Family housing, Defense" appropriation.

In addition, annual administrative costs at the installation level total approximately $16,900,000. These costs encompass such functions as assigning occupants to quarters, maintaining waiting lists, making inspections at change of occupancy and keeping the accounts, as well as performing other management functions. Most of this total is charged to the "Family housing, Defense" appropriation, although military personnel, whose pay is charged to the military personnel appropriations, do some of this work.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, do you have figures showing the total cost of utilities furnished in public quarters (water, electricity, gas, trash collection)? Have you been able to strike an average or a mean figure for these costs?

Mr. REED. Yes, sir; we do have cost figures for utilities and services. Our cost-accounting system classifies water, electricity, gas, fuel oil, steam, and sewage disposal as "utilities," and refuse collection, fire protection, police protection, insect and rodent control, custodial services, and snow removal as "services." The average cost for utilities was $286 per housing unit for fiscal year 1964. The average cost for services was $41 per housing unit for fiscal year 1964.

Senator STENNIS. Information available to the committee indicates that, in the past, regular services maintenance and operation funds have been used to maintain houses. Have you been able to stop this practice with the organization of your office and is there any indication that this practice has been carried on recently?

Mr. REED. Sir, we are able to insure that "Family housing, Defense" funds, not "Service operation and maintenance" funds, are used to operate and maintain family housing. Funding is provided under the "Family housing, Defense" appropriation, and DOD Directive 7150.4 clearly requires use of these funds, not "Service operation and maintenance" funds, for this purpose. Of course, there may at any time be cases of either inadvertent or deliberate misuse of appropriated funds, and this includes family housing funds as well as any other. We have to rely on the audit agencies to detect such situations. Those responsible are subject to disciplinary action. However, no significant improper charges involving family housing have been reported by the audit agencies during the past 2 years.

There is one minor exception to complete funding for family housing costs in that Air Force is currently budgeting in its "Operation and maintenance" appropriation for furniture and equipment for use of Air Force personnel occupying private rental housing overseas. These funds are specifically indentified in the Air Force budget for this purpose. We expect to review this item in the next budget cycle with the intent of insuring conformity among the services.

Of course, some family housing "Operation and maintenance" work is properly done by military personnel whose pay comes from the "Military personnel" appropriations; and the "Family housing, Defense" appropriation does not fund administrative costs above the installation level. Also, some housing costs are initially charged to a "Service operation and maintenance" appropriation which is subsequently reimbursed from family housing funds; this is for account-

ing convenience only and the final charge is made to the "Family housing, Defense" appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, we know that when a serviceman occupies public quarters he is not paid a rental allowance. What is the total amount accruing to the Government from the people in the services and the Department of Defense occupying public quarters?

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, the total amount accruing to the Government from the people in the services and the Department of Defense occupying public quarters (family housing) is estimated to be as follows: fiscal year 1965, $496 million, and fiscal year 1966, $510 million.

Since these amounts do not have to be paid out as "Basic allowance for quarters," the military personnel appropriation requests are this much less than they would otherwise have to be. Appropriation of these amounts is avoided.

Mr. STENNIS. During the hearings in 1963, the Appropriations subcommittee would rather extend inquiry into the criteria used in computing requirements for military housing. What is your criteria now and has there been a change from the criteria as stated in fiscal year 1965?

Mr. REED. A. Our present criteria for the determination of family housing requirements are summarized as follows:

1. Primary reliance is placed on use of adequate private rentals in the vicinity of military installations.

2. Onpost housing is programed only where required by military necessity or where there is a lack of adequate community support.

3. Onpost housing is programed only for married career personnel, in the officer and upper enlisted grades (E–4's with 4 or more years' service, and above).

4. Requirements are based on the lowest predictable, sustained strength level for the installation.

5. All adequate assets will not exceed 90 percent of requirements (80 percent of foreign countries). Assets include existing, authorized, and proposed onpost units as well as leased units, adequate private rentals available for military use, private units occupied by military owners, and units occupied out of the area by families not desiring to move into the area. The 10-percent basic safety factor is employed to offset unforeseen strength decreases; and other safety factors are applied in review, depending on the degree of isolation of the installation and the characteristics of the local housing market.

6. Existing private and public rental housing (including trailers), in which military personnel entitled to quarters are accepted as tenants will be considered as adequate community support and will be charged as assets against gross requirements, provided it meets the following criteria:

(a) *Location.*—The distance from the administrative area of the installation can be traversed by privately owned vehicle in 1 hour or less during rush hours. Lesser time limits may be applied where clearly warranted by military necessity.

(b) *Cost.*—The average total cost per month does not exceed the amount shown for the rank of the occupant in the following schedule:

O–6	$200	W–2	$147
O–5	187	W–1	140
O–4	175	E–9	150
O–3	158	E–8	142
O–2	142	E–7	137
O–1	125	E–6	127
W–4	168	E–5	120
W–3	157	E–4	110

(c) *Condition.*—The unit must be a complete dwelling unit with private entrance, with bath and kitchen for sole use of the occupants, and so arranged that both kitchen and bedrooms can be entered without passing through bedrooms. The unit must be well constructed and in good state of repair with heating and kitchen equipment provided, and it must be located in a residential area which meets acceptable standards for health and sanitation and which is not subject to offensive fumes, industrial noises, and other objectionable features. The unit must be adequate in bedroom count for military families. With respect to net floor area, one-bedroom units normally should be not less than 550 square feet, two bedrooms, 750, three bedrooms, 960, and four bedrooms, 1,080; however, only in unusual circumstances will units be declared inadequate solely because of insufficient floor area.

7. Units occupied by military owners will be considered adequate and charged as assets, providing they meet the above standards as to location, condition, and cost. Consideration must be given to the fact that such owner-occupied units do in fact increase the area housing supply and may subsequently enter the rental market when the present occupant is transferred.

8. Owned or rented units which are occupied by military families by free choice and considered satisfactory by the occupants will be classed as adequate assets regardless of any other factors.

9. Vacant for-sale units will not be considered as assets.

B. The criteria for determining the requirements for the fiscal year 1966 program were essentially the same as those for determining the requirements for the fiscal year 1965 program. However, during the several years prior to fiscal year 1965 a number of significant changes were made. In formulating these changes, consideration was given to the views expressed by Congress. Principal changes have been as follows:

1. *Location.*—Originally this was 15 miles or 30 minutes. Later this was increased to 45 minutes and still more recently to 60 minutes.

2. *Cost.*—In the beginning this was the basic allowance for quarters for each grade. However, it was apparent that most servicemen could afford to pay a few dollars more than their allowances; the question was, What magnitude of excess payments would constitute a hardship? Since the most recent increase in quarters allowances was essentially based on housing costs for civilians of comparable income levels, we resorted to the same civilian cost data. It was concluded that generally a serviceman would reach a "point of hardship" if he were required to pay more than a civilian of comparable income in the 90th

housing cost percentile. Using the 90th percentile, we established a schedule of "maximum allowable housing costs" for use in determining which servicemen were unsuitably housed by reason of excess cost.

3. *Condition.*—This has remained practically unchanged over the years.

4. *Preference.*—In recent years it became evident that consideration should be given to those instances where the serviceman prefers to buy a house or to pay a high rent for luxury type quarters or to live in substandard housing to save money. Accordingly, criterion 8 as set forth above was added and has remained in effect ever since.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, I believe in the past you have told this committee that the 5-year Department of Defense program for housing amounted to approximately 60,000 houses with a requirement of approximately 12,000 houses per year. Due to the base closings, has there been any change in this program? Is the Department of Defense making a study in an attempt to revise downward the 60,000 housing figure?

Mr. REED. The Department of Defense has continued to review its family housing requirements and our most recent analysis indicates a deficit of 49,000 units after taking into consideration all units which have been authorized and funded through the fiscal year 1965 program. This figure reflects an added requirement for approximately 2,000 units as a result of redeployments stemming from recent base closure announcements.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, under your leasing agreements, I understand that either the Bureau of Yards and Docks or the Corps of Engineers negotiate the agreements and manage these properties for you. What management fees do these agencies charge the services or the Department of Defense?

Mr. REED. In the domestic leasing program, either the Bureau of Yards and Docks or the Corps of Engineers negotiates and executes agreements for the military departments and administers the leases for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. (Generally, the Bureau of Yards and Docks performs for the Navy and the Corps of Engineers, for the Army and Air Force.) In oversea areas, however, Air Force may administer its own leasing program.

We have determined that during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1965, the costs of administration or management of 3,348 leases in the United States have been approximately 3 percent of the total cost of the leased unit. In dollars, this has been $4.34 for a monthly unit cost of approximately $155.

In the oversea program, the costs of administration have averaged 1.5 percent of the unit cost for the first 6 months of fiscal year 1965. For 2,532 leases costing a monthly average of $243 per unit, the average costs of administration have been $3.66.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, how do you determine whether rental property is adequate for occupancy by a military man? As an example, let's take a staff sergeant, a master sergeant, and a major.

Mr. REED. Existing private and local government rental housing (including trailers) in which military personnel are accepted as tenants, will be considered as suitable community support and will be charged as assets against requirements in all cases where it is classed as satisfactory by the occupant. If not classed as satisfactory by the

occupant, or if vacant, it will be considered suitable provided it meets the following criteria:

Location.—The distance from the administrative area of the installation can be traversed by privately owned vehicle in 1 hour or less during rush hours. Lesser time limits may be applied where clearly warranted by military necessity.

Cost.—The average total cost (including rent, utilities, and other costs, except telephone, paid by the occupant) per month does not exceed the amount shown for the rank of the occupant in the following schedule. In foreign countries and other locations where station allowances are in effect, the housing portion of the station allowance will be added to the following amounts to establish the appropriate maximum allowable housing cost.

O–6	$200	E–9	$150
O–5	187	E–8	142
O–4	175	E–7	137
O–3	158	E–6	127
O–2	142	E–5	120
O–1	125	E–4[1]	110
W–4	168	E–4	([2])
W–3	157	E–3	([2])
W–2	147	E–2	([2])
W–1	140	E–1	([2])

[1] 4 or more years' service.
[2] Basic allowance for quarters by grade and by number of dependents as set forth in sec. 3 Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. app. 2201–2216).

Condition.—The unit must be a complete dwelling unit with private entrance, with bath and kitchen for sole use of the occupants, and so arranged that both kitchen and bedrooms can be entered without passing through bedrooms. The unit must be well constructed and in good state of repair with heating equipment provided and kitchen equipment provided or available on a rental basis. Also, it must be located in a residential area which meets acceptable standards for health and sanitation and which is not subject to offensive fumes, industrial noises, and other objectionable features.

The unit must be adequate in bedroom count for military families based on family size and composition. With respect to net floor area, one-bedroom units normally should be not less than 550 square feet, two bedrooms, 750; three bedrooms, 960; and four bedrooms, 1,080; however, only in unusual circumstances will units be declared inadequate solely because of insufficient flood area.

With respect to the specific question concerning the matter of adequacy for a staff sergeant, a master sergeant and a major, the only difference pertains to the matter of maximum allowable housing cost. This may be determined by referring to the above table for the grades of E–5 (staff sergeant, Air Force), E–6 (staff sergeant, Army), E–7 (master sergeant, Air Force), and the rank of O–4 (major).

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, rental allowances for the military are exempt from Federal income tax. In computing the rental costs to the military and in ascertaining the cost of rental property in a community and in computing your requirements, is this fact taken into consideration?

Mr. REED. The Department of Defense has established a maximum allowable housing cost for each grade of military personnel who is eligible for family housing under DOD criteria. This MAHC is

greater than the basic allowance for quarters and is the maximum which we believe the individual should have to pay for housing accommodations. It was computed on the basis of the take-home pay of the individual. Therefore, we have, in effect, taken into consideration the tax-free benefits of the basic allowance for quarters insofar as requirements are concerned, since we utilize the MAHC as the cutoff point for determining "excess cost" of community housing.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, what is the criteria set up by the Department of Defense in ascertaining when a set of public quarters needs renovating—or is this decision made at the local base level?

Mr. REED. General policy established by the Department of Defense states that the improvement program exists to provide authorization and funding for improvements which cannot be funded from operation and maintenance or minor construction funds. Projects are justified for inclusion when they will serve such purposes as provision of more functional interior arrangements, economical enlargement of existing assets, subdivision of larger and older units into smaller units, and reduction of excessive maintenance.

This policy is enlarged upon by the departments and disseminated to the local base level where, of necessity, projects for correcting deficiencies must originate. Projects developed at installation level are then forwarded through intermediate reviewing authorities where they are reviewed for applicability to the program and where recommended priorities within the command structure are assigned. The appropriate headquarters then reviews all projects received and submits a consolidated list to the Department of Defense and, after approval by the Department of Defense, to the Congress.

After funds are appropriated, the Department of Defense again reviews all projects prior to release of funds for accomplishment of the work to insure that they are suitable for accomplishment.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, the committee has noticed in the past year the steadily rising cost of maintenance for military housing. The fiscal year 1966 program costs for a total outlay is $133,951,000, and the fiscal year 1965 program called for an outlay of $126,721,000. What was the average maintenance cost per house in fiscal year 1965 and the projected cost in fiscal year 1966. What steps are being taken by the Department of Defense to control these costs?

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, the average maintenance and repair funded cost per house is expected to be $351 for fiscal year 1965 and the projected cost for fiscal year 1966 is $364. The total dollar increase requested for fiscal year 1966 is $7,230,000. Of this amount about $2 million or 28 percent, is due to the increase of 5,800 in the number of units to be maintained. Although we are still experiencing some material, labor, and contract cost increases, the remainder of approximately $5 million is essentially a planned but limited step-up in the level of M. & R. to avoid adding to the backlog of essential maintenance during fiscal year 1966. We experienced some backlog increases in fiscal year 1964 and fiscal year 1965. Since failure to accomplish adequate maintenance year by year can only result in added costs in subsequent years, it is not economical to allow a large backlog to accumulate; the fiscal year 1966 funding level is intended to preclude further increase. Inasmuch as more units of housing will be added each year for the next few years as our construction program is carried out, and

since the average age of the housing inventory continues to increase, I do not foresee the possibility of a decrease in total maintenance fund requirements. To insure that increases are held to the minimum, however, Department of Defense is controlling costs by introducing more centralized and professional housing management at installation level, by requiring more thorough engineering and cost review of repair projects, by adherence to painting time cycles rather than painting for the convenience of the occupant, by improved scheduling of the work force, and by emphasis on occupant self-help in minor maintenance. Control of costs has also been added by the introduction of an adequate cost accounting system and by the development of allowable cost ranges or benchmarks as guides for measuring performance.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, I notice in your summary sheet $171,786,000 for operating expenses and that this figure is on the increase over previous years. What measures are being taken by the Department of Defense to reduce this cost?

Mr. REED. Mr. Chairman, the operating expense estimated for fiscal year 1966 is $4,829,000 more than for fiscal year 1965. Of this about $2,655,000, or 55 percent, is due simply to the increase of about 5,800 in the number of units to be maintained. The remainder is attributable to unavoidable increases in utility rates amounting to about $1,150,000; increase of about $1,200,000 in the cost of services and personnel due in large part to a necessary adjustment from 24 to 29 percent in the fringe benefit rate applied to direct labor cost when work is initially done under another appropriation, then reimbursed from family housing funds; and an increase of about $1,100,000 in furniture procurement for oversea housing, phased to the construction completion schedule. These identifiable cost increases are offset in part by a number of reductions in the cost of continuing O. & M. functions; in particular, installation administrative costs show a net decrease of over $200,000; outfitting and replacement of furniture for units in the continental United States has been reduced to near zero in the past 2 years; and a number of cost increases have been avoided or minimized by increasingly centralized and professional housing management in the field, by an expanded occupant self-help program, and by better scheduling of the labor force.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, I notice that you wish to construct on-base housing in the Washington area. Do you mean to tell me that there is a shortage of rental property in the Washington metropolitan area?

Mr. REED. The principal problem encountered by military personnel seeking family housing in the Washington area is that rental units containing three or four bedrooms at a price that servicemen can afford are very scarce. This problem is particularly serious for enlisted men. Although many new apartments are being built, most of them are small (efficiency and one- and two-bedroom units) and high priced. Practically all of the three-and four-bedroom units which are available are for sale and most military personnel are not in a position to undertake the financial burden and risk involved in buying a home for a 3-year tour of duty.

Accordingly, more than 85 percent of the units in the projects proposed in the Washington area will be for company grade officers (5.7 percent) and enlisted men (80 percent). Also almost 80 percent

of the proposed units will contain three (57.8 percent) or four bedrooms (20.7 percent). If all units proposed for the Washington area are built, military assets will be increased to only 16 percent of projected gross requirements and all assets, both military and private, will amount to 50 percent.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, in the past 2 years, we have received information that people are required to move on base to fill vacant public houses when they desire to live off the base. What is the policy of the Department of Defense in this regard?

Mr. REED. The Department of Defense is reluctant to require involuntary occupancy of on-post housing; indeed, our policy for determination of requirements provides that families which own or rent private housing by free choice will be considered adequately housed regardless of location, cost, or condition.

On the other hand we are striving for maximum occupancy of existing public quarters, and involuntary assignments are sometimes necessary to achieve this objective. Such assignments are normally made when personnel report to an installation for permanent duty, and prior to commitments by such personnel for private housing.

In order to preclude hardship cases, our instructions specifically provide that military commanders shall advise the individual when he reports to a base (or preferably in advance of his reporting to the base) if quarters are not immediately assigned, that (1) quarters will be (or may be) made available during his tour of duty on a mandatory basis and he should make temporary arrangements off post, (2) quarters will be (or may be) made available on an optional basis during his tour of duty and he should make temporary or permanent arrangements off post, at his own discretion or, (3) quarters will not be made available during his tour of duty and he should make permanent arrangements off post.

Our instructions further provide that involuntary assignments shall not be made where 6 months or less remain of a tour of duty or where extreme hardship would result from such assignment. Hardship in voluntary on-post assignment will be considered to exist when the individual has purchased a home, would suffer financial loss through forced sale, and did not initially receive the advice specified in (1) above or where the family is of such size and composition that considerable personal inconvenience would result from assignment to available Government quarters.

In localities where installations have been scheduled for closure there have been personnel reductions which generated vacancies in on-post quarters. This has led to some involuntary assignments to quarters. It has come to our attention that some installation commanders were not entirely familiar with our policies regarding such assignments, and we, therefore, have recently written a memorandum to the military departments on this subject, giving particular emphasis to the "6 months" rule.

Another type of situation has occurred in San Diego, where a "soft" private housing market has made private accommodations available on very favorable terms. Navy families were therefore reluctant to move on post, and involuntary assignments were necessary to achieve an acceptable occupancy level in public quarters. Such as-

signments have been entirely consistent with our policy as outlined above.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Reed, I notice that in this bill you are asking for an increase in leasing authority. If the leasing of public quarters is proving so popular, why can't the military man go out and lease quarters on his own initiative in these areas where you are requesting leasing authority and thus eliminate the need for Government supervision and management?

Mr. REED. The domestic leasing program of the Department of Defense is intended primarily for enlisted personnel and company grade officers. It is these categories of personnel who cannot afford to pay the leasing costs for adequate housing, especially in metropolitan areas. Although, private units may be available at these locations and at costs at or below the $160 statutory ceiling, for the most part they substantially exceed the basic allowance for quarters of the intended occupants. For this reason, it is necessary for the Government to lease the units.

Senator STENNIS. I am sure you are familiar with the General Accounting Office report of April 1, 1965, in regard to the use by the military of Government-owned FHA housing in the Orlando, Fla., area. It is understood that there are several hundred units of this housing which the FHA has found necessary to take over, some of it is said to be quite adequate for Government quarters and the FHA is willing to lease and maintain the housing. The General Accounting Office proposes that the military take advantage of this and that it be exempted from the current leasing restriction of 5,000 units now contained in the law. I should like your comments on the merits of this proposal.

Mr. REED. (1) In consonance with the views of the Senate Armed Services Committee, the domestic leasing program of the Department of Defense is limited to meeting tactical or short-range requirements. The requirements at Orlando, Fla., do not fall within either of these categories.

(2) Department of Defense leasing is employed only in instances where individual military families can't make their own leasing arrangements.

(3) We are already leasing Federal Housing Administration- and Veterans' Administration-held units to the greatest possible extent under the current leasing restrictions. We have also encouraged individual military families to lease such units wherever they may be available.

(4) We count all suitable vacant rental housing, including FHA- and VA-held units available for rent, as assets in determining net requirements.

(5) In view of the foregoing, exemption of FHA- and VA-held units from the 5,000-unit leasing ceiling would prove of benefit where:

(*a*) The need is of a tactical or short-range nature; and

(*b*) FHA or VA will put the properties in suitable condition and will agree to leasing on an annual basis; and

(*c*) Where the leasing costs are above the basic allowance for quarters of enlisted men and officers but under the leasing cost limits.

(6) Is should be noted that expanded leasing of suitable FHA- and VA-held units would not significantly affect our housing requirements, since such units (if vacant) are already counted as assets. Expanded leasing might prove of some benefit to FHA and VA. We should like to add that a great percentage of FHA- and VA-held units are not located in areas where there are military requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Since the base closures were announced, the committee has received several complaints from service people who own their own homes in the vicinity of the bases being closed. They find themselves with a declining real estate market and are faced with the prospects of having a home that they cannot sell, yet they must obtain quarters at their new stations, creating in some instances a double expense. They stand to lose their equity they had in their homes and will be held responsible for the mortgages, most of which are insured by FHA or the Veterans' Administration. This, I think, is a very serious problem and is something I think the Department of Defense should face up to. What are you doing about the matter?

Mr. REED. The Department of Defense and the administration are very much aware of this problem and have it under study. These studies are continuing and it is hoped that an administration position will be established in the near future.

Senator STENNIS. What arrangements, if any, has the Department of Defense made in attempting to lease housing from the FHA when the FHA has surplus foreclosed housing in an area near the base?

Mr. REED. *Mather Air Force Base.*—A representative of the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Family Housing) visited the area and inspected available FHA-held units. Discussions were held with FHA locally and in Washington. By the time agreement was reached with FHA as to terms and conditions of the leases, the Department of Defense was precluded from leasing for other than tactical or temporary needs. Some units may be leased by military families.

Marine Corps Air Station, Yuma.—A representative of ODASD (FH) visited the area and inspected available FHA-held units. Discussions were held with FHA locally and in Washington. In view of congressional limitations on domestic leasing, arrangements were made for Marine Corps personnel to enter into private lease agreements with the FHA. However, when available units were improved and made ready for occupancy, they were promptly sold.

GENERAL

Between September 1962 (following elimination of the word "tactical" from the leasing authorization) and the fall of 1963 (following imposition of the above-noted restrictions on the leasing program) there was a continuous exchange of correspondence between OSD and FHA (and to a lesser degree with VA) concerning leasing of FHA-held properties. The military departments were requested to inspect hundreds of FHA-held units at some 14 selected locations. This major effort was terminated by the new leasing restrictions.

CURRENT

The military departments lease FHA-held units in Miami, Omaha, and Detroit. Military families lease FHA-held units in areas such as Wichita, Orlando, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Gulfport. Arrangements have ben made with FHA for local field office directors to list any available FHA-held units with the housing offices of nearby military installations.

In February 1965 we transmitted to FHA and VA lists of proposed new construction projects in the fiscal year 1966 program and requested advice as to any available FHA- or VA-held properties in the vicinity of these projects. In the case of only three installations were there any significant numbers of FHA- or VA-held units available for rent. These are as follows:

Scott Air Force Base.—We are exploring the possibility of the VA offering 1-year (rather than 30-day) leases on 65 marginal units located 25 miles from Scott.

Keesler Air Force Base.—These are vacant rental units which are in a 192-unit FHA-held project, known as Hyde Park. Investigation by Air Force of these units indicates that they are below the minimum size authorized for enlisted personnel. They are of masonry block construction without plaster or any finish, except for yellow masonry paint in the kitchens. Ceilings are exposed concrete. Bedrooms are generally small. Safety hazards exist. Stair rails and overhangs are in need of repair. In short, the units are considered substandard by DOD standards. The 60 units consist of 41 two-bedroom, 9 three-bedroom, and 10 units which have been cannibalized to keep the other units livable. The rental rates are as follows:

	Unfurnished	Furnished
1 bedroom	$75 plus $15 for utilities	$85.50 plus $15 for utilities.
2 bedrooms	$85 plus $20 for utilities	$102.50 plus $20 for utilities.
3 bedrooms	$95 plus $20 for utilities	$117.50 plus $20 for utilities.

Despite the deficiencies noted above, 45 percent of the occupied units in the project are rented to Air Force personnel.

NAS Pensacola.—Of some 100 units reported as available by FHA, only 16 were within an hour's travel time. Of the 16, 8 had been sold at the time the Navy checked on them. The other eight have been reported as adequate assets and will be offered for rent to Navy families.

Senator STENNIS. If you gentlemen are finished, we will take up another matter. Thank you very much for coming in.

Those representing the Reserves come around to the table, please, and the rest of you gentlemen who are going to retire please do so as quietly and quickly as you can.

(Discussion off the record.)

TITLE VII—RESERVE COMPONENTS

Senator STENNIS. All right. May we have quiet, please? Gentlemen, have a seat, please.

That brings us down now to title VII. Mr. Deininger, we are glad to have you here.

STATEMENT OF W. R. DEININGER, CHIEF OF RESERVE FORCES FACILITIES DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. DEININGER. I am Chief of the Reserve Forces Facilities Division in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a prepared statement at this point?

Mr. DEININGER. I have a very, very short statement, sir. If you wish, I will offer it at this point.

Senator STENNIS. All right. We will be glad to hear you, sir.

Mr. DEININGER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, the opening statement by Mr. Sheridan on April 27 indicated in general terms the scope and nature of anticipated construction requirements for the Reserve Forces during fiscal year 1966.

The status of the proposal for realinement of Army Reserve Forces precludes the use of approximately $16 million of currently available authorization until fiscal year 1966, so that no additional amounts need be authorized at this time. However, the provision in section 702 of S. 1771, to permit the consolidation of unused balances of Army Reserve and Guard construction authorizations, would permit a more rapid acceleration of construction at such time as the proposed realinement of the force structure may proceed.

Additional authorization for Naval and Marine Corps Reserves is requested in the amount of $8.8 million; as well as $3.4 million for Air Force Reserve construction, which with a $3 million carryover of unused prior-year authorization will support a program level of $7 million for fiscal year 1966. This carryover has resulted from changes in the scheduled conversion of Air Force Reserve units to heavy transport aircraft. Construction authorization for the Air National Guard is requested in the amount of $9 million.

The authorizations in title VII of S. 1771 are expressed in lump sum amounts, following the procedure previously established by congressional action under which the Congress is notified, at any time after enactment of the lump sum authorizations, as to the location, nature, and estimated cost of the specific projects desired to be undertaken; unless there are unresolved questions at the end of a 30-day period following each such notification, the Secretary of Defense or his designee may then issue firm approval to the military departments to initiate construction. Consistent with current practice in all of the military construction programs, the lump sum authorization amounts stipulated in title VII are exclusive of the costs of project design and engineering and unforeseen minor construction projects which the law exempts from the 30-day notification provision.

In support of the lump sum authorizations requested, we have previously furnished to the committee staff tentative lists of projects which, barring unforeseen changes in requirements, we expect will be the items in the subsequent official notifications to the Congress pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233(a). Until that statutory requirement is satisfied, however, it is urged that these project listings for fiscal year 1966 be treated as tentative.

Mr. Chairman, if you or members of the committee have any questions regarding the Reserve Forces facilities programs, with our associates from the military departments we shall endeavor to furnish responsive replies.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak in behalf of construction requirements of the Reserve Forces.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Please put your list of items now in the record at this point, Mr. Secretary.

(The information requested follows:)

NAVAL AND MARINE CORPS RESERVE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD, AND AIR FORCE RESERVE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Fiscal year 1966 military construction Air National Guard program

[In thousands of dollars]

Location	Item	Estimated cost
Naval Reserve (aviation):		
NAS, Atlanta, Ga.	Vehicle maintenance shop (modern)	78
NAS, Glenview, Ill.	Communication facilities	156
Do.	Rehabilitation drill hall and training tank	179
NAS, New York, N.Y.	Remote receiver building	106
Do.	Aviation technician training building	726
NAS, Olathe, Kans.	Barracks rehabilitation	471
Do.	Bachelor officers' quarters rehabilitation	235
NAS, South Weymouth, Mass.	Air Corps maintenance hanger	2,177
NAS, Minneapolis, Minn.	Rehabitation technician training building	167
NAS, Willow Grove, Pa.	High-explosive magazines	90
Subtotal		4,385
Naval Reserve (surface):		
NMCRTC, Baton Rouge, La.	Training center	469
NRTC, Cape Girardeau, Mo.	do.	470
NRTF, Grants Pass, Oreg.	Training building	94
NRTC, Perth Amboy, N.J.	Training center and land acquisition	704
NRTC, Staten Island, N.Y.	Training center	306
NMCRTC, Spokane, Wash.	do.	570
NRTC, Tampa, Fla.	do.	713
Subtotal		3,326
Marine Corps Reserve (ground):		
NMCRTC, Baton Rouge, La.	do.	189
NMCRTC, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.	Training center addition	114
MCRTC, Galveston, Tex.	Training center	313
NMCRTC, Gary, Ind.	Vehicle maintenance shop	72
NMCRTC, Mobile, Ala.	Paraloft building	54
MCRTC, Richmond, Va.	Rehabilitation training center	142
NMCRTC, Spokane, Wash.	Training center	192
NMCRTC, various locations	Vehicle maintenance shop	119
Subtotal		1,195
Total		8,906

Department of the Air Force

Fiscal year 1966 military construction Air National Guard program

[Dollars in thousands]

State and location	Project	Scope	Estimated cost
Alabama:			
Birmingham MAP	Shop A/C engine inspection and repair.	4,800 square feet	$50
Dannelly Field	do	do	42
Arizona: Tuscon MAP	Alert hangar	16,000 square feet	349
Arkansas: Little Rock AFB	Electric distributing system (Mod).	Lump sum	75
Colorado: Buckley ANG Base	Runway (Rehab)	30,000 square yards	150
Connecticut:			
Bradley ANG Station	Alert hangar	16,000 square feet	417
Do	A/C Weapons Calibration Shop	8,000 square feet	188
Delaware: Greater Wilmington Airport.	Shop A/C engine inspection and repair.	7,000 square feet	140
Idaho: Boise Airport	Alert hangar	16,000 square feet	474
Illinois: Greater Peoria Airport	Headquarters Group O. & T. Building.	18,600 square feet	297
Indiana:			
Baer Field	Wing Group O. & T. Building (Addition).	4,165 square feet	75
Hulman Field	Ammo storage (Seg Bay)	545 Square feet	20
Iowa: Sioux City MAP	Headquarters Group O. & T. Building.	18,600 square feet	297
Kansas:			
Hutchinson ANG Base	Maintenance dock	1 each	400
Do	Approach lighting system	1,500 linear feet	147
Maryland:			
Glenn L. Martin Airport	Warehouse	20,000 square feet	240
Do	Headquarters Group O. & T. Building.	18,600 square feet	297
Massachusetts: Barnes MAP	Ammo storage (Seg Bay)	545 square feet	20
Michigan: Kellogg Airport	Headquarters group O. & T. Building.	18,600 square feet	297
Mississippi: Jackson Airport	do	do	297
Missouri: Lambert Field	Apron, operational (addition)	14,500 square yards	181
Montana: Great Falls IAP	Alert hangar	16,000 square feet	474
New Jersey:			
Atlantic City	Shop A/C engine inspection and repair.	4,800 square feet	46
McGuire AFB	Air craft maintenance shop	20,000 square feet	360
New Mexico: Kirtland AFB	Auto maintenance shop	4,040 square feet	141
New York: Niagara Falls MAP	Runway operational (rehab)	83,667 square yards	400
Ohio:			
Springfield MAP	Warehouse addition	8,000 square feet	97
Do	High intensity lighting	9,000 linear feet	46
South Carolina:			
McEntire ANG Base	Alert hangar	16,000 square feet	417
Do	Taxiway (rehab)	29,700 square yards	89
South Dakota:			
Joe Foss Field	Alert hangar	16,000 square feet	417
Do	Shop A/C maintenance	20,000 square feet	400
Do	Taxiway (rehab)	37,000 square yards	440
Texas:			
Dallas NAS	Apron operational (ext)	31,850 square yards	508
Kelly AFB	Headquarters group O. & T. Building.	18,600 square feet	297
Wyoming: Cheyenne MAP	Taxiway (rehab)	11,000 square yards	400
Total			8,985

AIR FORCE RESERVE

Fiscal year 1966 military construction program

[Dollars in thousands]

Location and project	*Estimated*
1. Dobbins AFB, Ga.: (*a*) Maintenance dock (large)	440
2. Greater Pittsburgh Apt., Pa.: (*a*) Apron (strengthen) 70,000 square yards	550
3. McChord AFB, Wash	1,142
(*a*) Hangar addition	300
(*b*) Operation and training facility, 16,560 square feet	392
(*c*) Shop A/C engineering inspection and repair (addition)	450
4. McGuire, AFB, N.J.: (*a*) Consolidated maintenance facility, 74,800 square feet	1,275
Total	3,407

Senator STENNIS. All right. Now suppose we call on whoever represents the Army Reserve to speak. Anything special you have to say?

STATEMENT OF LT. COL. DONALD S. MARSHALL, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF RESERVE COMPONENTS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Colonel MARSHALL. No, sir. We have no prepared statement at this time. However, we are prepared to answer any questions you or the commitee would like to ask.

Senator STENNIS. Who represents the Navy?

STATEMENT OF COMDR. PAUL P. BERMAN, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, ASSISTANT FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVAL RESERVE, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Commander BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement which I would like to insert in the record at this time.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Give your name to the young lady. Anything in addition to the statement, Commander?

Commander BERMAN. No, sir.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. HARRY HULL, DIRECTOR, SHORE ACTIVITIES DEVELOPMENT AND CONTROL DIVISION IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to present to you the military construction naval reserve program for fiscal year 1966, a program vital to the capability and training effectiveness of our reserve components.

The mission of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve is to augment the active naval forces with trained personnel manning the ASW ships, air squadrons, and combat units in the event of any declared national emergency. To perform this mission and at the same time be immediately responsive to the overall defense effort, the Reserve units are organized into a selective reserve force.

These units comprise some 126,000 Naval and 45,500 Marine Corps Reserve personnel who are instantly available for automatic integration into the regular active forces. In addition, we have 9,000 officers and enlisted men who participate in a nondrill pay 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 up-dated 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 flyins ASW and shipping surveillance sorties in conjunction with, and in some instances, in place of, the active forces of the antisubmaraine 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 amphibious training, with units participating in three major air-ground maneuvers. During these maneuvers, the Reserve units were completely integrated with the active forces.

To support these forces, the Navy is requesting approval of lump-sum authorization in the amount of $8,800,000 for fiscal year 1966.

We have no plans to increase the unmber of air station or surface training facilities this year. Through increased efficiency, previous consolidations, and general improvements, the Navy has been able to make its Reserve facilities accessible to approximately 75 percent of the male population throughout the country. Practiced frugality has enabled us to acquire and use the maximum number of facilities at minimum cost. However, facilities that are of a temporary nature are deteriorating at a faster rate than they can be replaced, and a number of leases are being terminated with no opportunity of renewal. These facts, coupled with the assignment of more complex and sophisticated weapons systems have created an urgency in the 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. Again, as in the past year, personnel support facilities, as well as training facilities, at the air stations are receiving a high priority. We have found that the young men that we want and need will not affiliate with an organization when the facilities in which they must live and train are badly deteriorated.

Being mindful of congressional desires and of prudent planning we are continuing to pursue a policy of joint utilization. To exemplify this, all Air Reserve activities support both naval and Marine Corps units and several provide support to 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 to be moved to Selfridge Air Force Base. In addition, 9 of the 15 projects scheduled for the surface and ground forces are joint usage facilities representing approximately 65 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 will be 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.

Senator STENNIS. General Wilson.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I have a prepared statement I would like to place in the record pertaining to the Air National Guard program, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Anything you wish to say in addition?

General WILSON. Not a thing except to thank the committee for the support it has always given to the National Guard, both Army and Air, in providing the adequate facilities for the proper training of the forces.

Senator STENNIS. Did you get everything you wanted in the budget this year?

General WILSON. We never get everything we want, Mr. Chairman, we have a phased program that will meet the commitments of the requirements for conversions of aircraft and other things in the program which will satisfy our requirements for fiscal year 1966.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Thank you, General.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege again this year to appear before this committee for the purpose of presenting the Air National Guard military construction program for fiscal year 1966.

As always we enjoy and maintain close and cooperative relationship with Headquarters, U.S. Air Force and the Office of the Secretary of Defense in developing and reviewing our annual construction program.

Although optimum mission facility requirements for our essential operations and training indicate that we need increased construction funding, we have appraised our anticipated allocations of funds and, by careful review, with USAF-OSD assistance, are inserting only our most urgent requirements into each annual military construction program. We believe this will permit us to meet programed operational dates with minimum but generally acceptable standards.

Therefore, what you review in the fiscal year 1966 program are projects phased into previous and subsequent programs that are vital to the current and the ultimate long-range mission of the Air National Guard for accomplishing its portion of the joint mission with the entire Defense Department. Facilities contained in the listing are either for operation of aircraft or in direct support of aircraft operations. Where a usable substandard facility is available, we have included projects for repair, modification, or strengthening at a much lesser cost than new construction. This is possible, of course, to a limited degree only, because where joint use has been required on municipal airfield facilities, there are generally few suitable substandard facilities available for rehabilitation.

I would like to review for you some of the factors affecting the Air National Guard construction programs that are quite different from some of those that apply to other major or subordinate air commands. Normally, other air commands are specialized, in that they have primarily either bombers and tankers, tactical air support, defense fighters and aircraft warning services, or transports, as unit equipment. In the Air National Guard we have units stationed at 92 bases for air operations, and 46 without air operation. Our aircraft unit equipment, although usually specialized at each base, includes among all of our bases such diversified missions as combat-ready tactical air support, air defense fighters, heavy transport, reconnaissance, and aircraft control and warning services; and in our inventory we have 14 major and distinct types of aircraft. This contributes to some variables in requirements for such items as operational aprons, weapons calibration and storage facilities, engine test facilities, alert hangars, simulators, and the like. But, of course, as opposed to this, we provide a minimum of administrative support facilities because the ground support crews and combat crews live in the adjacent community and are a part of the local economy.

We are also able, for example, to provide a direct saving of Federal expenditures at municipal airports where varied land interests are acquired at a minimum cost through the action of State or other local government. Wherever we have joint use of a facility with a municipality or the active Air Force, we have tried to obtain joint funding to the maximum from the authorities with whom we share facilities. We are occasionally successful in this, resulting in considerable savings to the Federal Government.

I have mentioned in previous presentations to this committee and would like to state again our appreciation for our fiscal funding flexibility; i.e., lump-sum funding. Because of its flexibility we are able to be responsive to mission changes, differences in attitude of local governments and variations of geographical conditions which affect project costs.

For example: It is possible that several of the items in this program may need to be rescheduled in order to meet the requirement for conversion to aircraft that may become available from the Air Force earlier than programed.

The fiscal year 1966 MCP, in summary, requires construction in 25 different States, and includes:

Seven operation and training buildings.
Seven airfield pavement construction or repair projects.
Nine aircraft maintenance facilities.
Six alert hangars with multiple stalls.
Four weapon or supply storage warehouses.

Some airfield lighting and electrical distribution modification to fill isolated deficiencies.

The urgently required facilities summarized above are either for training personnel, providing operational pavements, protecting and segregating weapons and supplies, sheltering alert aircraft, maintaining aircraft, or furnishing power and airfield lighting. They are programed within a scope that is often less than Air Force criteria would provide, but they are adequate in all respects for our missions. Each item has been reviewed thoroughly by the local commanders, State Reserve facilities boards, my staff, air staff and OSD, and I can assure you of my complete confidence in the integrity of this program.

The authorization requested stands at $8,985,000 for the essential items listed. As I have stated in previous years, I am personally satisfied that the construction undertaken by the Air National Guard is sound.

Before closing, gentlemen, I should like to briefly review the status of our two previous years' MCP's. Of the 44 projects in the fiscal year 1964 program, 27 are complete and 14 will be completed by July 1965. In the fiscal year 1965 program, due to the many uncertainties which have made it impossible for OSD to approve numerous projects, we have 34 on which design is complete; design will be completed on the remaining 31 by December 1965.

This concludes my presentation to the committee in support of the Air National Guard military construction authorization program. My staff and I are ready to entertain any questions you may have regarding our construction program.

Senator STENNIS. Colonel, you represent the Air Force?

STATEMENT OF COL. JAMES B. McDONALD, HEADQUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE, DIVISION OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Air Force Reserve?

Colonel McDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a statement?

Colonel McDONALD. I have a statement of Major General Curtin that I would like to enter in the record at this time.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. ROBERT H. CURTIN, DIRECTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Our military construction authorization request for the Air Force Reserve this year totals $3.4 million and points up the acceleration of the C–124 aircraft conversion program. The Department of the Air Force has concluded a new evaluation of total airlift requirements which reflected on the airlift augmentation to be provided by the Air Force Reserve troop carrier groups. The phased aircraft replacement program for the Reserve flying units, from the C–119 Flying Boxcars to the larger and faster C–124 Globemaster aircraft, is well underway.

In anticipation of changing airlift augmentation force requirements, the authorization of $4.6 million for the fiscal year 1965 Air Reserve construction has been held in abeyance until the most realistic facilities requirements for the newly developed force realinement could be developed. The lump-sum authorization for fiscal year 1965 combined with our request for fiscal year 1966 aggregates an $8 million military construction authorization program, which will provide the minimum essential operational requirements for the current force structure.

The development of our program under the lump-sum authorization method employed for the past 3 fiscal years, to replace the line item authorization procedure, enables us to effectively manage the construction program in the face of force structure alinements and revised scheduling of the assignment of C–124 aircraft to certain locations.

All of the $3.4 million we are requesting for fiscal year 1966 as well as the authorization granted for the fiscal year 1965 is programed for priority facilities to support the C–124 aircraft conversion program. All of the projects in our proposed program are to provide minimum essential on-the-line facilities directly associated with flying training with the C–124 aircraft.

This concludes my general statement in support of the Air Force Reserve military construction authorization program. We are prepared to answer any questions which you may have.

Senator STENNIS. Anything you would like to say in addition?

Colonel MCDONALD. No. I think the program is tight but I believe it will satisfy the requirements.

Senator STENNIS. I think it is mighty tight, too. I have tried to emphasize the Reserves and National Guard for several years. It seems to me you get a very small program of construction based on your needs and I would like to see it emphasized more. A few times we have been able to squeeze out a dollar or two extra for you that wasn't in the budget, and then when it was appropriated you couldn't get it spent.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with your remarks on this subject.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

Now, of course, we will go over these things, gentlemen, and we are delighted to have you here and I think that your part of the bill will be rather readily approved.

General WILSON. Thank you.

Mr. DEININGER. Thank you.

Colonel MCDONALD. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I commend you for the work you are doing.

Mr. Secretary, do you have anything further?

Mr. DEININGER. I haven't anything further except to thank you for your very kind consideration.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if we need anything special, we will call you back. Otherwise, we want to thank you for what you have already said and done.

Mr. DEININGER. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The committee will now recess subject to the call of the Chair, but it is expected that we will convene again in the morning at 10 o'clock, and take up the Army title.

(Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., a recess was taken until 10 a.m., Tuesday, May 11, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Inouye (presiding), Cannon, Saltonstall, Smith, and Thurmond.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator INOUYE. Gentlemen, we will continue our hearings on the military construction authorization bill this morning by taking up title I of the bill which relates to the requirements of the Department of the Army. The bill as submitted to the Congress called for a total new authorization of $391,579,000 and an increase in prior years' authority of $9,476,000. Since the bill was submitted, it is understood that there have been several changes which will result in a reduction of some $3.4 million from the amount originally requested. Department of the Army witnesses will be expected to call to the committee's attention those changes as we progress through the line items, submitting such proof as you may wish in justification thereof.

General Shuler, we are most happy to have you with us. We welcome you to the committee.

I notice that you have a statement but I presume you would like to have General Lampert testify first?

General SHULER. Whatever pleases the chairman. I could either file my statement or highlight it and then we respectfully request we might take up the West Point items right after we finish with the statements.

Senator INOUYE. If you so wish, General. Without objection, so ordered.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

General SHULER. I would like to say one thing about the statement, sir, and file it.

(The statement of General Shuler follows:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS, U.S. ARMY

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

It is a pleasure for me to present to you the Army's fiscal year 1966 "Military construction authorization request."

For this fiscal year, the Department of the Army is requesting $391,579,000 in new authorizations for military public works in title I of the bill, H.R. 5885. Amendments to Public Laws 86-500, 87-554, 88-174, and 88-390 are requested to cover certain deficiencies in currently authorized items.

Of the total new authorization requested in title I, section 101, authority for $262,205,000 is requested for construction within the United States, and $10,033,000 for construction outside the United States, including Okinawa and the U.S. Army Forces Southern Command. In addition, in section 102 of the bill, $109,341,000 is requested for construction facilities at stations having classified projects both inside and outside the United States. Section 103 of the proposed bill contains language authorizing construction in the amount of $10 million to meet unforeseen and urgent requirements.

The projects comprising this year's authorization request are limited to our most pressing construction needs which have been coordinated with other Army programs related to personnel, materiel, and research and development. In developing this construction program emphasis was given to those projects which support missions, deployment of tactical units, research and development, and which provide adequate troop housing and supporting facilities. Again we are emphasizing replacement of inadequate temporary facilities. Approximately one-quarter of the Army's physical plant at our permanent stations is comprised of World War II temporary structures. These facilities were hastily constructed more than 20 years ago for rapid mobilization for World War II using criteria, designs, and materials for a life expectancy of but 5 years.

Except for troop housing, recent budget levels have not provided an adequate rate or level for replacing these facilities, which have already served over four times their 5-year economical life expectancy. Sustaining the troop housing level attained last year will replace the old temporary barracks by about fiscal year 1973. The Army is endeavoring to establish comparable rates for other categories to allow replacement and modernization within about 10 years. If an adequate annual level of replacement is not established and maintained, we will arrive at a time when structural failures will require replacements on such a scale for a 1- or 2-year program that the cost will be prohibitive. Although last year's and this year's authorization requests provide increases in the rate, additional increase will be required in future year programs over the $234 million for replacement and modernization of facilities within this request.

In general introduction of this program I will discuss it in terms of the functional and mission groupings that are used within the Department of Defense for all aspects of programing.

For "Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces," we are requesting $8.8 million in new authorization. It is our goal to continue our program of improvements to the NIKE-HERCULES system to increase tactical effectiveness.

For "General purposes forces," those combat units and their combat support elements stationed in the United States or deployed overseas, we are requesting $83.9 million. Major items are troop housing complexes for the Strategic Army Command (Strac) divisions at Forts Campbell, Hood, and Riley, tactical equipment shops and facilities at Forts Hood and Carson, a consolidated field maintenance shop at Fort Carson, post engineer facilities at Fort Bragg, NIKE-HERCULES tactical facilities, oversea aviation support facilities, controlled humidity storage, and command post facilities. Some of the items are classified and will be discussed in executive session.

Our third category "Airlift and sealift forces" contains a request of $5.6 million. The two major items are for conversion of warehouses for relocation of facilities due to base closures.

For "Research and development" we request $47.2 million. About $24 million of this request is due to requirements for test and evaluation of the NIKE X missile system upon which a decision concerning future deployment of the system will be based. Other major projects in this program are an electric power laboratory at Fort Belvoir, a medical biological research laboratory (and utilities system expansion) at Fort Detrick, a quality assurance laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal and a laboratory support services building at Natick, Mass.

Our last grouping is for "General support," and the broad base for our training, supply, maintenance, medical services, headquarters, communications network, and Army Security Agency requirements. Since Army installations have highly diversified support missions, this grouping includes requirements at the greatest number of stations. For "General support" we request $236 million in new authorization. The largest item requested is $26 million for a classified Department of Defense project. The following are some of the major items:

Troop housing complexes for recruit training at: Forts Dix, Knox, Gordon, Jackson and Leonard Wood;

A troop housing complex for technical training at Fort Devens;

A student dormitory and academic building at Presidio of Monterey in support of the Department of Defense Language Institute;

Completion of the Fort Gordon Signal School;

Classroom building for the Medical Field Service School at Brooke Army Medical Center;

Bachelor officer quarters at: Forts Dix, Bragg, Benjamin Harrison, and Rucker;

Classroom building at Redstone Arsenal;

Aircraft maintenance facilities at Fort Rucker;

Replacement of five deteriorated, inadequate hospitals at: Forts Devens, Stewart, Benjamin Harrison, Irwin, the Military Academy, and construction of a hospital addition at Fort Belvoir;

Communications facilities;

Combat Development Command Headquarters Building at Fort Belvoir;

Continental Army Command Headquarters Building at Fort Monroe.

The detailed project justifications to support the facilities which we are requesting are contained in four books including two books for sections 101 and 102, one classified book for section 102, and one book for deficiency authorization, sections 104–107. Copies have been furnished to the committee counsel for each of the committee members.

The automatic repeal provisions have largely eliminated carryover authorization. As of October 1, 1965 there will remain only $4 million of authorization for specific line items not covered by the present fiscal year 1966 program (or prior year's funds). Because of this very close relationship between the authorization and funding program it is sometimes necessary to request exception to repeal. Under section 606 of the proposed bill we are requesting exception to repeal for 24 line items.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my opening statement on the "proposed military construction, Army" authorization which is contained in the bill before you.

I will be pleased either to answer any questions the committee may have, or arrange for the answer to be provided.

This year we are again making a very strong effort to alleviate a very serious problem we have in the Department of the Army that has to do with the replacement of our World War II temporary facilities. As you recall, sir, these were built some 20 years ago for a 5-year life expectancy using whatever materials were available then. They were built in haste. We still have them around. We are still occupying them. Many of them are falling down or should be condemned.

The magnitude of our problem, sir, is about $3.4 billion to replace these and we are trying to get the level in this program for this replacement that will allow us to do this in about 8 to 10 years because they are not going to last, a lot of them, that long. We have succeeded, sir, in this year's request and our funding plan, we have succeeded in

reaching the level of $260 million for this purpose within this program and we feel that we have to get to about $300 million which we feel we can come to next year.

So this is really the main reason for the increased size of our request this year over last year, this effort to replace the old World War II type temporary facilities.

Senator INOUYE. Would you like to call on General Lampert at this time?

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N.Y.

General SHULER. I would like to have him available, sir, to answer any questions the committee has and if it meets your approval, I will take up the West Point line items at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

General SHULER. We have a request this year for $18,089,000 in new authorization which is for a new hospital, another increment on the rehabilitation of Camp Buckner, bachelor officer quarters, addition to the gymnasium, and utilities expansion and access roads.

In addition to that, we have a deficiency authorization request for $7,419,000 for last year's authorization granted to us by the Congress which involves the expansion of Washington Hall and the barracks that are adjacent thereto. I would be glad, sir, to defend these projects in order if you desire or to answer any questions.

Senator INOUYE. Will you take them item by item.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. On the hospital, sir, page 15 in your book, which is the first item, this would be for a hundred-bed hospital, a new hospital, to replace a very inadequate hospital that was build in increments. The present hospital is functionally inefficient. The nursing stations are inefficiently located. We have no intensive care unit. It is located immediately adjacent to a cadet barracks area with very high noise level. It has inadequate outpatient clinic facilities. It has an inadequate piped oxygen system.

As I say, it was constructed piecemeal and the human traffic through the hospital, the layout of this traffic is such that they even have to walk through the operating suites. This new hospital, sir, would be in a different location and would support not only the cadets but also the active duty military personnel assigned to the Military Academy, also Stewart Air Force Base and support certain satellite units, such as NIKE's; also dependents of the military on active duty and other authorized personnel as prescribed by law and regulation. In other words, this hospital supports a great deal more than just the Corps of Cadets.

The next item——

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding to the next item, General, this 100-bed hospital will replace a 130-bed facility, won't it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facility?

General SHULER. We intend, sir, to put the entire dental clinic in the existing facility and to move all of the cadet uniform manufacturing and fitting facilities out of Washington Hall and into this building so that the building will continue to be fully utilized.

Senator INOUYE. Then this project is not part of the expansion project, is it?

General SHULER. It is connected with the expansion in that facilities will be moved out of Washington Hall which will be expanded into this building. That is, the cadet clothing manufacture and fitting facilities.

Senator INOUYE. Would a hundred-bed facility be sufficient?

I notice you have 130 now.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. With the efficiency of the design of the new hospital, a hundred beds will be enough. We are really not able to use all the beds in the old hospital because of segregation problems concerning different diseases. The layout is just not efficient enough.

Senator INOUYE. If I recall, a considerable amount of money was spent on renovating this hospital within the last 7 or 8 years.

General SHULER. This is true, sir, but as I say, the building will continue to be fully used, it will not be destroyed or not be properly used, and I feel this expended money was necessary to keep the hospital running up until such time as we could complete the construction of the new hospital.

Senator INOUYE. Of the 100 beds, about how many would be generally used by the Corps of Cadets?

General SHULER. Forty-three beds, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many by the Air Force?

General SHULER. Six, sir.

Senator INOUYE. And the remainder by the men who are stationed there?

General SHULER. The remainder, sir, by dependents, military dependents, by Regular Army military stationed in the West Point complex, and by certain retirees off post as beds might be available, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

CAMP BUCKNER

General SHULER. The second item, sir, is another phase in the rehabilitation of Camp Buckner. This will provide 396 semipermanent camp barracks spaces, and camp headquarters. It will replace temporary CCC barracks dating from 1932. The project also includes rehabilitation of the assembly hall, messhall, guest house and boiler house which have deteriorated, plus certain surfacing and extension of roads.

This camp is used, sir, for the summer training of the new third class, that is the sophomore class, under the supervision of part of the first class, the senior class, and it is their field training during the summer and a very important part of the training at West Point, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What would be the esitmated life of this semipermanent project?

General SHULER. The semipermanent type construction, sir, is concrete block. It is single story, wood frame, and I would say anywhere up to 25 years, or longer.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is bachelor officer quarters. This is for both male and female bachelors. It is for 36 spaces. This is

our deficiency and this would be sited next to the hospital because it involves mostly the nurses, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item is an addition to the gymnasium.

The major item here, sir, is a new swimming pool. It is an olympic size swimming pool which we do not have now. It is our understanding that the other two services have olympic size swimming pools and we feel that we are entitled to one and should have one. Here we have a dual problem, sir. We not only have swimming for recreation and exercise and for sports but we have regimented activities that take place in the swimming pool in connection with physical fitness programs at West Point. Our present pool that this would replace is very deteriorated. It was built in 1910 and cannot be expanded or rehabilitated. There is practically no space for spectators and what spectators can come to watch the swimming events have to sit right on the pool level.

It is a very unsanitary situation. We feel that this is an important facility for us to have there. Sir, this is needed even if the cadet corps didn't expand, and once it has expanded or even in the process of expanding, which it is now, this is even more a necessity, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Then you would consider this part of the expansion program also.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; even though we officially list it as in the modernization part, it certainly is a part of the expansion, too, sir.

The next item, sir, is a utility expansion and access roads item on page 19. This extends the water, steam, sewer, electricity, gas and telephone distribution system to the new buildings in the expansion program, would install additional steam generating capacity in the main powerplant, provide a 2 million gallon per day raw water supply, construct a 500,000 gallon elevated water tank, construct a water filtration plant, construct sewage pumping facilities and one access road. This would be the total utility expansion at the Academy to support the Cadet expansion.

There is a small amount of modernization in this but the bulk of it is to support the expansion.

Senator INOUYE. This is the final increment?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this will be sized to support the expansion and this is the most economical way to do this, sir, rather than go in later and increase sizes and tear the system up again.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No questions.

DEFICIENCY AUTHORIZATION

General SHULER. We come to the deficiency item now, Mr. Chairman, which as I stated, was $7,419,000. We have several other deficiency items in the program but this is the only one for which we are reqeusting funds because we have enough funds on hand to handle the others. They are rather small increases.

I would like to take the time to explain this increase because we certainly admit it is a large percentage of what we requested last year for the Washington Hall and barracks complex expansion.

The deficiency request is $7,419,000. A little over $1 million of this is accounted for by the construction cost rise from November of 1962 to 1964 of about 6 percent, about 3 percent a year. The next category of this $7½ million are net underestimates that we made and admit we made based on the use of empirical unit costs prior to completion of our engineering studies and our preliminary design. This amounts to about $900,000 of this $7½ million. As you will recall, sir, the President signed the expansion into law on, I believe, March 3 of last year. We had already nearly completed our hearings before the House Armed Services Committee. We were requested by the then chairman to bring the first package for West Point to that committee and we will admit that we should have been a little further along on our engineering and design, to be more sure of our estimates. But at any rate, about $900,000 of this $7½ million is accounted for by that. Now, the remaining $5½ million has to do with the following:

We originally planned when we came to Congress last year to make temporary utility connections and work around the problem of having to eventually dig up our main utility lines from right in front of Washington Hall and relocate them.

Our engineering studies showed that we should do this in the main contract and get it done at this time. It has to be done eventually anyway. And that is $1.6 million to do that.

Senator INOUYE. This is in addition to your $9.3 million?

General SHULER. This, sir, is a part of the $7½ million deficiency for last year; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How is it related to the $9.3 million request?

General SHULER. This is not related, sir, to the new request. These are for additional items in the expansion and modernization program at West Point.

Going on to the next ingredient of this, there are two areas in which we planned when we came to Congress last year to build only to handle the first 800 increment of new cadets which was scheduled to be aboard by mid-fiscal year 1967. These were in the area of the academic facilities in Washington Hall, and the kitchen and food service facilities to handle the full messhall in Washington Hall for the total 4,417 cadets, which is the authorized expansion.

We found on making our engineering studies that it would be more economical in the long run to go to the full expansion in the one contract. Additionally, it would avoid successive construction contracts, thus shortening the period of disruption.

In other words, in the kitchen and food handling facilities, not to go back in after we had done one increment and tear it up again to keep ahead of the rest of the expansion, and the same thing as concerns the academic facilities, but to do them in one contract, get them finished in 2 years which is about the time the construction would take. This is more economical because we can have a larger contract and we feel we will get better bids, more economical bids, than to do it with two different contractors at two different time with smaller contracts. These are the major reasons, sir, for the request of the deficiency. Some of it, as I say, is underestimating but the bulk of it is the change in the plan of doing things, moving some things forward into this same contract as I have explained.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question or two?

Senator INOUYE. Please.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No. 1: We had a great deal of trouble with the Air Force Academy building because of constantly increasing expenses because of faulty estimates and changes and alterations, and so on.

I recall when this situation came up either last year or the year before. Now you say you have firm architectural estimates and contractural estimates. In your opinion, are you going to be able to do it on this additional $7.4?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we are very close to 80 percent complete on our plans and specifications. We will be in a position to advertise toward the latter part of this summer and if Congress grants us this, we expect to award the contract this fall.

I have a picture here, sir, of the way Washington Hall and the barracks that are adjacent to it look now. This is the chapel up on the skyline. This is the artist's concept of the finished product which is merely moving all of this forward in expansion. Washington Hall would be doubled in capacity for eating, for serving the food, for academics, in other words, to take care of almost a doubling of the corps of cadets of these new barracks will be built in front of these old ones and the old ones torn down. These are four-story barracks, these are six story, much more efficient.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Those will be demolished?

General SHULER. These will go down. These are the very high ceiling, vertical circulation type. You have to go down four floors and across the porch and up four floors to get to the top floor in the next division. We can get twice as many cadets on a given area of ground in this design as we can here. These are actually the ones that exist in the south area now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I didn't question that. The only thing I question is whether you can give us assurance that you are not going to come back again for an increase.

General SHULER. Yes. I certainly can, sir. We, of course, have to take competitive bids. I cannot predict the way the bids will come in. They could come in above this amount. There is always a possibility. But I am pretty confident they won't. I think we know what the bids should be.

Senator SALTONSTALL. One other question. Yesterday we heard housing testimony with relation to West Point and the administration wanted additional allowances for West Point building because the costs in New York were so much higher than they were elsewhere. I think the amount was $37,000 per unit. Now, are costs in New York on these contracts much higher than elsewhere and is this $7.4 million based on what you anticipate are the costs of building in New York?

General SHULER. The answer to the last part is yes, they are, sir. This is probably the most costly area for construction in the United States. Officially the cost index compared to Washington, D.C., is 1.25 which means it is 25 percent more costly for new construction, but actually we have been running as high as 1.4. The new library we finished ran pretty close to 1.4. They have to bring the labor in from New York City and the contractor bids more because the Davis-Bacon Act sets the wage rate which we have to follow.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Nease informs me that there are 200 units of housing, General, requested for West Point and that you want additional money for them above the ordinary because of the higher labor costs and contractual costs.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I know this is true. This would, of course——

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are not familiar with these 200 units?

General SHULER. No, sir. I am not the principal witness on that. General Lampert, of course, the Superintendent, has considerable knowledge of it but I do know that we have done this before, sir.

We have built houses up there. We have come to Congress and been given special permission or even a special provision in the law to exceed the statutory limitations on family housing at this location—because of the cost index.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In considering West Point items, we have to consider that you are presenting this morning and also this additional housing.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We will have additional staff and faculty, additional permanent Army people to house as the Corps of Cadets strength goes up to almost double.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Cannon.

Senator CANNON. General, you have answered Senator Saltonstall that you think you can rely on these figures but the fact that you were so far wrong on these leads me to question your accuracy on the basic proposal before us this year, that $18.089 million, and I would like to ask you what assurance you can give us that your figures there are reasonably accurate, because I would be certainly shocked to have you come back again and show us that you are a third, more than a third off of your figures, because this is what you have in this deficiency request. You had an initial $20.5 million authorization and you are coming in now and saying that your figures were wrong and your plans were wrong and now you need an additional $7.4 million.

General SHULER. Of last year; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. What assurance can you give us now that this 18.089 figure isn't going to go up by 35 percent?

General SHULER. Sir, I can assure you, based on the fact that we spent a year now in making our—in finishing our engineering studies and getting into our planning, that we do not have a situation this year as we had last year where we had not arrived at that point when we came to the Congress. That is the reason for a reshuffling of the timing on some of these items and for some underestimating. We used empirical formulas last year to some degree and this is not the best thing to use.

Now we are basing this on completed studies and preliminary planning, and I can assure you, sir, that while there may be some variation on it, it will be nothing like last year's.

Senator CANNON. While I am on that, would you supply for the record, the order of priority that you give to the units that are in the proposal for this year's program?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. I am talking now about the $18.089 million figure.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The relative priorities of USMA items for this year are as follows:

Relative priority and description	*Estimate*
1. Utilities expansion and access road	$9,333,000
2. Gymnasium addition	2,900,000
3. Hospital	4,930,000
4. Camp Buckner rehabilitation	541,000
5. Bachelor officer quarters	385,000
Total	18,089,000

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Of the $7 million plus deficiency authorization, what amount would be due to wrong estimates?

General SHULER. A net of $900,000, sir; there were some estimates we went over and some we went under. So the part of the $7½ million that is due to that is about $900,000.

Senator INOUYE. And according to your present engineering studies, and based upon them, upon your present estimates, what would be the overall cost of the expansion program?

General SHULER. The expansion program costs, sir, and this includes fiscal year 1965 and fiscal year 1964—in other words, those that have already been passed by the Congress—the total is $70 million for the expansion and $50 million for the total modernization. That is, the total master plan that would have to be done anyway over a period of years, even if there were not an expansion.

Senator CANNON. $120 million?

General SHULER. $120 million total, of which $70 million we charge against the expansion.

Senator INOUYE. Of which $55 million has been either requested or authorized?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. About that; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No questions.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. Nothing.

Senator CANNON. I just don't quite reconcile those figures, General, with your breakdown sheet on your program where you show an inventory now of $88.3 million and if you add $120 million to that, that would give you a plant asset of over $200 million, and yet you show your grand total, including your next 4 years' authorization, of your plant estimate at $168.9 million.

Where do you get the difference of $30 million?

General SHULER. Sir, the $168.9 million, as you stated, only goes 4 years hence. It does not go to the total, the end of the total, master plan which would be into the 1970's.

Senator CANNON. I thought the total master plan period was up to 1970. Does it go beyond that?

General SHULER. It goes to about 1972.

Senator CANNON. I see.

General SHULER. But this figure we are discussing is only for the next 4 years. In addition to that, sir, if I can fully answer your question, this figure is the 5-year approved Department of Defense program, and we are allowed to go in with program change proposals and if they approve, if the Department of Defense and Bureau of the

Budget approve these proposals, that is added to this 4-year period in the year of the budget. So this explains, sir, the reason you can't just subtract those two.

Senator CANNON. If this deficiency request were approved, would this automatically increase your total there to $176.3 million?

General SHULER. If this deficiency request were approved, sir, this amount would be entered into authorization not yet in the inventory which would be a part of the total; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. But would it be added on to the $168 million total?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Rather than to be a part of it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any further statements to make, General, on West Point?

General SHULER. I would like to say this, sir. We have, as I say, designed on this basis, counting on the Congress, on the deficiency, and we will be ready to advertise and award right after the summer and this is the key to the entire expansion plan, the Washington Hall expanion, and the barracks. It takes care of all the messing, much of the academics, and we are almost doubling the size of the corps of cadets and by mid-1967 we cannot crowd any more.

We have already taken in the first increment of increased cadet strength. This summer there is the second increment. There will be 800 new ones aboard by mid-1967. At that point of time it will not be tolerable to crowd up any more. We have to have facilities available for them to use at that time. Also, we must accomplish this construction and, at the same time, keep the Academy running.

Senator INOUYE. General Lampert, do you have anything to add to that, sir.

General LAMPERT. Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to add, sir. I would be very happy to answer any questions that the members of the committee might have on anything relating to the Military Academy, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions, Senator Saltonstall?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

General Shuler, shall we proceed.

TITLE I

FORT DEVENS, MASS.

General SHULER. The first station, sir, after the conclusion of the West Point items, is at Fort Devens, Mass. This, sir, is on page 2 of your book. Two items, a hospital and a part of an enlisted men's barracks complex.

The new hospital, sir, is for 116 beds and will replace a typical old World War II temporary hospital of 83 single-story buildings spread out over 316,000 square feet of floor area. It is a fire hazard, very outmoded, built only for mobilization-type use. And this is a part of our replacement program, sir, this type old hospital that is about to fall down, sir.

This would have 26 beds for dependents, of which 8 would be obstetrical beds, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe that is the first of five new hospitals the Army is requesting at the present time?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is correct. Plus one addition to one, sir. Five new ones and one addition at Fort Belvoir.

Senator INOUYE. How many men and dependents will these five hospitals service?

General SHULER. I have the data for each one, Mr. Chairman. May I furnish that for the record? I can give it on each one as we go along but to sum it up, I will be glad to furnish that for the record, sir, if I may.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Please proceed, sir.

The following is the projected strength to be served by the five hospitals in the fiscal year 1966 Military Construction Authorization program:

Category of personnel	U.S. Military Academy	Fort Devens, Mass.	Fort Stewart, Ga.	Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	Fort Irwin, Calif.
Military:					
Army	1,900	13,342	5,912	3,482	1,978
Navy and Marine Corps	3	25	0	36	0
Air Force	3,200	20	0	78	0
U.S. Cadet Corps	4,250	0	0	0	0
Satellite units	911	0	0	0	0
U.S. Army trainees (RS, RFA, NG, and Reserve)	0	0	0	0	627
Retired military	0	2,000	0	2,600	0
Dependents of retired and deceased military	0	2,000	0	1,700	0
Dependents of active duty military	6,785	18,000	2,000	7,500	3,000
Others (Red Cross, teachers, PX)	0	0	0	0	50

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 4 and is an item to complete an enlisted men's barracks complex. As the committee will recall, in fiscal year 1963 we conceived of the barracks complex idea and we presented this to Congress. Since then every year Congress has been most generous in granting us these items. They are greatly needed to get our enlisted men and support personnel out of the old temporary World War II facilities.

The first one, I believe, went into Fort Dix. We succeeded in getting that through the Congress in fiscal year 1963. One of these complexes includes 10 barracks. We have a population here of about 3,500 men. Also it includes the mess buildings, the administration and storage buildings, headquarters and classroom buildings, a small regimental chapel, a small regimental branch exchange, dispensary, gymnasium and a central heating plant, and the organizational maintenance facilities for the motor pool.

Prior to fiscal year 1963, sir, whenever our program was reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget and Department of Defense and we had the limits of the budget placed on us, the barracks and messes would usually get through and the supporting facilities would usually be deleted because something had to be deleted, and we were fast getting into a position where we were having barracks and messes without the supporting facilities. We had to divert some of these new bar-

racks for administrative and storage and control use, and this "complex" arrangement gives a balanced installation, sir.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, is this a repetitive item?

General SHULER. This is a repetitive item, yes, sir, and we do have a briefing on repetitive items whenever the committee desires to hear it.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, with relation to Fort Devens, now, General, it has been declared one of your permanent military installations up in the New England area.

General SHULER. This has been permanent for some time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes, and this hospital and these barracks are for the people who will be there on regular duty?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. No.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Brewster?

Please proceed, sir.

FORT DIX, N.J.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Dix, N.J., on page 6. We are requesting four line items, tactical equipment shop and facilities, dental clinic, enlisted men's barracks complex, and bachelor officers' quarters.

The first item is on page 7. This also is a repetitive type item which is necessary for our organizational maintenance. I believe you are familiar with the first and second echelon maintenance. This is the same thing. We are way behind on this type of facility, sir. We have been criticized by the General Accounting Office for our materiel readiness. Use of proper shop facilities is a part of overcoming this difficulty. We are putting the pressure, so far as we are concerned, on acquiring the sufficient number of these type shops to keep our fighting equipment in tiptop shape.

This is against a 52,000-square-foot deficiency and as you can see, the request being only 4,800 square feet, we are in great need of shops at this post.

Senator INOUYE. General, would you prefer to take up the repetitive items first and then continue?

General SHULER. I think this would be an excellent idea, sir. May I ask Colonel Johnson to run through these? We are prepared to do that.

REPETITIVE ITEMS

Colonel JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, for this presentation we have included all groupings that contain at least three projects. Some of the projects may not truly be repetitive but they are kindred by being a solution to similar requirements. We have 26 groupings, so I will try to be brief on each grouping.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

The first grouping is communication facilities.

This program includes six projects, one of which is a complete new station in the Middle East, to replace existing inadequate facilities.

Three projects are for automatic switching facilities to speed up secure voice and message handling in the worldwide defense communications system network. The remaining projects are for addition and extension to existing communications stations and radio nets.

The next grouping——

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, just one moment. I don't quite understand this. The oversea item is $2,400,000, and Leavenworth is $2.3 million and the others are way down. Could you explain that?

General SHULER. The oversea one, Senator Saltonstall, is a complete new facility in its entirety. The smaller ones are additions. They are mission increases, operational additions.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And Leavenworth is a new one.

General SHULER. Leavenworth would be a new one; yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

COMMAND AND CONTROL FACILITIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is command and control facilities.

These facilities provide the physical environment for command and operations centers, communications centers, command issuing office for termination of secure command and control circuits of the national military command system and Army command and control net, as well as data processing and related equipment to serve the needs of the command. This category includes 15 projects, 1 of which is a classified DOD project. Of the remaining 14, 7 are for ground force commands, 5 for Army Security Agency and 2 for air defense commands. Six of these are in the CONUS and the remaining eight are outside CONUS.

Senator CANNON. Is the DOD classified item more than one project?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this is a part, an increment of one project and it is classified, sir.

Senator CANNON. We will go into that when we come to the classified.

General SHULER. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. When you speak of command and control facilities, is this the new designation you give for headquarters?

General SHULER. No, sir. Some of these are headquarters. Many of them are communication nerve centers but it is true that a number of these items are headquarters. We certainly feel that a very important part of our mission in controlling troops and in fighting any necessary war efficiently is the command and control, and I think you can save a lot of money by having efficient command and control which we are not getting in many of these spreadout inefficient facilities. This is the reason we have more in this year's program than we have had in the past years.

Senator INOUYE. I see.

Please proceed, Colonel.

TRAINING FACILITIES (CLASSROOMS)

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is training facilities, classrooms.

This category describes the indoor training facilities in which the individual soldier, both as a recruit and as a member of a unit, learns about his job and the new methods, new weapons, and new ideas. CONARC, for example, operates a school system of 26 schools offering a selection of some 600 courses in 350 separate military occupational specialties. Supplementing this school system are the training centers and finally the unit-operated schools of the combat ready organizations. The mission of the school system is to leave no soldier lacking in the education and training he will need if he ever has to fight.

Senator INOUYE. General, before proceeding any further, will you furnish for the committee's use information on construction costs indexed for all these areas?

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

COST INDEX

Construction cost indexes

State	Exceptions	Index
Alabama		.90
	Gulf Coast area	.95
Arizona		1.00
	Fort Huachuca	1.20
	Phoenix	1.10
	Yuma	1.10
Arkansas		1.00
California		1.05
	Desert Areas	1.15
	Point Arguello	1.10
	Los Angeles area	1.00
	Two Rock Ranch station	1.20
	San Clementa and San Nicolas Islands	1.60
Colorado		1.00
Connecticut		1.10
Delaware		1.05
	Dover	1.10
District of Columbia		1.00
Florida		.95
	Cape Kennedy	1.15
	Key West	1.15
Georgia		.90
Idaho		1.10
	Mt. Home Air Force Base	1.20
Illinois		1.05
	Scott Air Force Base (Bellville)	1.10
	St. Louis area	1.10
Indiana		1.05
	Bakalar Air Force Base (Columbus)	1.10
	Bunker Hill Air Force Base (Peru)	1.10
Iowa		1.00
Kansas		1.00
	Kansas City	1.05
Kentucky		1.00
Louisiana		.95
	Lake Charles	1.05
Maine		1.15
	Northern area	1.20
Maryland		1.00
	Andrews Air Force Base	1.05
	Bainbridge	1.05
	Fort Ritchie	1.10
	Indian Head	1.10
	Patuxent River ATC	1.05

Construction cost indexes—Continued

State	Exceptions	Index
Massachusetts		1.10
	Boston	1.05
	Hanscom Air Force Base (Bedford)	1.15
	Martha's Vineyard	1.25
	Nantucket	1.60
Michigan		1.10
	Northern area	1.20
Minnesota		1.10
	Northern area	1.15
Mississippi		.90
	Meridian	.95
Missouri		1.05
	Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base	1.10
	Fort Leonard Wood	1.10
Montana		1.10
	Glasgow Air Force Base (Nashua)	1.25
	Malmstrom Air Force Base (Great Falls)	1.15
Nebraska		1.00
	Offutt Air Force Base (Omaha)	1.05
Nevada		1.00
	Indian Springs	1.05
	Nellis Air Force Base (Las Vegas)	1.05
	Stead Air Force Base (Reno)	1.10
New Hampshire		1.10
New Jersey		1.10
	Newark area	1.15
New Mexico		1.00
	Cannon Air Force Base	1.05
New York		1.10
	Griffiss Air Force Base (Rome)	1.15
	Hancock	1.15
	New York City and western Long Island	1.25
	Plattsburg	1.15
	West Point	1.25
North Carolina		.90
	Northeast area	.95
North Dakota		1.10
	Grand Forks	1.25
	Minot	1.25
Ohio		1.05
	Cincinnati	1.00
	Clinton County Air Force Base	1.10
	Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	1.10
Oklahoma		1.00
Oregon		1.05
Pennsylvania		1.05
	Philadelphia	1.10
	Pittsburgh	1.10
Rhode Island		1.10
South Carolina		.90
South Dakota		1.10
	Ellsworth Air Force Base	1.15
Tennessee		.95
Texas		.95
Utah		1.00
	Dugway Proving Grounds	1.20
Vermont		1.10
Virginia		.95
	Area adjacent to District of Columbia	1.00
Washington (State)		1.05
West Virginia		1.00
Wisconsin		1.10
Wyoming		1.05

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, just one.

Now, there are three here that are very much larger than the others, Brooke particularly, Fort Jackson, and Fort Gordon. Is that because they are absolutely new facilities?

General SHULER. They are all new facilities, and they are for different missions, sir, than these smaller ones. For instance, the Brooke item is a complete medical school for specialists.

A new school.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask where is the Brooke school?

General SHULER. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What facilities do you have there now?

General SHULER. Well, we have a very spread out inefficient plant These are the technicians, the laboratory technicians. These are the people that really make a hospital run. This is the centralized school for training all these people who are really in very short supply even in the civilian hospitals.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is the first time, General, that you have asked for this?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And the one at Fort Gordon?

General SHULER. This is a signal school, sir, and has to do with specialist training. Of course, we come later to all these items and we will go into whatever detail you desire, sir, at that time.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is not the first request for that, too.

General SHULER. No, sir. This is the second increment but the first time we have asked for the second increment, and this completes that school, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. I don't have any questions.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

TRAINING FACILITIES (RANGES)

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is training facilities, ranges. The soldier acquires skill in the use of weapons by handling them and by firing them at targets he would expect to find on the battlefield. The rifle squad tactical range, formerly known as Trainfire II Range, is designed to teach the individual soldier how to use his rifle effectively in coordination with the other riflemen in his squad. In comparison with older range training, it uses more realistic targets, provides more live firing exercises, standardizes training for units and provides a measuring device to compare all squads. The end result is the production of better trained and more efficient soldiers.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel, does this item involve a land acquisition?

General SHULER. No, sir. Not at all. This is all on post, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No questions.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT FACILITIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is tactical equipment facilities. The tactical equipment facilities in this category are for organizational maintenance—formerly first and second echelon—performed by operators and mechanics of the using units. The facilities include shops, hardstands, dispatch offices, lubricating, fueling, and washing facilities as required to maintain combat readiness for the numbers and types of vehicles assigned.

The Army maintenance system is organized to perform maintenance at the lowest level consistent with the tactical situation, skills, time, repair parts, tools, and test equipment available within allocations,

Accordingly, the Army has divided maintenance into four broad categories.

(*a*) Organizational—formerly first and second echelon—is normally performed by the using unit and consists primarily of servicing the equipment.

(*b*) Direct support—formerly third echelon—is limited to the repair of end items or unserviceable assemblies directly in support of the using unit on a return to user basis.

(*c*) General support—formerly fourth echelon—is that category authorized and performed by fixed shops in support of the Army supply system. They repair or overhaul materiel to a "ready for issue" condition based on supported Army area supply requirements.

(*d*) Depot maintenance—formerly fifth echelon—primarily consists of overhaul of economically repairable materiel to augment the procurement program to satisfy overall requirements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator INOUYE. Please, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General Shuler, you have in the list of the tactical equipment facilities, I would say, four new ones: Fort Knox, Fort Hood, Fort Carson, and Schofield.

Could you put in the record the list of priorities for those?

General SHULER. They are printed right on the sheet, sir. The reason they cost so much is you notice the square fottage is quite large in each case, sir, and that is the reason the total cost is higher there for the same purpose.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would you repeat that, please?

General SHULER. If you will notice on the ones you named, the square footage involved is much higher than on the ones that cost less. That is why the cost is higher. They are bigger requirements.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Well, Fort Hood and Fort Carson are six and seven and Schofield and Fort Knox are fairly far down the list.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. May I say something person on priorities? I have a strong feeling on this because I go through this every year and you can appreciate what it is in the Pentagon, or even anywhere else in the military, in getting anybody to agree with a priority list.

Everyone wants his own items higher. Well, we are not thinking about all oranges in this or all bananas. We are talking about a complex mixture. There are many different missions, many different requirements. I am only trying to say that while it looks good to see a number on one of these items, if you take the total Army program which we did have to put in priority and furnish a committe of the Congress, it is pretty meaningless, except the bottom items and the top items. The ones in the middle could be shuffled around and would still not be in very meaningful order.

So I just wanted to say that, sir, because it is very difficult to put construction line items in a truly priority list.

Senator INOUYE. I notice Hawaii is No. 14.

General SHULER. Sir, I was horrified at that when I saw the printed document, but to me this doesn't mean that it is No. 14. It could be very much higher.

Senator INOUYE. I am glad to hear that.

General SHULER. No. 14 would be very close to No. 3 in its needs. That is what I am trying to say.

Senator INOUYE. Any further questions?

Please proceed.

POST ENGINEER FACILITIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is post engineer facilities.

The post engineer of an installation is the city engineer of a comparable civilian community and in addition provides the services of the fire department, the park department, the water company, the fuel company, the electric utility company, repair shops, the refrigeration shops, the carpenter shops, and all of the other mechanical trades required to keep the city in good state of repair and its utilities functioning. Most of our post engineers and their shops are located in wornout World War II buildings that have been pieced and patched while atention has been given to other facilities. This program provides post engineer facilities at four installations inside the United States and one oversea installation.

Senator INOUYE. Are these all permanent type construction?

General SHULER. All except the Army Security Agency one, sir, at location 12. That would be semipermanent.

Senator INOUYE. What is the reason for semipermanent?

General SHULER. We do not build permanent structures at any place except our permanent stations, sir. We think this is a good policy.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed, Colonel.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is cold storage warehouses.

The program provides for refrigerated storage space at three isolated oversea installations to be used for the storage of subsistence supplies. In all cases the requirements are generated by the need to replace temporary and substandard space and equipment and to enlarge the facilities to accommodate increased numbers of personnel at these stations.

Senator INOUYE. I would presume that these are semipermanent?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; all of them.

Senator INOUYE. We don't have the location here.

General SHULER. Some of them are classified, sir. We would be very glad to furnish the committee with a listing of them but when we come to the classified hearings, I can tell you orally where they are, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. Would you furnish the committee information on foreign posts and bases and give us the tenure that you have at these bases?

General SHULER. All right, sir.

Foreign posts and bases are used by the United States by virtue of treaties, agreements, and unofficial arrangements with the nations involved. Such treaties, agreements, and unofficial arrangements provide for tenure ranging from use in perpetuity to use for but 1 or 2 years, based both on U.S. need and the existing political situation in the country concerned.

As a general rule the Army does not place permanent construction at foreign posts and bases unless the requirement is long range and use of the real estate for the required period and the right to construct are authorized in writing. Oral agreements are accepted occasionally when the host government is considered stable. Exceptions are reported to the Congress at the time authorization and funding are requested, as with two projects in the fiscal year 1966 program; namely, the airfield at Geissen, Germany, and a classified project in the Middle East.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

COVERED STORAGE

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is covered storage.

This program includes covered storage facilities at four oversea installations and at one installation inside the United States. Covered storage is programed to provide protected space for material that would otherwise deteriorate or be damaged if stored in the open. In many cases it is necessary to provide humidity control to insure the continued combat serviceability of the stored equipment.

Senator INOUYE. General, am I correct to assume at this point that all construction outside the United States would be semipermanent?

General SHULER. No sir. We have a special problem on Okinawa, of course, with typhoons and we have earthquake problems such as at Kwajalein, and in instances where we have typhoon or earthquake problems we would have to go to a special-type construction. But in general we only build permanent construction at our permanent stations and all of the ASA stations overseas would be in the category of semipermanent, for instance.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

General SHULER. Pardon me. The utilities would be permanent no matter how you put them in but the buildings themselves, I am speaking of.

Senator INOUYE. Yes, sir.

Please proceed.

HOSPITALS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is hospitals.

The hospital construction program provides for replacing World War II facilities with modern building designed to effectively and efficiently carry out the Army's medical mission. The consolidation of medical services into a single building conserves manpower in its operation and construction funds by this design. The size and locations of the hospitals in this program have been fully coordinated and approved before the request for authorization and appropriation of construction funds went forward.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facilities?

General SHULER. The hospitals, sir?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

General SHULER. These are—except for the West Point replacement, and I described the old hospital there in detail, except for that, these are replacements of old temporary World War II hospitals that were sprawled out over a large area, all one-story buildings, firetraps. They will all be destroyed, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Senator SALTONSTALL. The only question I have, Mr. Chairman, concerns Fort Belvoir, where you show a very substantial number of square feet, as opposed to beds. I am just curious as to what that means.

General SHULER. This is the addition to an existing hospital, the only one in the program. The others are new hospitals. This is for an outpatient clinic expansion, medical supply, and other medical services, not for the expansion of beds, sir. That is why it is in square feet.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. So it isn't for hospital patients. It is for outpatients.

General SHULER. It is for outpatient service at the Fort Belvoir permanent hospital which already has been constructed several years ago.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

DENTAL CLINICS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is dental clinics.

Dental clinics are programed on a population basis to replace facilities built during World War II or improvised by diverting space. The new clinics are located in population centers and do not duplicate facilities associated with a hospital. They are designed to provide the authorized dental service to Army personnel in an efficient and effective manner. Four of the clinics proposed in this year's program support training centers and division installations. One 12-chair clinic replaces an improvised clinic now in use. In all cases the construction of these clinics will result in the demolition of old wornout buildings.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed, sir.

DISPENSARIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is dispensaries.

These are programed to provide a medical facility at those Army installations too small to justify a small hospital, at installations of large population where sick call cannot be held at the hospital, or are located near enough to other medical facilities large enough to accommodate the additional workload. This program contains one dispensary designed to provide medical and health services under the Federal Civilian Health Service program, and two dispensaries at isolated oversea installations.

Senator INOUYE. To be in the category of "too small" Army installations for a hospital, what would be the population?

General SHULER. Sir, in the case of the Army Security Agency stations here, these can run as small as 300 or 400 men, sir in an isolated oversea location on a special mission. The Cameron Station facility is to support the Defense Supply Agency and certain Army personnel at Cameron Station, which is a small station. I do not have the—Bob, do you have the number at Cameron Station, GSA?

May I furnish that for the record? It is quite small.

The type of medical facility required to serve an installation, be it a dispensary or hospital, is not determined solely on the basis of number of personnel served. Equally important is the relationship to other medical treatment facilities, the isolation of the installation, the bed requirements, and the mission of the facility. Generally, hospitals are necessary when inpatient care is provided and there is a requirement for more than 25 beds.

A dispensary provides outpatient care and, if it has beds for observation of patients awaiting transfer to hospital or holding patients whose period of illness is expected to be less than 72 hours, the number of beds normally is less than 25 beds.

At Cameron Station, Va., where the mission is primarily to provide outpatient care for the 2,354 civilian employees and the 319 assigned military, 2 holding beds will be provided. A dispensary will serve this mission, since these patients will be hospitalized at other installations or hospitals.

Senator INOUYE. Yes. Please proceed, sir.

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is administrative facilities.

There are 11 projects in this year's program to provide adequate working space for office personnel at Army activities where such space is grossly deficient. Many personnel are presently working in inadequate, makeshift facilities, such as open-bay warehouses, World War II barracks, space previously used for industrial operations and small scattered areas intermingled with maintenance operations. Environmental conditions are below the standards required for efficient administrative work. Lighting, ventilation, heating and cooling systems are inadequate and thereby reduce productivity and employee morale.

The personnel for whom these facilities are requested are engaged in command, combat development and logistics management activities. The management decisions for which these personnel are responsible involve several billion dollars annually.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facilities?

General SHULER. Sir, the answer to that is quite different in each case. I will say this, that wherever we can use an existing permanent building in conjunction with the new headquarters, we are so doing. But in most cases this involves a number of spread-out facilities.

For instance, at Fort Monroe on the Continental Army Command Headquarters, there are at least 18 different facilities dating back into the 1800's that are being utilized. Some of those will be destroyed. Some go back to troop use from which they had been taken. But as a general principle we do try not to abandon a permanent building.

Senator INOUYE. Can you explain the first item, Federal office building, and the one designated Naval Supply Center?

General SHULER. The Naval Supply Center is at Bayonne, N.J., and both of these items have to do with the closing out of Brooklyn Army Terminal, moving of missions from there into these facilities.

The Naval Supply Center consists of four projects that must be built at Bayonne to move the Brooklyn Army Terminal mission into. There are other missions, Navy, Air Force and Army, which we think should stay in the Brooklyn area so that the people will not try to get other jobs but stay in that area. We wish to retain all we can of those people because they are qualified. This is the rehabilitation of a portion of the Federal office building that is under the jurisdiction of GSA.

Senator INOUYE. Why isn't GSA doing the work?

General SHULER. This is normal, sir. They would do it for us. We went to them and they were willing to have us go in the building, but their budget timing was such that they could not guarantee that we could get this done using their budget process in anywhere near the time we need it to move the mission. We could do it in this program, sir, and I don't think that this is without precedent, requesting this in an MCA program, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Will the maintenance come under the GSA?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed.

TROOP HOUSING COMPLEXES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is troop housing complexes.

Troop housing at Army permanent installations consists of three types:

1. Permanent structures.

2. Temporary improved structures, which are primarily World War II mobilization type buildings modernized for 10 years more use in 1955 and 1957.

3. Temporary unimproved structures, which are the substandard World War II structures that have never been modernized in any fashion.

To meet a total long-range requirement of over 407,000 barracks spaces in the United States, the Army has 255,000 spaces in permanent structures, about 63 percent of the need. Over one-third of enlisted personnel must now occupy unimproved barracks, or barracks improved in fiscal year 1955 to 1957 era.

In order of magnitude the deficit is located as follows: One-half of the deficit is at six recruit training posts; one-fourth of the deficit is at seven division posts; one-fourth of the deficit is at other posts such as hospitals, schools depots, headquarters, and so forth.

Primary emphasis is being given to the recruit training posts and the division stations.

Master planning for troop housing is based on authorized long-range requirements. Before budget presentation, however, the request for any station is reduced to the current requirement if this happens to be less than the long-range requirement.

Our approach to the barracks construction program is to deal in balanced "packages" of approximately regimental size, whenever possible. Such a complex must provide administrative and supply facilities at the battalion level, and at the regimental or group level, such additional support facilities as a gymnasium, a chapel, a branch post exchange, and a dispensary.

Since the temporary World War II barracks have already served over four times their 5-year economical life expectancy already, it is urgent that the present rate of barracks replacement be sustained toward erasing the deficit about fiscal year 1973 before structural failures require an exorbitant funding level.

Senator INOUYE. According to the Department of Defense policy, what must your population be in order to qualify for a gymnasium, a chapel, a post exchange, or dispensary? If the information is not available, will you furnish it for the record?

General SHULER. It is available but not here, sir. We will be glad to furnish it for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

The Department of Defense policy on providing gymnasiums, chapels, post exchanges, dispensaries, enlisted men's service clubs and libraries follows:

Gymnasiums

Gymnasiums are authorized on the following basis:

Military strength	Type	Gross square foot area
250 to 1,000	1-all purpose gym	10,200.
1,001 to 4,000	1 gym	20,500.
4,001 to 7,000	2 gyms	20,500 each.

An additional gymnasium at 20,500 square feet is authorized for each 3,300 enlisted men above 7,000.

Chapels

Installations with a population of 500 or over are authorized a chapel. Religious facilities for a population of under 500 are provided for in other available facilities. The number of chapels and total seating capacity for the various installations is determined from the following:

Total planned installation population	*Number of chapels and seating capacity*
Up to 500	Provided in other facilities.
501 to 1,000	1–150.
1,001 to 3,000	1–300.
3,0001 to 5,000	1–600 or 2–300.
5,001 to 7,000	1–600 and 1–300.
7,001 to 10,000	1–600 and 2–300.
10,000 to 15,000	1–600 and 4–300.
15,001 to 20,000	2–600 and 4–300.
20,001 to 25,000	2–600 and 5–300.
25,001 to 30,000	2–600 and 6–300.
30,000 to 35,000	2–600 and 7–300.

The 300-seat chapel is designed to satisfy the requirements of a 10-barracks complex.

Post exchange

A main post exchange is provided for each installation. The size of the exchange is dependent on the military strength of the installation as follows:

Military strength	*Gross square-foot area*
Under 500	2,750
501 to 1,000	4,250
1,001 to 3,000	6,250
3,001 to 5,000	8,400
5,001 to 7,000	10,000
7,001 to 10,000	11,100
10,001 to 15,000	12,800
15,001 to 20,000	15,100
20,001 to 25,000	17,000

In addition to the main exchange a branch exchange of 4,800 square feet so located as to provide adequate exchange coverage of the installation may be provided for each additional 2,500 military strength at installations having a military strength of 5,000 or more.

Dispensaries

At large military installations, or at certain installations where no hospital exists, and the number of military and dependent personnel warrant, one or more separate dispensaries may be established to supplement the hospital and furnish more effective medical care. Dispensaries are generally authorized as the basis of one for each separate group of approximately 3,300 individuals.

Enlisted men service clubs

Enlisted men service clubs are authorized on the following basis:

Enlisted strength:	
250 or less	Provide dayroom space.
251 to 500	2,000—Combine with other special service recreation facility.
501 to 750	7,000.
751 to 1,200	10,500.
1,201 to 2,000	12,700.
2,001 to 4,000	19,800.
4,001 to 5,000	27,800.

The provisions of service club facilities for strengths above 5,000 are determined by the number and location of troop, accessibility of other recreational facilities, and the needs of an installation. One additional service club of 27,800 square feet for each increment of 5,000 personnel constitutes the maximum allowance over the first 5,000 military strength.

Libraries

Main libraries are authorized on the following basis:

Military strength:	*Gross square-foot area*
Up to 500	3 square feet per person—accommodated in other facilities.
501 to 1,500	2,500.
1,501 to 2,500	4,800.
2,501 to 4,000	6,000.
4,001 to 6,000	7,800.
6,001 to 8,000	8,800.
8,001 to 12,000	10,300.
12,001 to 16,000	12,700.
Over 16,000	14,400.

In addition to the main library, installations are allowed branch libraries determined by the number and location of troops and the needs peculiar to the installation. At installations with a military population in excess of 10,000, branch library space of 4,000 gross square feet is provided for each increment of 3,000 military strength over 10,000.

Senator CANNON. General, what was the extent of the funding last year on these new—on these troop housing complexes?

General SHULER. It is approximately the same, sir, except that there is a requested addition to this program which we take up later at Fort Riley which would have to be added to this here, a $9 million partial complex. We are also asking the deletion of a like amount of money for another project and this is a substitution. But the effort is about the same. It is a combination of these complexes and separate barracks such as medical barracks where we build them next to the hospital. They are not part of a complex.

Senator CANNON. I understand that but I am referreing just to the troop housing complex. It seems to me that this level is a little higher than last year's and I was anxious to find out whether or not that was the case.

General SHULER. I will be glad to, sir.

Senator CANNON. Would you supply that for the record?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I did state before, though, sir, we were making an additional effort to raise our replacent of World War II temporary facilities to about a $300 million level. We have come up this year to $260 million. Last year we had an effort of $170 million. And the year before, $117.

Now, at that rate, sir, it would be between 20 and 30 years before we would ever get the old World War II plant replaced, and it won't be around that long. It has already been around longer than it was ever built for.

The fiscal year 1965 MCA program approved by the Congress included barracks complexes at 9 installations totaling 24,360 spaces. The fiscal year 1966 MCA program includes barracks complexes at 8 installations totaling 20,686 spaces.

Senator CANNON. The question that arises in my mind is as to whether or not you can efficiently have a very large program undertaken at one of these bases because of your construction level of support, and I would be very reluctant to see us go to so high a level that we are increasing the cost by an appreciable factor due to just the shortage of construction personnel and contractors involved in that area.

General SHULER. Sir, the Corps of Engineers, of course, watches this. I have been in charge of this type work in the field on three different assignments. We watch this thing. We realize if you do overload the area, this is apt to happen. We also have to keep the post running. We cannot put so much construction into a post at any one time that we disrupt the post carrying out its mission.

This is another factor. I don't feel we have erred in this direction. We have spread this around a number of areas, a number of posts for this reason. We avoid peaking on contract advertising.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. I was just advised by Mr. Nease that on your troop housing complexes, you consolidate the messhalls but not the company headquarters and administrative buildings. What is the reason for that?

General SHULER. Sir, we have consolidated the messhalls and this committee assisted us in this regard a number of years ago in going from a single company mess to a battalion, or five-company mess. Here we have five company messes. We have five company administration and storage buildings. These are consolidated buildings. There are 20 companies involved in 1 of these regimental complexes. There are four of these buildings, five companies each. There are also four consolidated buildings for battalion headquarters and classrooms. Again we have five companies in each of those buildings.

Now, we have a small chapel in the area to service the whole area. We have a branch post exchange which handles only the daily necessities. This is to let the man get there quickly and back out to his training. We would swamp the main post exchange if we put all these men on that.

And besides, this only stocks a fraction of what a large post exchange would stock. We have a small dispensary to keep these people out of the hospital if we can. A very small gymnasium. And then we have our motor pool.

So I think we have combined as many buildings as we can, sir. I don't feel we should go any further. These people number 3,500 and they are spread out. It is just like a little city.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

Please proceed.

BARRACKS (OTHER THAN COMPLEXES)

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is barracks other than complexes.

Although we programed barracks as regimental our group sized complexes whenever possible, there are also some smaller separate barracks requirements. Examples are: Medical barracks adjacent to hospitals, barracks for enlisted women, student dormitories, and barracks at small stations such as Army Security Agency locations and Army logistics installations.

Senator INOUYE. Are most of these new construction?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. There are some few alterations. For instance, at Schofield Barracks we have these permanent old barracks that are sound structurally and by spending a reasonable amount of money we can alter these, fix up the messes better and I think have very suitable permanent barracks when we finish.

Those would be alterations. At Fort Polk, that project is an improvement. We have an addition. The rest of them are new construction.

Senator INOUYE. What is the Army policy now? Do you still have double bunking?

General SHULER. No, sir; not if we can avoid it.

Senator INOUYE. I bring this up because I just inspected Schofield Barracks and I was surprised that we still have double bunking.

General SHULER. I think it is because of the layout of those barracks, sir, which we would change in this requested project this year. But normally the—I would like to give the committee this copy for the record. I have on the second page of this barracks complex the descriptions, sir, of one of our standard 326-man barracks that shows you what is inside the barracks in facilities and it might be helpful for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection it will be included in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

BARRACKS (OTHER THAN COMPLEXES)

Although Army barracks are programed as regimental- or group-sized complexes whenever possible, there are also some smaller separate barracks requirements. Examples are: Medical barracks adjacent to hospitals, barracks for enlisted women, student dormitories, and barracks at small stations such as Army Security Agency locations and Army logistics installations.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

UNIT ADMINISTRATION AND STORAGE

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is unit administration and storage.

The standard 10 barracks complex includes four 5-company administration and storage buildings which provide the orderly rooms and supply rooms for the 20 companies in the complex.

These are generally lacking in previous types of troop housing areas, frequently causing diversion of needed permanent barracks space.

The proposed projects will allow barracks space to revert to intended use and provide space designed for unit command, control, and supply functions.

For the oversea item, the space is lacking.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed, Colonel.

BACHELOR OFFICER QUARTERS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is bachelor officer quarters.

The housing for bachelor officers consist of the same three types that I spoke about in barracks construction: (1) permanent, (2) temporary improved, and (3) temporary unimproved.

To meet long-range requirement of over 22,000 in the United States, Army has only 8,700 spaces in permanent structures, about 40 percent. Remainder, approximately 60 percent, of officers must occupy improved or unimproved temporary bachelor officer quarters or they must rent accommodations off post.

Bachelor officer quarters master planning is based on authorized long-range officer strengths taking into account family housing assets. Each station is analyzed considering both current and long-range strengths to prevent overbuilding.

Our policy is to give priority to programing construction to replace unimproved bachelor officer quarters at installations isolated from suitable off-post rental accommodations.

Future years' programs will continue to replace unimproved structures at current rate until they are removed from our inventory. Priority will then be given to replacing about 6,000 "improved" structures.

The United States invests about $36,000 in developing and sustaining a Regular officer through training and first 2 years of his active duty. To realize return from this investment, emphasis is placed on those measures which will enhance the attractiveness of an Army career. Providing private, modern living accommodations is one such measure.

Senator INOUYE. Does the Army make use of motel type bachelor officer quarters?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. There are three sets of Department of Defense standard plans. One is the motel type which are built for a smaller number of men. If we get into, say, a hundred or above, we go to the high-rise type. Then there is a set of plans which the Air Force uses at their very small weather stations that really is a family house that accommodates four bachelors.

Senator INOUYE. How many square feet are set aside for officers in these quarters?

General SHULER. Colonel Johnson.

Colonel JOHNSON. It is approximately 330 square feet. It varies with rank. I am referring primarily to the company-grade officer. In the high rise, the company-grade officer has 288 square feet.

Senator INOUYE. And how many square feet do you set aside for enlisted personnel at these barracks?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, I am Mr. Foster from General Shuler's office.

The enlisted man gets a minimum of 70 square feet net in the squadroom.

Senator INOUYE. 70 square feet.

Mr. FOSTER. 70 square feet net in the squadroom. This is about 125 square feet per man in the squadroom. The noncommissioned officer gets more space in his room. It runs from 120 to 150 square feet for the noncommissioned officer.

Senator INOUYE. By net do you mean not including bathroom facilities?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct, sir, excluding circulation, excluding the width of exterior walls, excluding common space. Dayrooms and the like.

Senator INOUYE. I see. Any questions?

Please proceed, sir.

COMMISSARIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is commissaries.

The provision of adequate commissaries is a basic necessity to normal Army installation operation. The availability of a commissary to a service family is one of the elements that is often referred to as a fringe benefit. This is true regardless of whether the individual is stationed near a metropolitan area or at a remote site. Access to a commissary especially for our married personnel living on post is a serious consideration.

The ability of the Army to provide commissary privileges to its personnel, regardless of where they may be assigned, is a prime morale factor and makes a substantial contribution to retention of highly trained personnel.

The three commissary projects in this year's program are at remote military installations.

Senator INOUYE. Speaking for myself, I am in full concurrence with the military in setting up commissaries, but I have been receiving many letters, not only from Hawaii but all over the United States, complaining about commissary operations—I don't know if this comes under your jurisdiction—whereby military personnel have been purchasing goods for nonmilitary people. I just wanted to know if special precautions are now being taken.

General SHULER. This does not come under my jurisdiction, sir, but I am on the post exchange board and we have a similar area of interest there and I can assure you, sir, that we are taking every step to see that this does not occur. It is an operation that is spread out and I don't believe that one could guarantee it could be completely stopped.

It is our policy not to have that happen and we are trying to eliminate it.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Any questions?

Please proceed, Colonel.

GYMNASIUMS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is gymnasiums.

Gymnasiums are used for daily physical training, conditioning, and recreation by officers and enlisted men. They provide indoor covered space for showers, dressing rooms, squash, basketball and badminton courts, and areas for intramural games and calisthenics. They are centers for a major portion of the military physical fitness program and contribute to the morale of the personnel at our installations.

Senator INOUYE. General, was that gymnasium at the U.S. Military Academy covered in your testimony?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is in addition to the present gymnasium, yes sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

I have just one question.

Are these gymnasiums convertible? By that, can they be used for activities other than athletics and sports?

General SHULER. They can be used, sir, for gatherings of military personnel for instruction by the officers, and in some cases we combine them for theater use, but specifically they are designed as a gymnasium and also for awards and ceremonies. Actually in bad weather we can do some training inside the gymnasiums.

Senator INOUYE. I ask this because I notice on many posts you have gymnasiums, meeting places, and movie houses. I was just wondering if some of these things cannot be combined and consolidated.

General SHULER. We try to do this, sir, but it is not always possible to do that.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

SERVICE CLUBS AND LIBRARIES

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is service clubs and libraries.

These are designed to make life in the Army more attractive by developing social and recreational activities which help personnel and their dependents make satisfying use of their leisure time.

Club activities are planned and administered by professional civilian recreational directors and librarians who establish well-rounded wholesome, entertaining, recreational, and reading programs designed to promote the mental, physical, and social well-being of the serviceman.

This program includes five project within CONUS and one overseas.

Senator INOUYE. What will happen to the existing facilities?

General SHULER. Sir, it is a combination. In some instances they have deteriorated and will be destroyed. In other instances we are very short of that type facility and we will have to continue all existing facilities in use.

Senator INOUYE. In your special report to the committee will you also list service clubs and libraries as to policies?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; as to square footage and strength that allows us to build one, and that? Yes, sir.

(Information furnished on p. 601.)

Senator INOUYE. Questions?

Please proceed, Colonel.

EMERGENCY POWER FOR COMMUNICATIONS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is emergency power for communications.

The finest communications facilities are useless without a reliable power supply. This year's program includes four projects to provide adequate emergency power in the event the normal source of power fails. All four stations are important in the Defense Communication Agency/Army communications network.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

ELECTRICAL POWER DISTRIBUTION

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is electrical power distribution.

There is a continuing requirement for: upgrading post utility systems; to replace obsolete facilities; to extend utilities into new areas; and to meet the increasing requirements for these essential services. This program includes four projects for improvement of post electric power distribution facilities.

Senator INOUYE. In planning the electrical power distribution do you work with the existing civilian facilities?

General SHULER. We, in many cases, sir, in most cases, use commercial power but there are many instances where we must have our own power for operation of tactical-type equipment, electronic equipment, because of the greater stability of our power. Our policy is to use as much commercial power as possible.

In the category of the second item I was talking about, it would be some of the NIKE equipment where the voltage drop must be very closely regulated, for instance, to insure the proper control.

Senator INOUYE. Questions?

Please proceed.

HEATING PLANTS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is heating plants.

This category covers the various types of central heating systems at Army installations that are designed to provide heat to more than one building. The requirement usually consists of replacing worn-out equipment, increasing capacity of an existing plant as old individually fired heating systems wear out, and the more economically operated central heat system is expanded or construction of a new plant to support new facilities. The package this year consists of consolidation of several small plants at one installation, one new plant at another installation, and increasing the capacity of existing plants at two other installations.

Senator INOUYE. I have been advised that there is some controversy on the Fort Richardson conversion. Is this the one from coal to oil or coal to gas?

General SHULER. It is coal to gas with an oil standby for emergency in case of gas failure; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I believe the chairman will set aside a special hearing for this item. At that time the Army will be invited to present their side.

General SHULER. That will be fine; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed, Colonel.

SEWAGE SYSTEMS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is sewage systems.

This category includes seven projects all but one of which are inside the United States. The facilities to be constructed include additional primary and secondary sewage treatment plants, a sewage lift station, and enlarged sanitary sewers. All of the projects inside the United States contribute directly to reduction in stream pollution.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

WATER SYSTEMS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is water systems.

This category includes six projects all but one of which are inside the United States. Five of the projects are for additional potable water storage or wells and storage. One project is for enlarging an existing line to provide adequate water for fire protection.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

ROADS AND STREETS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is roads and streets.

As we proceed with the orderly development of permanent facilities in accordance with master plans many of the old World War II roads and streets must be rebuilt and some new roads constructed to accommodate the increase in traffic. Some secondary road construction is also required for access to special facilities and for patrol purposes. Of the six projects in this program four are for primary roads and two are for secondary roads.

Senator INOUYE. I would be correct to presume that all of these roads are on Government lands?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

COMBAT VEHICLE TEST TRACKS

Colonel JOHNSON. The next grouping is combat vehicle test tracks.

After rebuild, combat vehicles should be tested under controlled conditions to insure that the rebuilt vehicles meet performance criteria. With the improvised, uncontrolled testing now used at Letterkenny, Pueblo, and Tooele Army Depots, vehicles with undetected defects are sometimes returned to use. This degrades combat readiness and requires costly return to the depot for further rebuild.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) has recommended that the Army insure adequate cross-country testing before issue of combat vehicles.

The other two depots now rebuilding combat vehicles have adequate test tracks.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman—General, this doesn't necessarily fit right here because it will apply to the whole Army construction program, but would you submit as a separate report for the record the amount of new construction by dollar and location and the amount of changes by dollar and location that were brought about by reason of the consolidation and base closures move?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I have this list complete and I will furnish it for the record.

Senator CANNON. And you will identify which closure the matter relates to.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

BASE CLOSURE PROJECTS

There are $8.4 million for items related to the November 1964 base closure announcement as follows:

New location	Description	Million	Related base closure
Federal Office Building, New York.	Administrative space conversion	$0.6	Brooklyn Army Terminal, N.Y.
Bayonne Naval Supply Center, N.J.	Convert warehouse to maintenance Shop.	1.5	Do.
	Intransit open storage increment	.6	Do.
	Convert warehouse to administrative space.	1.4	Do.
	Heating plant, additional boiler	.2	Do.
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa.	Convert warehouse 54 to administrative space.	.4	Do.
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill	Alter buildings, small arms R. & D.	3.5	Springfield Armory.
Various Conus	Air Defense Control Facilities	.2	Highlands and Mill Valley Air Force Stations.

There is $0.9 million for one item related to the April 1964 base closure announcement as follows:

New location	Description	Million	Related base closure
Oakland Army Terminal, Calif.	Transient quarters	$0.9	Fort Mason, Calif.

Included also is $3.9 million for items related to the December 1963 base closure announcement as follows:

New location	Description	Million	Related base closure
New Cumberland Army Depot, Pa.	POL Laboratory convert bldg. 351.	$0.2	Schenectady Army Depot, N.Y.
Stewart AFB, N.Y	1st region headquarters facilities	1.2	Fort Totten, N.Y.
Camp Hero, Montauk Point, N.Y.	Relocate 1 fire unit, New York 49	2.1	Fort Tilden, N.Y.
Lexington Army Depot, Pa	Administrative facilities, convert warehouse 4-E.	.2	Raritan Arsenal, N.J.
Tobyhanna Army Depot, Pa	Control humidity, 4 warehouses	.2	Schenectady Army Depot, N.Y.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Colonel. We appreciate your testimony, sir.

General, you may proceed now, sir.

FORT DIX, N.J. (RESUMED)

General SHULER. We were on Fort Dix and we had covered the first item, the tactical equipment, shop and facilities.

The second item is a request for a dental clinic. This is a 28-chair dental clinic to be located in the new permanent barracks area and it will serve 10,500 troops.

This replaces two temporary World War II dental clinics of mobilization design.

This is page 8, pardon me, Mr. Chairman.

These existing clinics are substandard and inadequate, resulting in difficulties in maintaining the required sanitary conditions in the old structures. They have been used for 24 years and they are not—they weren't constructed to accommodate modern dental practice. They will be demolished if we receive this project.

The next item is a complete enlisted men's barracks complex for Fort Dix. We have been working on Fort Dix since fiscal year 1963 with these barracks complexes because it was in very bad shape, and this is the fourth request at this station, and it will bring us down to a deficiency of about 5,000 spaces if we receive this project.

This is one of the repetitive-type items, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many other increments would you have, sir?

General SHULER. This would give us five, sir, this request. It would still leave us with 5,000 spaces for the temporary facilities we are in, sir.

Senator INOUYE. To accommodate 5,000, how many complexes would you need?

General SHULER. It would be one or two more.

Senator INOUYE. You have two increments coming.

General SHULER. Two more to come; yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman—General, how many of these complexes do you have under construction at Dix now?

General SHULER. I counted those, sir, in my answer to his question because they are under construction. I believe there is one completed and two under construction and this would be the fourth bite at Fort Dix.

Senator CANNON. Now, on your cover sheet you show that you have $32.6 million authorized and not yet in inventory and this year's request is $17.9 million, and to get at the point that I was trying to make a little while ago, in the estimated authorization for the next 4 years you show a $25.9 million figure. So it indicates that your construction at this time would be at a much higher rate than it will be in the years to follow.

Are you overconcentrating on your building program at Fort Dix at the present time?

General SHULER. Actually, sir, there is under construction presently, under contract, $29,105,000 of the figure the Senator cited. Again I state that the total of $214 million is not the total master

plan at this station and could be increased, but in direct answer to your question, I do not feel in this location that we are short of contractors or labor that would cause a rise in our total cost. I feel that this is—it is perfectly normal. We are able to operate the training center and still carry out this construction.

Senator CANNON. You say according to this your request for the next 3 years, for example, would be substantially lower than your request this year?

General SHULER. It won't be, sir.

Senator CANNON. And your request last year also.

General SHULER. It won't be, sir, because as I said, we are allowed to come in with PCP's, program change proposals, to the Department of Defense to add to the approved 5-year Department of Defense program. This figure is the basic approved program.

Now, I talked this over with the House Appropriations Committee and I think I should say the same thing to this committee. I don't think this gives the committee a true picture because it doesn't tell you what might be added to this in the next 4 years by program change proposal approval. I told them I would endeavor to get a truer picture put into this book.

This is the standard form used by all three services and I do feel you would have a better picture if you knew what the Army's requirements were for the 4-year period rather than what has been approved thus far for that period.

Senator CANNON. In effect you are saying now that through the next 4 years we can expect substantially more in requests, even, than the $25.9 million that you show?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We could very well get another complex before the Congress next year which would be $14 million added on to that figure.

Senator CANNON. You have two complexes under construction now at Fort Dix. When will the first one of those be completed?

General SHULER. Can anybody help me on that?

General CLARKE. One complete, one nearing completion, and one under contract in December.

General SHULER. There is one actually completed. As General Clarke says, there is another one about completed and one just under contract last fall.

Senator CANNON. Well, I am referring now to the one about to be completed. In other words, when you have two complexes being worked on at the same time, it pretty well saturates Fort Dix. At least it looked that way to me when I was up there.

General SHULER. Yes.

Senator CANNON. If you have one under construction now, one ready to go to contract, and you are requesting another one here, my question is are you going to have all three of them under construction at one time?

General SHULER. No, sir. We have this one that is about completed and if we award this, we will probably have this one under contract and the one that was awarded last fall still under contract.

General CLARKE. In August.

Senator CANNON. The completion date is August for the next one?

General CLARKE. One to be completed in August of this year and one to be completed in June of next year.

General SHULER. The last one is the one awarded last fall, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions, Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. No questions. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, General.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 11, a request for bachelor officer quarters. One of the repetitive items. This is for 300 spaces. This would be a high rise type building. We have a deficiency here of 1,348 spaces, so we are in bad shape on our bachelor officer quarters situation at this post.

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, was this the request that was deferred last year?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item is the "Federal office building" in——

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I am on duty today on the Senate floor and I was just wondering if they would reach Fort Jackson today. This is on page 82. If they would, I wonder if the chairman would object to taking it out of order while I am here.

Senator INOUYE. We would be very happy to take it out of order.

General, may we take up the item on page 81 at this point?

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we will be glad to do so.

The station that we are discussing now, sir, is Fort Jackson, S.C. We are asking for four line items, a specialist training facility, a weapons storage building, a dental clinic, and an enlisted men's barracks complex.

The first item is on page 78, the special training facility.

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding, General, this is a rather substantial amount you are asking this year but I note that you have $24,409,000 of funded authority not in inventory. Of this amount how much is completed or how much is under contract?

General SHULER. There is none completed and $24,131,000 is under construction, under contract. So the bulk of it is all under construction. It is just a matter of the time required to do it, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, please proceed.

General SHULER. The first item will provide permanent classroom space for the enlisted men of the common specialist training regiment to replace facilities now in World War II mobilization type temporary buildings.

The specialist subjects taught require special setups of machines and equipment, and the existing building we are using have long since passed their useful life, and 38 of them located on the site of the proposed barracks will be destroyed.

This is a standard item for all training centers, sir. We train our basic trainees and also have our specialist training.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Thurmond, do you have any questions at this time?

Senator THURMOND. I thought I would just let him finish first.

Senator CANNON. Is this item, General, one that you gave eighth priority on your priority list of training facilities?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is eighth priority on that particular list.

Senator CANNON. Thank you.

General SHULER. The next item, on page 79, is the "Weapons storage building." This will provide secure storage and maintenance facilities for 3,705 items of materiel ranging from artillery to communications equipment and valued at well over a million dollars.

A temporary motor pool maintenance shop is now being used for this purpose and this building has deteriorated, has inadequate lighting, does not have the facilities required, and is poorly located with respect to the troop areas.

The next item on page 80 is for a dental clinic. This will provide 28 chairs. There is a requirement at this stage for a total of 69 dental chairs to support the program strength of 23,835 military personnel.

This is needed to provide proper dental care to a part of the troops. The existing dental clinics are substandard, hard to maintain in sanitary condition, and are a continual maintenance problem. It is unfeasible and uneconomical to renovate these old structures. We intend to demolish the old structure when this is completed, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if the existing facility is so bad, how did it happen that you gave this the lowest priority of all of your dental clinics on your priority list?

General SHULER. Sir, they are all bad, and as I stated before, a priority list in many instances doesn't mean too much to me, sir. A different person would come up with different priorities. It is just that complicated, and it is not an exact science, I can assure you, sir. So I don't rate it down that low really, sir.

Senator CANNON. Would you rate it first?

General SHULER. I think if it were first, it would be just as accurate as if it were last in this list.

Senator CANNON. Did you place the rating of first or last on these?

General SHULER. I had a board meet that had members from all the staff agencies in the Pentagon on it. They wrestled a long time. As I say, everybody wanted their own items higher than others and it is natural, and I made the final decision. I am the program director, and that is why the list is like it is, sir.

There are a lot of line items involved, and for many different purposes and many different factors involved. It is not easy to——

Senator CANNON. Well, if the committee determines to eliminate some of these items, would you suggest that they be governed at all by the priorities that you placed on them or that they make up their own priority list?

General SHULER. I would say, sir, that the priority list I gave you is about the best tool you have, sir, unless you go very deeply into every line item and form your own, sir. However, if cuts have to be made, I suggest that the total MCA program be considered rather than just one small portion of repetitive items.

Senator CANNON. Thank you very much.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 81 and it is for an enlisted men's barracks complex. We did not start at Fort Jackson until recently on our permanent barracks. We have two complexes under construction. We have a deficiency of 6,804 spaces. These people are in temporary unsuitable structures. This would give us 3,260 spaces against this deficit.

This is a repetitive item of barracks complex and those are the four line items for Fort Jackson.

Senator CANNON. That is priority 4 out of 8, is that correct, General? Page 13 of your list——

General SHULER. Thank you for the page. Yes, sir; that is item 4 out of 8.

Senator THURMOND. Does that complete the items projected?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. General, you visited Fort Jackson yourself, I presume?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. The information that came to me is that troops could be trained there cheaper than any place in the United States. Do you have any records on that to show whether that is the case?

General SHULER. No, sir; I do not. I know the weather is very favorable there for training, year 'round, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You would consider it, then, an excellent training camp or fort?

General SHULER. I certainly do; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And do you feel the construction that you have asked for here is necessary to the training of the troops there?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. And you recommend that all this construction that is embraced within here be included in this year?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. I think that is about all I have, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for taking this out of order. I appreciate it.

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

So we now return to page 12, General.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The item is the Federal office building in Brooklyn which, as I stated, has to do with the closing of the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

This item is required to convert 116,000 square feet of warehouse space to office space in this Federal office building and in addition to this they will make 150,000—in addition GSA will make available 150,000 square feet of space in the same building which will not have to be rehabilitated.

There is a change, sir, that I wish to make in this project which I have already made to the committee where we just finished. The air conditioning in this project, as shown on page 13, included both operational air conditoning and comfort type. This is an error. We

intend to only put in the operational type air conditioning and not the comfort type.

However, the total amount of money will be needed because, in addition to the air conditioning, we have to put in steel office partitions, fluorescent light fixtures, electrical outlets, asphalt floor tile, paint the walls and ceiling surfaces, which are included in the write-up on this page, and the engineers just made an error in spreading the cost. I do want to bring your attention, though, to the 580 tons of air conditioning that will be reduced to include only operational type, and the money put over into the other alteration, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed, sir.

(SECOND ARMY)

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

General SHULER. The next—we have already covered the U.S. Military Academy, sir. So this brings us now to 2d Army.

The first station is Fort Belvoir. We are asking for four line items at this station—an electronic classroom building, electric power laboratory, an addition to the permanent station hospital there, and the headquarters for the Combat Development Command.

The first item is on page 22, electronic classroom building. This will provide classrooms and laboratories for instruction of enlisted personnel in the operation and maintenance of electronic survey and related equipment used by the Corps of Engineers. Some 2,700 men will be trained each year.

The facilities now in use consist of three temporary messhalls and an old generator equipment shop. Air conditioning is required for environmental control of the electronic equipment which the temporary buildings lack.

This again was one of the repetitive items we presented before.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item on page 23 is an electric power laboratory which was denied in authorization last year, but we feel strongly that we need it and that is why we are back again with it in the program, sir.

This will provide a building for research and engineering in the field of electric power generation. There are no facilities within the Department of Defense or in industry which will permit the application of the new technologies that are involved in the areas of ultra-high-speed machinery, superconductivity, and in getting the efficiencies out of field power equipment that we need to operate in combat.

Our desire is to reduce the weights of our combat vehicles and equipment by more efficient systems, more efficient power systems, we can come to this—this is a research and development type project presently operating in very inadequate and temporary facilities, some of it is done outdoors.

Senator INOUYE. Am I correct to assume that you have made an effort to determine whether the type of work that you propose to do in this laboratory can be performed by private industry under contract?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We, of course, do try to use private industry all we can. We have tried to coordinate with the Air Force and Navy. They have efforts in this direction. But the Navy is shipboard oriented. The Air Force, of course, is air oriented. Their problems are completely different from ours for land vehicles and tactical equipment.

Would you Mr. Loost, specifically talk to the commercial use problem?

Mr. LOOST. My name is Mr. Loost from the Research Laboratory at Fort Belvoir.

I think the Army's problem in electric power is one that perhaps I can give you a little background on.

Beginning about 1950 the need for power became extremely critical because of the advent of modern weapons systems. Almost every one of these gets its increased capability at the expense of increased energy input, usually in electrical form.

We pioneered in such things as having to precisely control the voltage and frequency that these devices or systems require. Commercially this is not of course required, because the market is not the same.

We have developed very precise governing systems, very precise excitation systems. Components of this nature are simply not available commercially and have to be developed by the military for the peculiar requirements.

In other areas we have, of course, the demand for extremely high powered density, that is, very light weight for a given unit of output. This, again, is not available commercially simply because the market doesn't demand it. The consumer there does not have this requirement and can't literally afford to pay for it. So it is these types of equipment which are simply not available commercially and the military must develop this for their own use.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much.

General?

General SHULER. The next item, sir, at Fort Belvoir is for an addition to the present permanent hospital. This is an addition of 45,483 gross square feet and the alteration of 25,305 square feet of existing space.

This is required, sir, because of the increase in outpatient workload which has occurred since this hospital was constructed. Existing clinics are deficient in area and facilities to discharge the current workload. It has been necessary to use temporary buldings some 2 miles distant from the hospital and across Highway 1, resulting in inefficient operations.

Additional space is required for the supply and service functions of the hospital which are located in temporary buildings also 2 miles away from the hospital which requires a great number of truck trips a day, sir, in connection with handling supplies.

Upon completion of this project we intend to destroy 57,000 square feet of temporary buildings.

Incidentally, the hospital was completed in 1958 and the increase in the load has occurred since then, sir. Really we find this happens on all of our hospitals. As you know, they get very detailed review in the Bureau of the Budget, and the Department of Defense, and we

usually get cut on our requests. History shows that the load continues to increase and we find ourselves building additions a short time later to hospitals that spposedly were large enough when built.

Senator INOUYE. There is a possibility that 8 to 10 years from now you will be coming back for another addition to this?

General SHULER. It is always a possibility, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Any questions?

Please proceed, General.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, at Fort Belvoir is a headquarters building for the Combat Developments Command. The planned strength of this headquarters is 640, sir. Facilities now in use are diverted permanent barracks, 1 semipermanent building, and 10 temporary World War II buildings. They are widely scattered, separated by distances up to 1½ miles and by a major highway, Route 1.

These buildings will be returned to the installation for other use once this headquarters is built. This is a very important headquarters that came into existence when the Army was recently reorganized. To sum up their mission, they are there to look into the future on organization of the Army, on use of equipment, on development of equipment; in other words, thinking about what the Army should be like years from now so that we can plan toward these required changes.

I would like permission——

Senator INOUYE. General, before we proceed, what is the planned population of this buiding?

General SCHULER. It would be designed for 640 personnel, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Did you make any estimate as to how much space is allowed per person in this building?

General SHULER. I will be glad to furnish that for the record. I do have knowledge that it is being designed within the specified space criteria that exist in our technical manuals and regulations. I know this because we have been through an experience in Detroit that called our attention again to the problem.

(Information requested on p. 624.)

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. I ask permission, Mr. Chairman, in the interests of saving time, to place in the record a full statement as to the mission of the Combat Development Command and how they tie into the Army Materiel Command. I think this would be helpful to the committee in considering this most important headquarters.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to follows:)

The mission of the Combat Developments Command (CDC) is to command all assigned field agencies; to formulate and document current doctrine for the Army and, in anticipation of the nature of land warfare in the future, to determine the kinds of forces and materiel needed, and how these forces and materiel should be employed, and to make recommendations to Headquarters, Department of the Army, in this regard.

The relationship between CDC and the Army Materiel Command (AMC) is as follows:

The Combat Developments Command and the Army Materiel Command (AMC) are coequal major subordinate commands of the Department of the Army and are both under the direct supervision of the Army Chief of Staff.

CDC initiates requirements for new materiel or changes in current materiel.

If these are approved by the Army Chief of Staff, AMC is required to produce the materiel. The maximum coordination and interchange of information between the headquarters is necessary from the inception of an item to its inclusion in the Army inventory. Close daily contact allows development of the required materiel in the least amount of time at the lowest practicable cost.

Specific areas of mutual responsibility of the two commands are:

(*a*) Studies and reviews or organizational and operation concepts for providing materiel to users.

(*b*) Specialized training of personnel in the materiel area, to include new equipment training.

(*c*) Safety characteristics of nuclear and nonnuclear materiel in the nuclear system.

(*d*) Review of authorization documents for adequacy of supply and maintenance organization and personnel.

(*e*) Matters associated with supply and maintenance concepts, doctrine, personnel, MOS, and training.

The office space within the building is 103,680 square feet (SF) gross for 640 people, or 162 square feet gross per person. The remaining space is for special purposes such as technical library, automatic data processing, war games, and cafeteria.

EAST COAST RADIO TRANSMITTER STATION, VA.

General SHULER. The next station is East Coast Radio Transmitter Station on page 26, one line item, for roads, on page 27. This request is for 2.9 miles of perimeter and radial road which will make all areas of the antenna field accessible in any weather. Often our major repairs that are required are held up in bad weather for lack of access. We just can't get out to the point to make the repairs.

This is a very important station, sir, in our communications network. This would alleviate the condition that exists.

One part of the project is a rubble revetment which has to do with the flood control problem we have there.

Senator INOUYE. This was denied in fiscal 1965?

General SHULER. Yes, it was. I would like to say that if we didn't think it was so needed, we wouldn't have it back in the program before you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

General SHULER. On page 28, Fort Eustis, Va. Two items, heating plant consolidation and hardstand at the aviation school.

The first item will provide for extension of the steam distribution system from the central heating plant to serve two buildings containing offices and shops. These buildings now have separate heating units. This heating plant has sufficient capacity. As the result, the separate heating units in these buildings will be eliminated and an annual savings of over $13,800 will be effected so that this project would amortize itself in about 4 years and is a good economical request, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Questions? Please proceed.

General SHULER. The second item at Fort Eustis, hardstand for the aviation school. This concerns 18,250 square yards of additional aircraft hardstand for the use of the U.S. Army Transportation School in conducting aircraft maintenance training. Existing hardstand is inadequate to support the 102 aircraft that are there for school training purposes.

Portions of the hardstand now in use consist of paralleling roads which we are using although this brings about unsafe student working conditions because of the kicked-up dust and rocks, and this would alleviate this situation.

This is one of the places we teach aircraft maintenance. The third- and fourth-echelon field-type maintenance is taught at Fort Eustis. The organizational type; that is, first and second echelon, is taught at Fort Rucker, our aviation center. At Corpus Christi, Tex., we have our fifth-echelon maintenance. That is the only location for that.

Senator INOUYE. Questions? Please proceed.

FORT KNOX, KY.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Knox, Ky., on page 31. We are requesting four line items, training buildings at the Army Training Center, another tactical equipment shop and facilities, which is a repetitive line item we have covered somewhat before, an enlisted men's complex, also a repetitive line item, and a group gymnasium.

The first item is on page 32, the training buildings. This will provide classroom facilities to serve the Army Training Center; existing permanent assets are now less than 10 percent of the requirement, which is now being met by use of two battalion classroom buildings and diversion of 2,700 temporary barrack spaces to provide classrooms for 50 to 60 enlisted men each. These arrangements are very inefficient. We are having to crowd them and this would alleviate this situation.

Senator INOUYE. General, I note that you have $13,712,000 in funded authorization not yet in inventory. What is the status of this amount?

General SHULER. $3,573,000 completed now since the books were printed, sir, which now is in inventory; $3,789,000 under construction, and $5,389,000 scheduled for award either at the end of this fiscal year or the beginning of fiscal year 1966. So this is pretty well under control.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item at Fort Knox on page 33, a tactical equipment shop and facilities. We have a deficiency here of 68,000 square feet and this will take care of this deficiency. The request is for 10 buildings, 6 tank shops, and 4 automotive shops.

Again, sir, we are trying to keep our material readiness position up to par so that our equipment is ready to fight at any time, and this is one of the things we need to do this.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, at Fort Knox is an enlisted men's barracks complex which is identical in composition to those we have covered under the repetitive items. We have a deficiency here of over 12,000 spaces and this is for 3,260 spaces and there is nothing here that is different, sir, except the cost index of the area and the foundation conditions as compared to these other complexes we are requesting.

Senator INOUYE. Fort Knox is a recruit or basic training center, is it not?

General SHULER. This, sir, is the U.S. Army Armor School, the Armor Board, certain medical research activities, and does have a recruit training center; also it supports Reserve components. This is our Armor Center, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Would the STEP program slated for Fort Leonard Wood create requirements for additional basic training centers?

General SHULER. No, sir. If we are allowed to initiate the STEP program, we propose to move the basic training mission from Leonard Wood to Fort Bliss and Fort Polk. This generates some small requirements at these two stations. However, when the program terminates we intend to move the basic training mission back to Fort Leonard Wood. So the requirements at Fort Leonard Wood are in no way changed. But there are a few small requirements at Bliss and Polk which we can take up when we come to them if that is satisfactory, or I can furnish for the record at this point a summary sheet of the STEP requirements.

Senator INOUYE. At this point in the record.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Construction requirements for special training and enlistment program are as follows:

Urgent minor construction:	
Fort Leonard Wood: Diversion of 43 mobilization type buildings to 117 classrooms	$186,300
Total Fort Leonard Wood	186,300
Fort Polk:	
Construct range facility	193,900
Construction and conversion of training buildings	93,800
Construct waterwell	68,350
Total Fort Polk	356,050
Fort Bliss:	
Alteration of general instruction buildings	48,423
Alteration of community facilities	26,736
Construction of training facility	135,764
Alteration of supply rooms	56,748
Alteration of dispensaries	65,063
Alteration of administrative facility	179,013
Alteration of barracks	198,110
Alteration of mess and dayrooms	73,542
Total Fort Bliss	783,399
Total minor construction in support of STEP	1,325,749
Fiscal year 1966 program:	
Fort Bliss: Construct 9 H-type 68-man semipermanent barracks (612 men)	578,000
Fort Polk: Improve 80 mobilization type barracks	372,000
Total fiscal year 1966	950,000
Fiscal year 1970 program:	
Fort Leonard Wood: Return 43 mobilization type buildings to originally intended use	45,000
Total fiscal year 1970	45,000

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The last item at Fort Knox is for a group gymnasium. This is a small gymnasium, the same size as the regimental complex type. There is only one temporary gym of 15,110 square feet on the post and that is 5 miles from the Army training center.

This building was constructed in 1941 and hasn't been improved since. We have a great shortage of gymnasium-type facilities here, actually 143,000 square feet.

Senator INOUYE. What is the distinction, what is the difference between group gymnasium and just a plain gymnasium?

General SHULER. Sir, we have two, actually two terms in the regimental complex. In the case of training centers we use regimental-type nomenclature. In the case of a division post, where we also put in the barracks complexes, we use group gymnasiums. It is just a different nomenclature.

Senator INOUYE. But it is the same thing?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is exactly the same size and same cost.

Now, there is also, of course, the post gymnasium which could be a much larger gym serving the post in general. The ones I am talking about are specifically in the regimental complex or group complex to serve about 3,500 men in each instance in that area and they are smaller.

Senator INOUYE. Do all regimental complexes have these gymnasiums?

General SHULER. Every time we request a standard complex; yes, sir. There are some in existence where these were left out. Throughout this program there are a few instances where we have roundout items, that weren't included before or were eliminated in some review, to round out the complex, and this is a roundout item. This serves the troop area. It is a roundout item.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

FORT LEE, VA.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Lee on page 37. We are asking for 1 item, a chapel center, 600 seats.

The item is on page 38. The total strength to be served, including military, civilians, and dependents, is 14,057. There are 1,500 family housing units in the immediate area of this proposed facility and this will provide the chapel and religious educatonal facilities to support this population.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

General SHULER. We come to Fort Meade, sir, page 39. On page 40 is the first item in your book. We request, sir, that we be allowed to withdraw this item from the program. First of all, we restudied the item and found that we could reduce the cost from $250,000, as you see in the request, to $167,000, and at the same time be dealing with permanent facilities rather than so many temporary facilities. And we intended, when we made that change in the Pentagon, to so inform the committee.

But since then we have had a situation occur in the 1st Army which, as you know, is to be combined with 2d Army at Fort Meade. Fort Jay is to close out. We have a situation where the personnel of that Army headquarters have secured other jobs or have left their jobs earlier than we had contemplated. We now feel that we should do this reduced project, $167,000 under minor construction under the

authorities that Congress has already given us and we can save 4 to 6 months by doing this and have these facilities ready for new hires at Fort Meade to take on the mission that has to be moved over from 1st Army, sir.

So we would eliminate this $250,000 request from title I.

The next item at Fort Meade is road improvement, $550,000. This will provide improvement to Savage Road by making this a four-lane, two-way road with median instead of the existing two-way, two-lane road of 20-foot width.

In addition, other roads in the same area will be included to preclude bottlenecks. The new National Security Agency building annex at this station will be completed this year adding 1,400 parking spaces to the existing 4,784. An additional security facility which is in the fiscal year 1966 Department of Defense construction program will add 750 more parking spaces. So we have an increase here in the traffic density coming up of almost 78 percent and this project is required to alleviate this condition.

Senator INOUYE. General, will you be able to return at 2:30 this afternoon?

General SHULER. Any time you say, sir.

Senator INOUYE. If so, this session will be recessed until 2:30 this afternoon.

General SHULER. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., a recess was taken until 2:30 p.m., the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Present: Senators Inouye (presiding), Cannon, and Tower.)

Senator INOUYE. General, shall we proceed?

General, I realize that the statements you are presenting at this time may be short and may not cover the items in detail. If it is your wish to submit for the record detailed explanation of these items, you are invited to do so.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. GEN. F. J. CLARKE AND COL. W. R. JOHNSON—Resumed

General SHULER. I accept that, Mr. Chairman. I think in many cases, we would wish to do so.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. Without objection, so ordered. The reporter will place these in the appropriate places.

I believe we were on page 41, sir.

FORT MONROE, VA.

General SHULER. We had finished 41, Mr. Chairman, and it takes us to Fort Monroe. That is on page 42, where we are requesting one item, a new headquarters building for the Continental Army Command. The item itself is on page 43. This will provide needed efficient administrative space for this headquarters, sir, which is presently dispersed throughout the post in many makeshift facilities. Some of these facilities date back to even the early 1800's, one is an old casemate.

We have diverted a number of other buildings, barracks, part of the old station hospital, it is very spread out. This project has been deferred many times, based on the possibility of relocating all or portions of Headquarters, Continental Command, from Fort Monroe. All these studies have been conclusive in this headquarters remaining at this location. This is a permanent station.

Since World War II there has been a spiraling of new missions which have increased manpower and headquarters facilities requirements. For example, in October of 1961 this headquarters was assigned the additional mission of providing command and staff responsibility for the Army component of the Unified Strike Command.

This is on extremely important headquarters, sir. It has a very broad mission. All the continental armies come under it. The commander wears this other hat I have just mentioned, and we feel that the expenditure of this reasonable amount of money to provide a centralized functional headquarters facility for him is a necessity, sir, and long overdue.

Senator INOUYE. From your statement I would agree that this item is necessary. However, rumors have come to the attention of this committee that Fort Monroe has been given consideration for closing or moving or consolidation. Is there any basis for this rumor?

General SHULER. Sir, as I stated, we have made a number of studies in this area and in this regard, and they are all conclusive that this is where it should remain. The Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget have both personally approved this project this year, and this is exactly where we intend to have it remain, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. According to your mission description here, CONARC is responsible for the Army elements of STRICOM. The committee was of the opinion that STRICOM was located at McDill in Florida. Can you explain the relationship here?

Mr. FOSTER. The headquarters of U.S. Strike Command is at McDill Air Force Base in Florida. The Army component, or Army Strike, is at Fort Monroe, even as the Navy and the Air Force components are also located in the Norfolk, Va., area. These are components of the total command.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Foster.

What will be the population of this new headquarters building?

General SHULER. This will be 950 persons, sir, the design capacity of it.

Senator INOUYE. It has been brought to the committee's attention that in certain instances the military seems to be allocating more floor space for headquarters purposes than, say, the GSA for Federal buildings; is this correct?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I ask permission to place in the record, as I did before on another headquarters building request, the exact rules under which we operate, and we will be glad to include the GSA floor space. But as I said, we have tightened up on this on our office space requirements. We have tightened up recently.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Following Army space allowance criteria are extracted from Army Regulations 405–70, dated March 11, 1965. A copy of the complete regulation, too voluminous to reproduce here, can be made available to the committee.

25. Space allowances. The prescribed allowances are to be considered in the light of general discussion of types of space contained in paragraphs 15 through 23.

a. Office space. The prescribed allowances provide for net office floor area averages ranging generally between 80 and 100 square feet per person.

Type of office space	*Square feet per person or unit*	
	Minimum	*Maximum*
Total office space including executive	65	100
Office, clerical and stenographic [1]	45	90
Office, executive [1]	80	225
Business machines	50	100
Drafting room	75	90
File areas [2]	5	8

[1] Includes administrative and professional personnel below the top executive level (*b* and *c* below).

[2] When more than 15 file cabinets are placed in rows face to face with aisles between, the utilization should range between 5 and 7 square feet per cabinet for standard files and between 6½ and 8 square feet per cabinet for legal files. Desk allowances should be separate.

b. Private office space allowances.

Space category	*Assignment type*	*Maximum allowance (net square feet)* [1]
P–2	Heads of directorates, commands, offices, bureaus, and agencies.	
	Executives assistants in grade GS–18 or equivalent.	400
P–3	Executive assistants in grades GS–17 and GS–16.	
	Division heads in grade GS–16 or brigadier general and above; comparable positions.	
	Deputies to positions in P–2 category.	300
P–4	Division heads in grades GS–15, GS–14, or colonel; comparable positions.	
	Branch heads, in grades GS–14 or colonel and above; comparable positions.	
	Deputies to positions in P–3 category.	
	Technical or scientific specialists requiring private offices, GS–16 and above.	200
P–5	Division and branch heads requiring private offices, grade GS–13 or lieutenant colonel; comparable positions.	
	Technical or scientific specialists requiring private offices, grades GS–15 and GS–14.	150
P–6	Branch heads requiring private office, GS–12 or major and below; comparable positions.	
	Technical or scientific specialists requiring private offices, grades GS–13 and below.	
	Administrative personnel requiring private offices.	100

[1] Office space allowances cover the furniture and equipment normally associated with the position and, in case of open office space, include a circulation or layout factor.

c. Open office space allowances.

Space category	*Assignment type*	*Maximum allowance (net square feet)* [1]
O–1	Unit supervisors	110
O–2	Professional and administrative positions	90
O–3	Stenographic and clerical positions	60

[1] Office space allowances cover the furniture and equipment normally associated with the position and, in case of open office space, include a circulation or layout factor.

d. Meeting rooms (seating less than 200 persons). Utilization is measured in percentage of potential man-hours occupancy and should be at least 25 percent.

e. Reproduction plants. The utilization is determined in accordance with standards for production plant operations.

f. Warehouse or storage.

	Unit of measure	*Unit allowance* *Minimum*	*Maximum*
(1) Active warehouse	Percentage of net building floor area occupied for storage materials.	Standard prescribed in storage manuals.	
(2) Inactive warehouse	Percentage of net building floor area occupied for storage materials.	66%	33%
(3) Storerooms	Percentage of net building floor area occupied for storage materials.	50%	25%
g. Garage	Ratio of gross area of garage per vehicle to clearance area per vehicle.	1.7/1	2.5/1
h. Building maintenance space	As designed.		
i. Recruiting stations	Square feet per person on duty.	80	100
j. Housing. See AR 415–31.			
k. Other space.			
(1) Production plant	Percent designed capacity	As designed.	
(2) Assembly space (designed seating capacity for 200 or more persons).	Percentage of potential man-hours occupancy per week.	50	0.5
(3) Recreational facilities	Percent designed capacity	As designed.	
(4) Medical facilities	Percent designed capacity	As designed.	
(5) Concessions	Percent designed capacity	As designed.	

(Following are General Services Administration allowances, extracted from "Federal Property Management Regulations" amendment D–1, dated December 1964:)

SUBPART 101–20.3 SPACE STANDARDS, CRITERIA, AND GUIDELINES

§ 101–20.300 Scope of subpart.

This subpart identifies those factors affecting office layout which must be considered in connection with achieving more efficient layouts and better space utilization.

§ 101–20.301 Definition of terms.

The following definitions in this § 101–20.301 are established for terms used in this subpart.

§ 101–20.301–1 Occupancy guides.

"Occupancy guides" means printed guidelines which outline the space requirements based on the functions, operations, and staffing of the particular agency for which they are developed.

§ 101–20.301–2 Private office.

"Private office" means a room occupied by one individual; this includes rooms enclosed by either ceiling-high or bank-type partitions.

§ 101–20.301–3 Work station.

"Work station" means the area, furniture, equipment, and configuration required for one worker.

§ 101–20.301–4 File space.

"File space" means an area used either predominantly or exclusively for filing operations.

§ 101–20.302 Space allowances.

Space allowances are derived from specific studies of the operations of the agencies, and are directed toward providing each employee with enough space to work efficiently.

§ 101–20.303 Use of occupancy guides.

The objectives of the occupancy guide program are to improve agency operations and promote economic and prudent utilization of federally owned and leased space through the development and application of occupancy standards

and criteria for specific agencies and activities. Each occupancy guide represents an agreement between GSA and the agency as to the latter's space requirements and is written in terms which permit nationwide application. Occupancy guides will be used as the basis of authorization and layout of agency space.

§ 101–20.304 [Reserved]

§ 101–20.305 Interim space allowances.

(a) The interim space allowances listed in § 101–20.305–1 are to be used in office space planning for all agencies or components thereof, for which occupancy guides have not been published. In addition, these allowances are applicable for all agency headquarters activities. The application of these space allowances is canceled immediately upon publication of the appropriate occupancy guide.

(b) Allowances listed in § 101–20.305–1 shall not be used as criteria for assigning space to individuals or even to small units of an office. Rather, they are to be used to evaluate the total amount of space required for specific agency locations.

§ 101–20.305–1 List of interim space allowances.

Grade	Type of assignment	Office space allowance (square feet per person) [1]
GS 1–6		60
GS 7–11	Supervisory	100
GS 7–11	Nonsupervisory	75
GS 12–13	Supervisory	150
GS 12–13	Nonsupervisory	100
GS 14–15	Supervisory	250
GS–14–15	Nonsupervisory	150
GS 16–18		300

[1] Head of agency and deputy (not prescribed).

§ 101–20.306 Allowance for private offices.

Private offices should be provided only when there is a demonstrated functional need; and then they should be only large enough for the occupant to conduct his normal business in an efficient manner and with a reasonable degree of dignity. The normal maximum allowance for private offices is 300 square feet, but this should be approached only in cases where it is necessary for the occupant to confer frequently with sizeable groups of people, and a conference room is not convenient.

PART 101–20 ASSIGNMENT AND UTILIZATION OF SPACE

§ 101–20.307 Allowance for work stations.

The work station concept is an office layout technique which identifies those items of furniture and equipment actually required for the proper performance of an employee's duties, and arranges them in a manner intended to stimulate efficient work processing. Space allowances for individual work stations generally range in area from 42 square feet to 100 square feet, depending on the specific furniture and equipment requirements of the position. Proper positioning of work stations will result in increased efficiency and economy of operation.

§ 101–20.308 Allowance for file space.

In any space layout, consideration should be given to records, storage, and a determination made as to whether the files are active or inactive. (An inactive file is one in which reference service is not more frequent than one reference per file drawer per month.) Inactive files should be removed from expensive office space and transferred to a Federal Records Center for temporary storage and ready reference, or to nonoffice space. Study should be made of the need for and use of filing equipment to insure that all drawers are used for files only, and are at least three-fourths full. Office supplies, etc., should not be stored in filing equipment.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed?

General SHULER. Before we leave that project, sir, I ask permission to place in the record some data on the Chamberlin Hotel because this has been suggested as a possibility for use by the headquarters in lieu of building a new headquarters. I would like to place in the record the reasons why we do not think this is feasible, sir. This is a privately owned hotel located at Fort Monroe.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, so ordered.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Chamberlin Hotel is a corporation-owned nine-story, reinforced-concrete building located on property leased from the Government at Fort Monroe, Va.

In response to a voluntary offer of the corporation to sell the hotel to the Army, a feasibility study was made in July 1964 by the district engineer, U.S. Army Engineers, Norfolk, for converting the hotel for use as the headquarters building of CONARC. As a result of the study, it was concluded that:

(1) The building, with a gross area of 206,000 square feet, appears to be sound. With major alterations to the interior, it would be sufficient for Headquarters, CONARC, subject to limitations that would affect its efficient utilization: These limitations are:

(*a*) The allowable safe floor loading in the building is 50 pounds per square foot. The American Building Code standards require 80 to 100 pounds per square foot for office buildings.

(*b*) The existing elevators do not have the capacity to handle the office staff (942 persons) in a reasonable time during peak periods. An additional elevator cannot be installed because of structural reasons. Staggered office hours would be required to overcome this deficiency.

(*c*) Also for structural reasons, electrical and communications ducts cannot be installed to provide flexibility of location of these utilities. This would restrict the location of some functions which would result in a less efficient utilization of the building.

(*d*) Space for the additional parking required is limited in the near vicinity of the hotel.

(2) Maintenance cost of the hotel building will be higher than those to be expected for a new building.

(3) The cost of conversion of the hotel was estimated at $2,904,000. The cost of acquisition was estimated by the district engineer to be $658,325. The owner had quoted a selling price as $1,750,000. Therefore the cost of acquisition and conversion would be between $3,562,000 and $4,654,000.

(4) Regardless of the amount of money spent on the Chamberlin Hotel, the end result would still be a 36-year-old building with high maintenance cost and serious limitations on its efficient utilization.

VINT HILL FARMS STATION, VA.

General SHULER. We come to Vint Hill Farms Station, sir, in Virginia. The four line items requested are tactical equipment shops and facilities, and enlisted women's barracks without mess, and enlisted men's barracks addition, and utilities expansion.

These are all repetitive-type items which we have covered, sir, under the repetitive presentation, and we will provide additional information for the record on each line item, sir, when we get the record in the Pentagon.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

(3D ARMY)

FORT BENNING, GA.

General SHULER. Which brings us now to the 3d Army, sir, and to the first station, Fort Benning, Ga., which is the infantry center, a very important station.

We are asking for three line items, a tactical equipment shop and facilities, a conversion of building 399 to a bachelor officers' quarters with mess, and an addition to the sewage treatment plant.

The first line item again is a repetitive line item which we have already covered in our presentation.

The second also, on page 52, is a repetitive line item. However, I think, since this is a little different from the normal bachelor officer quarters, we should take a little more time with it at this time.

Senator INOUYE. May I ask a question at this time, sir?

General SHULER. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. The committee has been advised that permanent barracks are badly needed in the Sand Hill area of Fort Benning to house the 2d Division. Here you are converting barracks to officers' quarters. Can you explain this?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I can. We are converting these old permanent barracks, cartels, barrack quadrangles, to bachelor officers' quarters, because they are badly located for barracks. They are a considerable distance from the Sand Hill area. They are in the built-up part of Fort Benning. There is no room to build the support facilities around them to support the troops who now live in them.

On the other hand, the bachelors need bachelor officers' quarters, and these would place them in the center of the post near the Infantry School where they are students and, therefore, we get a properly located facility for the bachelors, and for the enlisted personnel when we build new barracks out at Sand Hill, and we intend to do that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Are these quarters for the candidates to the Officer Candidate School?

General SHULER. These are students at the Infantry School.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item is a sewage treatment plant addition on page 53, and is a repetitive item, and we have already covered that, sir, in our repetitive items presentation.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Bragg, N.C., on page 54. We are asking for a tactical equipment shop and facilities, an electronic maintenance shop, post engineer facilities, a parts storage building addition, a dental clinic, administrative and storage building, bachelor officer quarters, and an auditorium.

The first item is on page 56 and is the tactical equipment shop and facilities, and is repetitive and exactly like the other ones of its type, and, again, is for the organizational, the first and second echelon maintenance that the troops do on their own tactical equipment, sir.

On page 57 is the electronic maintenance shop which also is a repetitive item. There are no existing facilities suitable to carry out this mission, sir. This is heavy in electronic equipment. There is a high

density of electronic equipment and, therefore, we need a shop for the maintenance of this very expensive and delicate equipment.

Senator INOUYE. General, I note this is a rather expensive structure for post engineer facilities with unusually high support costs, 26 percent; and I also note that included in the support costs is a heating plant. I would assume in a large base of this sort, you would have some central heating plants.

General SHULER. We do have a central heating plant here, sir, but the cost of extending the lines out to this area, which involves a distribution system or would involve a distribution system, of 13,200 linear feet, is estimated to be $475,000, so it is not economical to do other than what we intend to do, sir, and that is to provide a separate plant for this facility.

Additionally, sir, I would like to point out we have $191 million worth of investment at this base in construction, and this man is the city engineer, he is the man who maintains and protects this investment, and I think this is a very low cost to protect that high an investment, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. Page 59 is an addition to a parts storage building. This is again a repetitive item, sir. The reason we need this is we have had an increase in the number of aircraft here, and our present parts storage is entirely inadequate. We are talking here about everything from aircraft engines to delicate navigation instruments, a portion of which are already stored outdoors because we do not have covered space. This is an addition to an existing permanent building.

The next item, on page 60, is a dental clinic. This is also a repetitive item. We have a requirement for 36,747 square feet, and this would give us 13,197 square feet of that.

I believe I should tell the committee that in all these dental clinics we are not just dealing with dental chairs. We have involved a waiting room, a laboratory, X-ray room, supply space, and administrative space.

Senator INOUYE. What is the ratio of chairs to personnel?

Colonel ADAMS. The rate of providing dental chairs is two per thousand, except where we have training stations, and we provide an extra chair per thousand at these training stations.

Senator INOUYE. And you find that this is sufficient?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. I think it is well to point out, Mr. Chairman, that in contrast to civilian practice we have a regimented; that, a forced dental program. Our mission is to see that every man's teeth are in such good shape that if he is sent to southeast Asia or someplace like that, he will not have difficulties there and, therefore, he can perform his primary duties without having to get dental care. So we do have a little more, a few more, dental chairs in these installations than you would provide in civilian practice.

Senator INOUYE. Actually I had expected more than 2 per 1,000.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The next item, on page 61, sir, is a roundout item which is for administration and storage buildings that were not included in the regimental complex that exists at this station. This would round this deficiency out and provide these necessary facilities.

Whenever we are short of these we find ourselves having to take away from the troops certain portions of their permanent barracks, and that is designed for this type use, and we do not wish to continue this diversion any longer than necessary, sir.

On page 62 is a request for bachelor officer quarters. We have a total deficiency here of 430 spaces, and we are asking for 120 in this program, sir, to alleviate part of this deficiency. This again is a repetitive-type item.

Senator INOUYE. I would presume in determining the need for bachelor officer quarters that you do take into consideration available accommodations commercially?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is true.

In addition to that the Congress has placed into the law the option for a major, lieutenant colonel, colonel—major and above—they do not have to live onpost even if there is permanent space available. They have an option to live offpost. But the policy we have is to provide permanent bachelor officer quarters at least for our junior officers, to give them the opportunity of living onpost, sir, because of the small amount of money they are paid to rent offpost.

The last item is an auditorium, which occurs on page 63. This is used for both training and recreation, as we discussed this morning. There is no auditorium in this area. There are 13,380 enlisted men involved. There are five temporary theaters which are 2 to 5 miles away, but these are used to capacity. We have a deficiency here of 64,408 square feet, of which this would give us 15,950.

Senator INOUYE. Is this auditorium convertible to other activities, athletic activities?

General SHULER. Sir, this would not take the place of a gymnasium. We do have a stage with it that can be used for recreation, and that is one of the purposes of it, sir—Bob Hope-type shows and things like that.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Tower, do you have any questions?

Please proceed, sir.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.-TENN.

General SHULER. Page 64, sir, we come to Fort Campbell. This is the home of the 101st Airborne Division. We are asking here for five line items, a joint operations building, an instrument trainer building, tactical equipment shop and facilities, two enlisted men's barracks with mess, and an airlift support road at the airfield.

The first item is the joint operations building on page 65. This, sir, provides office space, classroom space and briefing space to support the joint Army and Air Force operation at Campbell Army Air Field in the execution of joint exercises, maneuvers, contingency plans, and general war plans.

This is a repetitive-type item. Really what we are after here, sir, is a quick reaction alert posture. This is part of Strac.

The next, page 66, sir, an instrument trainer building. This is also a repetitive item. This provides a structure for housing a facility for the conduct of instrument training of over 100 Army aviators. These trainers are used to teach or review instrument flight procedures in order to increase instrument flight proficiency without the use of

more costly aircraft, especially where procedural aspects are basic requirements.

With this type of thing, sir, we do not have to always teach this in the aircraft. This is very economical, and a necessary function that we have to perform, sir.

Page 67, the tactical equipment shop and facilities is a repetitive item, and exactly the same type as we have covered before. We have here a deficiency of 65,417 square feet of this type facility, and this would give us 12,480 square feet of this, and again this is for first and second echelon organizational maintenance to keep our tactical equipment in shape so that it can be utilized in carrying out our missions, sir.

On page 68 is a request for two enlisted men's barracks with mess which would be built at Campbell Army Air Field to meet the STRAC readiness and rapid reaction time requirements. This would satisfy, sir, the total requirements at this air field. This again is a proposition of Air Force and Army personnel needs.

On page 69 is an airlift support road in connection with the airfield which is also a repetitive item. We have a present gravel road, sir, which does not stand up under the loads of large airlifts. We have had cases where our rigged loads; that is, our parachute rigged loads, have been so shaken up in taking them out and putting them aboard a plane, we have had to reject them. This means we do not get this particular item in the drop, and we are trying to get just a suitable road here so that we can have a rapid reaction time for loading our droppable equipment loads.

Senator INOUYE. At this point I wish to read into the record a memorandum prepared by Mr. Nease in support of your request which says:

The 101st Airborne Division is located at Fort Campbell. It is in a high state of readiness, and it is operating with austere physical facilities basically of World War II vintage. A careful inspection of these projects discloses them to be badly needed. The instrument trainer building, denied in fiscal year 1965, is a World War II small temporary structure located in the housing area. It is used basically for helicopter training. It is worthless and should be replaced. It is very hot and humid, and there is practically no air conditioning on this place.

General SHULER. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Tower, any questions?

Senator TOWER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

FORT GORDON, GA.

General SHULER. On page 70, sir, we come to Fort Gordon, which is the home of the U.S. Army Southeastern Signal School, also advanced individual training for U.S. Army Signal personnel, and a training center.

We are asking here, sir, for five line items. The second and last phase of the new signal school, a rifle squad tactical range, enlisted women's barracks with mess, enlisted men's barracks complex, and enlisted men's service club.

The first item, on page 71, is a repetitive-type item. This, as I said, sir, would complete the signal school, the first phase being now under construction, and was granted to us in fiscal year 1964 by the Congress.

The cost for this phase, sir, per square foot, compares very favorably with the phase I costs except for the costs of construction rise that has occurred since that time. There has been about a 3-percent rise in construction cost each year, sir, in the past, which you will find most anywhere you go in the United States.

Senator INOUYE. I notice, General, many of your existing World War II facilities are being demolished in the event these items are allowed. May I request a report on whether you do recover any money from such demolition?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will place that in the record. I will say that normally these buildings, being as old as they are, built in World War II, 20 years ago, using whatever materials we could grab at that time, there was very rapid construction, a lot of the lumber was green, uncured. Usually we have to pay the contractor to demolish them and take the debris away. But there are some cases where the contractor will pay us for some residual value, and I will try to furnish for the record, sir, some information in this regard.

(The information referred to follows:)

The disposition of buildings and other improvements to real property which must be removed from land to make way for new military construction projects is handled under two procedures as follows: when property utilization requirements and planned military construction schedules will permit advance disposition of such improvements, action is taken to advertise and dispose of such improvements by invitations for competitive bids for sale of the improvements for removal from the site. When the timing is such that advance sales procedures cannot be thus employed the disposition is accomplished by providing for demolition and site clearance as a part of the new construction contract. Under the first procedure receipts from the sales are deposited into the Treasury. Under the second procedure the successful bidder on the construction contract takes into consideration any material benefits resulting from the salvage of improvements, which benefits are reflected in military construction costs to the Government. Normally the return to the Government from the salvage operations is very small due to the cost of labor involved in demolition and the age and deterioration of the improvements.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Tower?

Senator TOWER. Are there some instances where those buildings are sufficiently structurally sound where they can be sold and moved off the premises?

General SHULER. Senator, with this type of building I do not believe there are, sir. They are in such bad condition—they were built for a 5-year life expectancy. It has been 20 years. There are some places where the climate has been better than in other locations in the States, and some of these are in better condition. But I would not like to see the Army put another nickel into maintaining these buildings. It is just pouring money down a rathole.

Senator TOWER. Thank you.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. On page 72 is a repetitive item for rifle squad tactical ranges. This is the same, exactly the same type item we have already covered at Fort Jackson, sir, and it is for our Train Fire II type firing. It consists of the technique of the fire range, battle drill and assault range, squad attack range, and day and night defense range. This teaches the individual soldier to operate his weapons with his teammates in a squad, platoon, and company, and in larger units by very realistic field firing, sir. This is to build the ranges in order to do this.

Page 73 is a repetitive item for enlisted women's barracks with mess. We have a deficiency here for the enlisted women, sir, of this amount. We are requesting, and this will take care of, the women's requirements in this area. They are presently in old temporary enlisted men's barracks, sir.

The next item, page 74, we have a request for part of an enlisted men's barracks complex which you see is in the amount of $9 million, which is for 7 enlisted men's barracks instead of the total of 10; 3 of the 5 company messes instead of the total of 4; 3 battalion headquarters and classrooms, 5 companies each, instead of a total of 4, and the same thing for the administration and storage buildings.

The only reason we did not come in for a full complex here, sir, was a budgetary one. We had to go ahead on the second phase of the Signal School, and we did not think it was proper to put any more money this year into Fort Gordon, considering the needs of all the rest of our stations. So you can expect next year or the next we will be in for the remainder of this enlisted barracks complex, sir.

Senator INOUYE. What is the estimated cost of the final phase?

General SHULER. The final phase, sir, would raise the total to about a little over $13 million. There will be a little over $4 million for the remainder, sir.

Senator TOWER. Mr. Chairman, we are just now beginning to see a rather considerable and general attrition on these old barracks throughout the country. Is that why we are being hit with so many of them right now?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We put the heat on this as far as the Pentagon is concerned starting in about fiscal year 1963, and we have tried to get up to a rate where we could get this problem licked within about 10 years from fiscal year 1965. Many of these buildings are going to be either on the ground or condemned before that, Senator Tower. It is a real problem to us. In fact, the barracks are only one part of it.

The whole replacement program for World War II type construction runs a little over $3 billion worth, and we are trying to peck away each year at this problem before it just falls down around our ears and becomes an unmanageable problem.

Senator TOWER. This question may have been asked already and answered, but what is the expected life, let us say, of the barracks complex you contemplate building here?

General SHULER. These are permanent buildings, sir. They are reinforced concrete. I stated before, that as an engineer, I expect them to be around 75 years from now, sir.

Senator TOWER. Very good.

Senator INOUYE. General, following the question asked by Senator Tower, I note that the total program of replacing World War II structures would take about $3 billion.

General SHULER. The total program would take about $3 billion, and we have got the level in the total program up to about $260 million requested this year. We have come up each year since fiscal year 1963. We would like to get up to $300 million so as to handle this thing within a reasonable number of years, 8 to 10 years. For instance, in fiscal year 1965, the level was $170 million that Congress gave us. In fiscal year 1964 it was $117 million. Now at the $117 million rate

you can readily see will take 20 to 30 years to lick this problem, and these buildings are going to be long gone before then, sir, so it is almost a necessity to do something each year to peck away at this problem.

Senator INOUYE. At the rate you propose we should complete this replacement program within 8 to 10 years?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. If we could get up about $40 million more next year so as to attain a $300 million rate, and then maintain that, we would lick the problem on replacing our World War II temporary structures within 8 to 10 years.

Senator TOWER. In other words, ultimately this has all got to be done, so we may as well program as much of it as we can now.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I am only talking about our permanent stations in 50 States. We do not build permanent construction in any other places unless we have an earthquake or typhoon condition.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The next item, page 76 at Fort Gordon, is an enlisted men's service club. At present, sir, the World War II mobilization type buildings are used. They have outlived their useful life, and we feel we need this very badly. We have a deficiency here in this regard of 83,400 square feet. You do not have a single square foot of permanent type facility that we can use as an enlisted men's service club at this station.

Senator INOUYE. How many men will this club accommodate? What is the population?

General SHULER. 6,520 enlisted men will use this club, sir, not at one time, but will use it.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. Actually the design capacity is for 5,000 men, but the figure I gave you was the number of enlisted men that will be served.

FORT JACKSON, S.C.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Jackson on page 77, we covered that earlier, sir, when Senator Thurmond was present this morning, as you will recall. So if I may skip over that, sir, we can continue on.

FORT RUCKER, ALA.

General SHULER. Page 83, sir, Fort Rucker in Alabama. This is our Army Aviation Training Center for all fixed wing aircraft and for advanced rotary wing training. We do primary rotary wing training at Fort Wolters in Texas. This is an extremely important station to us. Not only do we teach flying but we teach certain maintenance, as I explained this morning, that is, the organizational or first and second echelon maintenance of aircraft at this station.

Senator INOUYE. General, what is the present status of the funded authorization not yet in inventory?

General SHULER. The status, sir, of the $9,448,000 not in inventory yet is $631,000 completed, $6,186,000 under contract, under construction, and $2,631,000 to be awarded by the end of this fiscal year or the very start of the next fiscal year, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. We are asking for three line items, aircraft maintenance facilities, bachelor officers' quarters, and a commissary store.

In the aircraft maintenance facilities, this will replace temporary type World War II buildings now used for administration, supply and maintenance of 878 Army type aircraft at this center.

The present buildings are not conducive to maintaining the strict standards required on aircraft maintenance operations. Most of the buildings are improperly lighted, improperly heated, and improperly ventilated, and not designed for the purpose.

Over 400 aircraft are worked on daily, and this will assist us, sir, in this mission. We have a requirement for 101,300 square feet, and we do not have one single permanent structure, sir, of this variety at this station. I think this is a very important item, sir.

This, of course, cleans up the requirements. This request is for this total deficiency I cited.

Senator TOWER. General, this is wholly maintenance. This does not overlap with the activity at Corpus Christi?

General SHULER. Corpus Christi handles the fifth echelon, the rebuild, and it is the only facility we have that does that. There is no overlap.

Senator TOWER. Yes.

General SHULER. The next item at Fort Rucker, sir, is on page 86, and is a bachelor officers' quarters. This is a repetitive type item. We have a 301 space deficiency. This would give us 120 spaces. This is an isolated station, sir. The nearest town is Ozark, a small town which is 10 miles away from the station.

These bachelors are living as best they can in very dilapidated and inadequate facilities, sir. This morning Colonel Johnson used the figure; was it $36,000?

Colonel JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. Of an investment we have in an officer who has been trained and has completed his first 2 years in the service, which is $36,000. We want this man to stay with us, and one of the important things we think is a decent place for him to live.

The fact that he is not married is of his own choosing, and we feel he should be treated equally with married officers.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed.

General SHULER. The next item at Fort Rucker is a commissary store. I believe we have only two commissary requests in this program.

As I say, this is an isolated location. The nearest town that has any size at all is Dothan, 17 miles away, which is 32,000 population. This will give us, sir, an opportunity to provide proper commissary services for the personnel here.

The present store we are using is contained in a converted warehouse building which, due to its basic construction, does not provide sufficient space for our display of merchandise, or for the food preparation and processing area. We do not have proper storage areas, and the continued operation of this store in its present location is impractical from the convenience, efficiency and expense standpoint.

The installation has opened a store annex in an old former stable and increased sales hours up to 60 hours per week. However, we still have congestion and overcrowding. We feel this is a very legitimate request, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I note in your basis of requirement you state that the commissary is located 2 to 4 miles from the housing area which has

made it necessary to open a temporary commissary annex in the family housing area.

If this item is granted, will it mean that the branch store will be closed?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We feel that we can get a proper size commissary in one location, so we are not overcrowded, and that is the reason why we opened the annex, and it was more convenient to open it in the family housing area than to open it some other place on the post. We will close up the annex and operate out of this one efficient facility, sir.

Our normal setup is one, only one commissary, sir, involved on a station where a commissary is allowed. It would be pretty abnormal to have two, although I would say at, for instance, at Fort Hood, where we have probably the largest population of any of our stations, we may require two. We have two Army divisions stationed there, I would say counting civilians, military dependents on station, that would pretty well approach 80,000 people, and that is a very large population. There might be an excuse there for more than one commissary, but we have no request in this program for Fort Hood.

Senator INOUYE. The existing facility, the annex facility, would be used for storage if this item is granted?

General SHULER. There would be three buildings here which will be returned for badly needed warehouse space. I would like to check the building numbers before I answer about the annex. Building No. 2207 will be demolished, it is one of the buildings to be demolished, so it is not an adequate building.

FORT STEWART, GA.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Stewart in Georgia, on page 88. We are asking here for two items, a new hospital and a heating and air conditioning plant. The hospital is a repetitive item which we have already covered. It is for 38 beds.

Here again, we are replacing an old World War II temporary type hospital that is very spread out. There are 77 one-story buildings constructed in 1941. It is spread over 37 acres. It is very inefficient. It is a fire trap.

This would give us a modern hospital, sir, to serve this station, not only the military personnel but the retired military and the military dependents living on post and off post as we can, sir.

Senator INOUYE. General, if I may go back to the commissary, I have been advised that the commissary at Fort Bliss was converted by the use of surcharge funds. Is this procedure often used?

General SHULER. We charge at cost in our commissaries except for a small surcharge. This generates funds which are available for making small alterations, display cases, things like that. This will not generate anywhere near the amount of money, sir, that can handle this sort of a request, and we have always come in in the MCA program and requested our commissaries under MCA. I believe that much of the Fort Bliss cost was for equipment.

Senator INOUYE. In the construction of this commissary at Fort Rucker will you be using surcharge funds?

General SHULER. I have no knowledge that we would, sir. I would like to provide that for the record, but to say now that later on we could use surcharge funds to make certain alterations that might come up in the future.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

No surcharge funds will be used in the construction of the proposed commissary at Fort Rucker.

General SHULER. But this would complete our project, this request in the MCA program.

COMMISSARY FUNDS

Senator TOWER. The surcharge funds wouldn't appear in this.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator TOWER. In other words, it is not necessary to authorize that.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator TOWER. That is just done automatically.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. That is just a slight markup on the prices.

Senator INOUYE. There are like PX funds.

General SHULER. Well, in the PX funds we mark up for a profit that goes into the welfare fund that, in turn, goes to the benefit of the soldiers, and that is a different proposition. The two are not the same on prices.

Senator TOWER. Doesn't that tend to vary from base to base, too?

General SHULER. No, sir, not to any major extent.

Senator TOWER. Pretty much under local administration?

General SHULER. No, sir. I am on the Post Exchange Board, and have been for 3 years, and this is controlled centrally.

Senator TOWER. It is uniform?

General SHULER. Centrally controlled. There will be some differences overseas from in the Continental United States because you have different procurement procedures involved. But this is controlled uniformly from central headquarters in New York, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. I am not saying, Senator Tower, that you cannot walk into a post exchange at post X and then walk into one at post Y and not find some differences. I did not mean to imply that. There are rules given to them that allow them to compete, of course, on prices, but there are uniform procedures and, in general, uniform prices set from the central headquarters in New York.

We are talking about the hospital here, sir. This, I think, plus what we covered this morning in repetitive items, is about what I would like to say. I will want to add a little more when we get the record.

Senator INOUYE. All right, sir.

General SHULER. As you have offered that I can do, sir.

On page 90, the heating and air-conditioning plant, the request we are making here is all for the hospital which we are requesting. The remainder that you note on page 90, which would be the difference between the deficiency of 36 million B.t.u.'s (British thermal units), and the 27,300,000 B.t.u.'s requested, is for future requirements to be installed there.

However, the building we would build would be big enough for the total requirement. It will just mean adding one additional boiler at some later date to take care of additional construction. This is the economical way to do it, to build the size of buildings for the total requirement.

Senator INOUYE. From your description, am I correct to assume, if we are to approve the hospital that we must approve the heating and air-conditioning plant?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(4TH ARMY)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

General SHULER. We come, sir, to Fort Bliss, Tex., the next station on page 92. We are asking here, sir, for four line items, a POL dispensing facilities item, the rehabilitation of six administration buildings, enlisted men's barracks for basic training, and an enlisted men's service club.

This, of course, is the U.S. Army Air Defense Center, a very important post, which we have occupied since 1893.

The first line item on page 93 for POL dispensing facilities, is required to replace existing inadequate and deteriorated facilities to serve 1,181 vehicles. The location of the existing facility is such that its utilization is hampered by traffic in and out of the motor repair shop. Also the present system has only one-fourth of the required storage capacity, and one-third of the needed dispensing outlets. The present facility will be removed and salvaged. This is a small cost item, sir, but quite necessary to us.

On page 94 is a repetitive item for six administrative buildings, the rehabilitation of them. This will provide modernization, sir, of the six former enlisted men's barracks for administrative use at a reasonable cost per square foot.

These buildings have been utilized for administration since 1954. In other words, the people have been in them since then.

Although the buildings were constructed in 1915, they are structurally sound, and remodeling to provide the equivalent of new construction can be accomplished for approximately one-third of the cost of new buildings. So again we are trying to upgrade inadequate facilities, sir, at much less cost than if we built new administrative facilities.

The next item on page 95 is an item, Mr. Chairman, which will be required at Fort Bliss if we are allowed to proceed with the STEP program. This is specifically to take care of moving parts of the basic combat training mission from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort Bliss when the STEP program is initiated, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Are you advising the committee that if the STEP program is not carried out at Fort Bliss, some of these items will not be necessary?

General SHULER. Only the one I am talking about now, sir, on page 95 at $578,000. That one would not be necessary if the STEP program were not carried out, sir. The rest are necessary, regardless of the STEP program.

Senator INOUYE. If it were carried out, then I would assume that the men would have to sleep in tents.

General SHULER. If we could not build these structures at Fort Bliss, they would have to sleep in tents, sir, a great portion of them. I know this for a fact.

The next item on page 96 is for an enlisted men's service club at Fort Bliss. This is a repetitive item. This would be at McGregor range where we do live firing of surface-to-air missiles. McGregor range is 26 miles from Fort Bliss, and we feel, sir, with the 1,000-man permanent party that is stationed there all the time, and the 1,000-student load that is there at any one time, that we need a service club at this location. It is just too far from the main post, sir, to work it any other way.

Senator TOWER. I mean, that is out in the sticks, too.

Senator INOUYE. The memorandum provided by Mr. Nease supports your contentions.

General SHULER. Thank you, sir.

BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is also in Texas, at Brooke Army Medical Center, which is contiguous to Fort Sam Houston. This is a large request, sir, but a very important one, and I have Colonel Adams from the Surgeon General's Office here to assist me. This will provide administration and classroom space, sir, for the Medical Field Service School—415,800 square feet.

This is a replacement for substandard and improvised facilities which are hampering the accomplishments of this mission. The existing school is housed in 5 pre-World War II permanent barracks, and 12 temporary buildings. These have improvised classrooms and instructional areas which contain many inadequacies and deficiencies which degrade the quality and effectiveness of our instruction. They are not configured properly and they have structural limitations and are poorly ventilated.

These people, sir, that we are training here are the technicians and the other ancillary personnel that operate, staff our hospitals, our dispensaries, our laboratories, our medical units with trained technicians.

These types of technicians, sir, are in very short supply in the civilian economy, and it would not be possible to staff our medical facilities either in this country or in foreign countries if we did not have this school, and we need an efficient plant, sir, to properly carry out this training.

Senator INOUYE. I note the five buildings now occupied by the Medical School will revert to troop housing if this item is approved. Will this reversion require alteration or innovation?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It would cost—first of all, this would recover 2,005 spaces, and it would cost $1,091,000 to make these alterations.

Senotor INOUYE. Is that item included in this year's request?

General SHULER. No, sir; this is not, sir.

Senator TOWER. What fiscal year will this occur in, next year?

General SHULER. Senator, if we were allowed to build this building we would have to, of course, wait until we get it constructed and move

out of these other facilities, and it would probably take us, a building of this size, considering an award to be made, say, very early spring of next year, about a year and a half to two years from then to construct it. Then we would in the meantime come in with a leadtime on this other item.

Senator TOWER. Yes.

General SHULER. So as to come as closely as we could to the end of construction of the medical training facility.

Senator INOUYE. Will these five reconverted barracks be fully utilized?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We would fully utilize them for troops; yes, sir. There is a considerable shortage there. We have a shortage of 3,719 spaces and, of course, even if we did recover this 2,005 conversion we would still be short 1,714 spaces.

Senator TOWERS. This anticipates an increased training load for Brooke Medical Center, does it not?

General SHULER. I do not believe——

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir; it does not envision an increased training load. This is what our present training load is at the time.

Senator TOWER. It is to accommodate your normal capacity?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is this proposed unit a complete unit in the sense that you do not use the facilities of private hospitals?

Colonel ADAMS. This is a medical field service school, and it is not necessarily connected with the training that a doctor would get in a hospital. This is for the orientation of the physician into field medicine and into the Army when he comes into the service. The training of enlisted technicians in the various specialties such as pharmacy, lab, dental and so forth, plus giving advanced medical technician training for the field medical soldiers.

Senator INOUYE. So you do not utilize the facilities of commercial hospitals?

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir. One of the reasons why we are at Brooke, and that we need to be at this location, is that we use some of the fcailities of Brooke General Hospital which is a large general hospital. For example, in the case of our course in hospital administration, they can do certain problems by using the facilities of Brooke General Hospital.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Colonel.

Senator TOWER. I might note, Mr. Chairman, that there has been a recent breakthrough in field medicine with the new field hospitals that are being developed, inflatable ones, totally air conditioned ones and heating, and with portable operating rooms. It is quite a new technique, is it not, Colonel, that requires, I would say, considerable training for potential use?

Colonel ADAMS. Yes, sir. This new MUST concept of the field hospital is a brandnew idea, and apparently very promising.

The challenge of providing combat casualties the best possible care that medical science can conceive is a continuing responsibility of the Army Medical Service. It is the purpose of the MUST (medical unit self-contained, transportable) program to develop a combat suport hospital that can be quickly transported to any spot on earth, capable of providing definitive medical and surgical care within a few miles

of the front lines, moving forward as the troops move forward and being in full operation 30 minutes after arrival at a new location. This hospital must have the flexibility to be tailored to the needs of the force being supported regardless of weather or terrain and above all, must be able to administer the miracles of modern medicine in an environment designed to insure the best probability for patient recovery without imposing an increased logistical burden on the commander.

The MUST equipment system has provided a positive answer to the challenge by achieving all of the development objectives. The capabilities of this system give promise that some combat casualties who in the past would have had little chance to recover will now survive and be able to rejoin their units. The MUST system will replace the traditional tent hospital with three basic modules. These three compact mobile elements or "building blocks" are a self-contained utility element, the expandible or surgical element, and the air inflatable or ward element.

The utility element is the "heart of the MUST system." It is a highly mobile self-contained utility system designed to be moved by detachable highway transporters or by the standard 2½-ton cargo truck. It is capable of operating either on or off vehicle. This 3,800 pound element provides 100 kilowatts of electric power, environmental control and distribution to patient care areas, water heating and distribution, and other essential utility services. All necessary electric cables, ducts, and water hoses to connect the utility element to four shelters or groups of shelters are stowed within the element. No special unpacking or assembly is required before operating. You merely open the air inlet and entry panels connected to a fuel source and the unit is ready to go. The element has automatic controls and safety features that assure safe and reliable operation.

The expandible or surgical element is a mobile, rigid panel shelter with accordion sides that can be expanded quickly to provide three times the space available in its folded configuration. It will serve as both a shelter and shipping container for operating rooms, sterile supply preparation areas, pharmacies, clinical laboratories, oral surgeries and X-ray clinics. Equipment and supplies essential to these missions will be packed in the core of the element when it is in a shipping configuration. The shelter and equipment are so designed that four men can expand the shelter, prepare the equipment and be ready to initiate complex treatment or diagnostic procedures within 30 minutes. While the shelter is being expanded and prepared to receive patients, the electric cables, waterlines and air ducts will be connected to the shelter in order that all necessary utility support will be available by the time the first patient arrives.

The air inflatable element is a double-walled fabric shelter that provides a large area of unencumbered space that will be used primarily as patient wards. Other typical uses include the casualty receiving area, preoperative and postoperative areas, and dispensary. An entry air lock, air filters plus the capability of maintaining a positive pressure assist in establishing a clean medical atmosphere in all patient areas.

Senator TOWER. General Snyder tells me it is the first major breakthrough in field medicine since Ghengis Khan.

Senator INOUYE. I can see that this item is going to be approved. Please proceed.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is on page 99, Fort Hood, Tex., and we are asking here, sir, for seven line items, tactical equipment shops and facilities item, dental clinic, enlisted men's barracks complex, enlisted men's barracks, bachelor officers' quarters, enlisted men's service club, and certain road construction on South and Battalion Avenues.

The first item on page 101 is a repetitive item, again tactical equipment shops and facilities. Involved are 385 track vehicles, and 641 wheel vehicles. This is very important to us, sir. We have two armored divisions stationed here. We have a great density of combat rolling equipment, and many, many tanks, and we have a problem on our hands to keep these running in tiptop shape, sir.

Senator INOUYE. If I recall, this is a high priority item.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

The next item is a dental clinic, page 102, a repetitive item for 18 chairs. This will serve 9,000 troops of the 2d Armored Division. We are presently utilizing very inadequate dental facilities, mobilization type temporary construction, hard to heat, floors need replacing, and plumbing is subject to freezing; sanitary conditions are very inadequate, and it is costly and difficult to keep up.

This will satisfy about a third of our total deficiency at this station, sir, in dental clinics.

The next item on page 103 is a repetitive item for an enlisted men's barracks complex. This is quite similar, sir, to the same type of complexes we have talked so much about in the program so far. We have a deficiency here of 14,650 spaces for the men, and this would give us 2,282 toward that deficiency, sir. This, incidentally, completes a regimental complex, the other part of which we secured in a previous program. That is the reason you see the cost is $9 million instead of about $13 million.

The next item, on page 105, is——

Senator INOUYE. General, I notice on page 104 that there is a lot of air conditioning. I am not too accustomed to the climate of Fort Hood, but is it that hot there?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. I was born in Texas, sir, and I can attest to the fact that it is hot there in the summertime.

Senator TOWER. If the Chairman would like a little testimony on that, we do not have the even temperature that Hawaii has, unfortunately. It gets hot as the hinges of you know where. As a matter of fact, there have been times when we have had as many as 30 days of 100-degree plus weather.

General SHULER. The next item on page 105, sir, is a barracks for both enlisted men and enlisted women, separate barracks, of course. This project provides for 326 enlisted men in one barracks, and 109 enlisted women in another barracks. They are both in temporary, inadequate quarters.

Again we have this deficiency of 14,650 spaces, and this gives us a total of 326 and 109 against that deficiency.

These people are in connection, sir, with the hospital at Fort Hood, which I believe, is just about completed, is it not, General Clarke?

General CLARKE. Yes, sir.

General SHULER. These are the people who work in this hospital.

Page 106 is a bachelor officer quarters request. We have a 300 deficiency. We are requesting 300 spaces. In addition to this 300 deficiency, sir, we will soon have to add 204 more to this because we have 204 spaces now in temporary World War II barracks that were improved to a degree in 1957. A period was expected of about 10 years that this would do for, and we are just about at the end of that period, and pretty soon we will have to start including these in our replacement program, too, because we did not do anything to the structural portion of the building, we were not able to, sir. These improvements were just lining the walls, fixing the roofs, and the staircases, and improving the latrine facilities.

On page 107 is a request for an enlisted men's service club. We have a deficiency here of 139,000 square feet. This request is for 27,800 square feet for 5,000 enlisted men. Fort Hood is certainly semi-isolated, and adjacent communities are rather small, and we feel that we should provide the men some means of entertainment in occupying whatever leisure time they have on post.

Page 108 is the last item, which is the road projects. This is all on the post. This will continue the four-lane development started in prior year programs. The four-lane highway on South Avenue, currently under construction, will connect South and Battalion Avenues. The completion of this street will contribute a major increase to the traffic volume discharged on Battalion Avenue. Battalion Avenue is the primary traffic artery servicing the troop housing areas, and also provides an access route from the family housing area to the city of Killeen, Tex.

South Avenue is a major traffic access route from Fort Hood to the city of Killeen. The present roads are two-lane streets constructed in 1942, when the traffic volumes were low. We are dealing here with a tremendous number of vehicles, sir, because of upward of 80,000 total population on this post, and this just has to be done to alleviate the traffic conditions.

Senator INOUYE. Is there an Army policy prohibiting the ownership of automobiles for recruits?

General SHULER. Is anybody familiar with that? I am not familiar with that policy. However, I would think it would have to be done because we cannot construct parking areas for all the cars that could come aboard a post if everyone were allowed to have one. But do you know?

General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I could speak a little to it. From my time at Fort Leonard Wood, we did not go so far as to prohibit ownership, we could not go that far. But we do prohibit the recruits from bringing cars onto the station.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, General.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is at Fort Sam Houston, near San Antonio, Tex. We are asking for one item, which is a medical laboratory to support the several States in the 4th Army area.

This actually supports all of the armed services installations, that is Army, Navy, and Air Force, located in the 4th U.S. Army area, which is comprised of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and Louisiana.

This sir, is a backup installation that handles the more complicated laboratory work and handles the types of things that a hospital laboratory is not set up to handle, and we have these, sir, at each of the six Army areas in some sort of facility.

For instance, the 6th Army one is in a temporary hospital at Fort Baker; the 5th Army one is in a permanent building in St. Louis; the 3d Army one is in the old hospital at Fort McPherson; the 2d Army one is in a permanent building at Fort Meade; and the 1st Army, is in a permanent building in New York City.

Senator INOUYE. General, isn't it possible to do the work at Brooke Army Medical School?

General SHULER We feel not, sir. The missions of the medical laboratory at Brooke, and the 4th Army medical laboratory are quite different, as I tried to point out. There is no comparable medical laboratory at Brooke General Hospital.

Actually, this laboratory would back up Brooke Hospital just as it does all of the other medical facilities in the States that I cited. The laboratory at Brooke is an integral part of the hospital, and, of course, has to do with the care and treatment of the outpatients and inpatients at the hospital, and cannot take on these more complicated procedures.

Senator TOWER. Will this be operated by the personnel of the Brooke Army Medical Center or under the command——

Colonel ADAMS. No, sir. This is a unit under the commanding general, 4th Army, the Surgeon, 4th Army, supervises it.

Senator TOWER. I see. Will this be located in conjunction with Brooke Army Medical Center or some place else on Fort Sam?

Colonel ADAMS. It is sited in the Brooke Army Medical Center complex.

Senator TOWER. In that complex?

Colonel ADAMS. In that complex; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Proceed, please, sir.

FORT POLK, LA.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Polk on page 111, three items, a rifle squad tactical range type item, barracks improvements, and electric system conversion.

The first item, on page 112, is a repetitive item. This is exactly the same fire and tactical type range, sir, we have covered in two previous station, which involves the training of the man with his squad, with his platoon, with his company in the firing of his weapons against simulated live targets. This is the same project as we have already talked about at length at Fort Gordon.

The second item, sir, again is similar to the Fort Bliss item I mentioned that is required if we are allowed to proceed with the STEP program, that is the item on page 113 for $372,000.

Senator INOUYE. How much of this construction at Fort Polk is due to the relocation of basic training from Fort Leonard Wood?

General SHULER. Only the item on page 113 for $372,000.

Senator INOUYE. In other words, if the STEP program is not approved then this item is not necessary?

General SHULER. That would be correct, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

General SHULER. The last item on page 114 is electric system conversion. This is a repetitive item which we have talked about a little this morning. This is required to provide service to a combined strength of over 16,000 personnel assigned to South Fort Polk. All the buildings in this portion of the fort are active and in use. Only a small portion of south fort has been converted from the old 4-kilovolt distribution system with the new 13.2-kilovolt system completed in 1958. Electrical kitchen equipment, office equipment, and shop equipment is available but cannot be utilized until sufficient power is made available by conversion to the 13.2-kilovolt system which has a greater kilovolt-ampere capacity. So this is merely upgrading the system, sir, which should have been done some time ago.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Sill, Okla., on page 115. We are asking here, sir, for five line items, POL facilities, four training buildings, conversion of the old station hospital to administration and barracks, an officers field ration mess, and a group gymnasium.

The first item is on 116 for the POL facilities. This is required to replace existing substandard facilities in support of our POL requirements for two artillery brigades, the Army aviation group, and the 300 pieces of material handling equipment and special purpose vehicles.

The present facilities are located in a heavy traffic, densly populated area. They only have a third of the required capacity, and were originally planned for a much smaller operation.

Senator INOUYE. Do the oil companies participate in the construction of such facilities?

General SHULER. The oil companies, sir?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

General SHULER. No, sir; not on post.

The next item, page 117, four training buildings is a repetitive item. Presently the training is performed in the open on hardstands, and Fort Sill is subject to a wide variety of weather, and when we have adverse weather conditions, this type training in the open is quite ineffective.

When not utilized for the primary purpose classrooms, these buildings will be used for the performance of scheduled maintenance. This is a rather low-cost item which we feel is quite necessary and would clean up this total requirement on Fort Sill.

The item on page 118, the conversion of station hospital to administration and barracks, is also a repetitive item. These buildings are all old permanent buildings, but they are structurally sound. The

cost of conversion is much cheaper than a new construction item. A new station hospital is now being completed, making the old hospital building available, and this would provide 250 barracks spaces, administrative space for the 5 staff sections of the headquarters, and a dispensary.

These facilities are now housed in 24 temporary buildings, which will be demolished upon completion. We think this is a good economical project.

Page 119 is a request at Fort Sill for an officers field ration mess. The existing temporary mobilization-type consolidated mess has deteriorated to the point where extensive rehabilitation is necessary to keep it in operation. The present mess is approximately a mile from the new permanent bachelor officers quarters area, and the main school area.

When this building is completed the existing temporary mess building will be demolished. We have a requirement here, sir, of 14,337 square feet, and this is a request in this program, sir, and it will handle a thousand men, sir.

The next item is in Fort Sill on page 120 which is a group gymnasium which is the same type as the regimental gymnasium, same size and same unit cost per square foot, with the only variations being the cost index in the area, and the cost of the utilities, which of course depend on the siting of the project.

Presently there is only one regimental gymnasium existing in Fort Sill. There is a requirement for six of these type facilities, and they will be built in conjunction with future barracks complexes that we intend to request, sir, in future years.

This gymnasium temporarily will have to support about 12,000 troops, sir.

(5TH ARMY)

FORT CARSON, COLO.

General SHULER. We come to the 5th Army, sir, and the first station in Fort Carson on page 122, with a request of two items, one a tactical equipment shops and facilities, and the other a consolidated field maintenance shop.

I would like to tell you the difference between these two shops, and then I have an expert witness I would like to put on the stand, sir, to talk principally about the consolidated field maintenance shop.

The first item, the tactical equipment shops and facilities item is a repetitive-type item which is the same as we have covered at a number of stations already. It is to provide an increment of shops for organizational maintenance; that is, first and second echelon, of tactical wheeled vehicles and armored vehicles.

We have stationed here the 5th Infantry Division, a mechanized division. This type maintenance is limited to minor repairs such as replacing unserviceable generators, carburetors, starters, and general motor tuneup work, and we need very desperately in-house capability in this type work because these same people have to do this in the field under operational conditions, war conditions.

Now, the second item, the consolidated field maintenance shop, takes over repairs and servicing beyond the skills and capability of the first

item personnel I have talked about. This shop will maintain equipment valued in excess of $225 million assigned to the division, and other on- and off-post units. The degree of maintenance encompasses repair of unserviceable components that go into the third and fourth echelon maintenance category, that is just short of the fifth echelon, which is a complete rebuild capability which would not exist on post.

In addition, the consolidated shop would perform the same degree of maintenance on all types of equipment, such as electronics, all the weapons, construction equipment; that is, bulldozers, graders, chemical equipment, materials handling equipment, such as forklifts, every other type of equipment assigned to this post.

I have here, sir, Mr. Christensen, who is quite familiar with this consolidated field maintenance shop, and I would like to have him come forward and answer any questions the committee may have.

Senator INOUYE. Fine, sir. Did the concept of this consolidated field maintenance shop originate in the field or is this a product of some management study?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. It is a product of a management study. It dates back to May 1962. It is related with the Army's more recent project, Project ARM, Army Ready Material. It is one of a number of actions, to improve Army Ready Material.

In this regard we remembered the NIKE missile era at which time we combined three former technical service type of maintenance activities in order to support a missile system. This proved very successful not only from the point of ready material but from the point of economies and efficiencies of operation.

We were able to cross-fertilize skills of various personnel in one building under one manager, resulting in more effective utilization of tools, diagnostic equipment, and productivity.

Remembering this particular effort in the missile field, in the Army reorganization in 1962, we felt this was an opportune time to combine the former technical services individual shops located on an installation, and in those hard or permanent installations where our World War II type facilities were inadequate and required replacement, we should make our initial effort here to design an ideal concept of a consolidated shop utilizing the latest industrial engineering practices in order to reach this objective from the point of economy, avoiding duplication of tools, skills, personnel, and improved material readiness.

We did not have an in-house capability to determine this from an industrial engineering point of view. We did contract, in fact, with three different industrial engineering firms.

In the case of Fort Carson, our priority here was to provide them with a facility as soon as possible.

I would like to call it our prototype facility, and if we are successful in this effort it will probably be the first of a number of other to replace inadequate shops at other permanent installations where primarily division type forces are stationed.

This industrial engineering firm has proven in their approach (in their contract, a little over $192,000 which we felt was money well expended), that we will reduce personnel staffing roughly 30 percent, we will increase productivity approximately 42 percent, we will reduce the overall construction square footage requirement—I cannot give

you the exact figure, but it is roughly 44 percent less square footage than if we were to build individual shops for individual type commodities.

Senator INOUYE. I would assume you have discussed this concept with the field commanders?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Oh, yes, sir. Very highly advertised.

Senator INOUYE. Did they show enthusiasm over this concept?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Very much so. The Continental Army commander has at both of his annual conferences had the Army commanders and their staffs at these conferences. It is the popular subject of discussion. We have already reported over $3 million in cost savings just by consolidation within existing facilities.

To take an example, at Fort Ord, Calif., and I think this is a very good example, they were most ambitious. They had one or two rather good semipermanent or permanent facilities, rather large. They had a great number of World War II type, very inadequate, poorly arranged buildings. They were able to consolidate into approximately three buildings on that post, and have realized something like $700,000 savings by just consolidating within two or three fairly efficient buildings.

Senator INOUYE. Will the amount of $5,980,000 be the entire cost of the shop or will we have additional phases?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. This is the entire cost of the shop.

I will agree that there is a certain amount of equipping or tooling that is not properly chargeable to this program. It is a very small amount however, compared to the $5,980,000.

Senator INOUYE. You just made a statement that this is a prototype, and if this is approved that you will be requesting similar shops for other areas.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. How many will you schedule and what would the entire program cost?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Sir, at this point in time we are proposing a program change proposal, in fact as of yesterday I slipped that proposal to August. Designs costs as such for 1967 are fairly secure; 1968, 1969, and 1970, of course, are less secure. We have selected approximately 10 installations, most of which are divisional type installations.

The other installations are where we have very high priority missions located or specialized type missions. These are the installations when we feel we must replace shops with new facilities. They do not have adequate facilities or the facilities are just too small for the mission they now have.

Senator INOUYE. What is the estimated total cost of all these 10 or 11 facilities?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Subject to correction, I believe it is in the neighborhood of $70 million.

General SHULER. This is also a part, Mr. Chairman, of the $3.4 billion problem I talked about earlier. This is a part of this replacement problem in general.

Senator TOWER. With the implementation of this concept do you expect considerable savings over the long pull, and increased efficiency?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Very much, sir.

Senator TOWER. Isn't something similar being undertaken in the Air Force or do you know?

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. I do not know, sir.

Senator TOWER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Senator Cannon?

Thank you very much, sir.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Fort Benjamin Harrison on page 125. We are asking for four line items, a hospital, an officer's field ration mess, conversion project; bachelor officer quarters, and conversion of a building to post exchange use.

The first item on page 126, the hospital, is a repetitive item. This is a 40-bed hospital, sir, which will support about a total of 14,396 people, counting military personnel, retired military, and dependents on and off the post. Again this would replace a World War II mobilization type hospital, which is very large, 95 separate 1-story wooden buildings located over a large acreage, 61 acres, a firetrap, and this permanent hospital would give us a proper facility at this installation, sir.

Senator INOUYE. General, will you furnish the committee information or comparisons between the cost of constructing an Army hospital, a public health hospital, a private hospital, and other service hospitals?

General SHULER. We certainly will, sir.

I am just trying to see how quickly we can do that, sir, for you. We will provide that, sir, as fast as we can.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

Many factors must be considered in comparing hospital costs, whether the costs refer to civilian or military medical facilities. These factors are complex and relatively unique for each medical facility considered.

Hospitals are constructed for a projected mission and certain specific functions. Therefore, to compare the relative costs on a per bed basis is not meaningful. This can be illustrated by comparing on this basis the cost of a small hospital serving a community, a regional hospital serving a group of civilian communities, or a medical center for highly specialized care and teaching. Likewise, this cost of hospitals on a per bed basis becomes even more divergent when the hospitals are constructed for specific functions, such as, tubercular hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, obstetrical hospitals, teaching hospitals, and general hospitals. For example, a study published by the American Hospital Association revealed that in a group of 200-bed hospitals the area per bed varied from 428 square feet per bed to 997 square feet per bed. This is a variance of over 100 percent.

Military and civilian hospitals are not directly comparable on a cost-per-bed basis because the missions and functions are entirely different, and the size of the facilities required to satisfy these missions are therefore quite different. The mission of the civilian hospital is generally oriented toward inpatient care. Outpatient care in the civilian hospital is minimal, if included at all. Conversely the military hospital has expensive outpatient facilities included within the hospital structure. These facilities include doctor's offices, dental clinics, pharmacy, optical clinics, and other special clinics dealing in outpatient care. These requirements are usually satisfied in the civilian community by locating them in private offices or separate medical clinics which are operated by the doctors completely separate from the hospital. Thus, the outpatient and clinical facilities are much more extensive in a military hospital than might be found in a civilian hospital of a similar bed size. Generally over 20 percent of the space in a military hospital is devoted to outpatient clinical facilities that are normally nonexistent in a civilian hospital.

The military hospital additionally has some functions which are entirely military in character and to which no counterpart may be found in a civilian hospital. Examples of this would be the preventive medical section, the physical examination section, and the extra space required in the hospital food service area due to the fact that the hospital military detachment uses this facility. These facilities generally represent over 10 percent of the area of a military hospital.

Other factors having direct bearing on the cost differential between hospitals include:

1. The amount of equipment that is included as a part of the construction cost. As an example, in many cases civilian hospital equipment is bought from different funds or perhaps donated by individuals or organizations. Fixed equipment is included in the cost of military hospitals.

2. Costs which are attributable to site preparations or site conditions such as the availability of utilities, need for roads, parking, walks, landscaping, seeding and planting. As an example, some of these costs may be municipally borne in the case of civilian hospitals whereas they are all included in the cost of military hospitals.

3. Costs of construction vary according to the area in which the facility is being constructed. This differential might be quite significant in the case of a military hospital being constructed at a remote location.

In summary, the military hospital has a broader mission than its civilian counterpart in the area of outpatient care and has unique military requirements which result in the need for more space thus escalating the apparent cost per bed.

The Bureau of the Budget circular A–57 establishes the procedures for the programing and review of all Federal hospital projects. One of the purposes of these procedures is to insure effective management and budgetary appraisal of proposals for Federal medical care facilities.

All Army hospitals in this bill have been reviewed in great detail. Their sizes or scopes are based upon specific workload requirements. The costs have been reviewed against the cost experience of civilian hospitals as well as other Federal hospitals.

Possibly the only feasible way to compare hospital construction costs is on a square-foot basis. Again care must be exercised to insure these costs are prepared on the same basis.

In order for the Bureau of the Budget to objectively review the cost estimates for military hospitals, they make an analysis each year of the cost of construction of civilian hospitals under the Hill-Burton Act. Based upon their analysis of civilian hospital costs for 36 projects, the adjusted average cost per square foot was $29.61. Adjusting this unit price to include supervision, inspection, and overhead, as done by the military services, this adjusted cost would be $31.97, or approximately $32.

The cost per gross square foot of the hospital buildings to the 5-foot line of the military hospitals in the fiscal year 1966 program are as follows:

Hospital	Cost per gross square foot to the 5-foot line	Local cost factor
U.S. Army:		
Fort Devens, Mass.	$35.20	$1.10
U.S. Military Academy	40.00	1.25
Fort Stewart, Ga.	29.70	.90
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	34.65	1.05
Fort Irwin, Calif.	37.95	1.15
U.S. Navy: Classified location	32.00	1.00
U.S. Air Force:		
Turner Air Force Base, Ga.	29.70	.90
Ankara, Turkey	[1] 31.20	.90

[1] Ankara unit cost under normal construction procedures would be $29.70: the increase of $1.50 per square foot is to reduce foreign exchange costs to a minimum.

Since other Federal hospitals receive the same review and approval as the military hospitals under the procedures set forth in the Bureau of the Budget circular A–57, it is presumed that the actual costs would

be the same if they were adjusted to the same basis of cost as the military hospitals. In the case of the Veterans' Administration hospitals, it is understood that the supervision, administration, and overhead of the construction are not included in the unit prices given below. Also, it should be pointed out that these Veterans' Administration hospitals are larger hopsitals than the military hospitals memtioned above; therefore, there should be some reduction in cost.

Hospital	*Costs per gross square foot*
Veterans' Administration:	
San Antonio, Tex	$24.47
Columbia, Mo	28.05
Northport, L.I., N.Y	39.42
U.S. Public Health Service: Indian Hospital, Belcourt, N.Dak	29.56

General SHULER. The next line item on Fort Benjamin Harrison, page 127, is the conversion item, officers' field ration mess. This will provide messing, sir, messing facilities for permanently assigned officers, temporary duty student officers, and qualified civilian students at this post.

This proposes to convert a structurally sound permanent building constructed in 1908. The cost of this work is less than 60 percent of the cost of a new facility. Presently the requirement is being met by utilizing a deteriorated and temporary enlisted men's mess, and greatly overcrowding the officers' mess on the post.

This is related, sir, to the post exchange item on page 129, and I would like to say something about that now. This involves alterations to building No. 669, which is presently the post exchange. It is located in the center of the Bachelor Officer Quarters area now.

This means that the bachelor officers would have a convenient place to eat in their area. The project which I will come to a little later, which proposes to move the post exchange into building 32 is now in the center of the shopping area, that is, the building is. That is where the post office, the bank, and the commissary are and, therefore, would be the proper locations for the post exchange.

Naturally, if we do not get one of these projects we cannot go ahead with the other. In other words, we have got to move the post exchange out and into its building in this project before we can convert the building now occupied by the post exchange to an officers' field ration mess.

Senator INOUYE. I notice from your statement that you have qualified civilian students. Who are these people?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, there are now two, and there will be three, administrative type schools at this post; the Adjutant General School, the Finance School, and the Defense Information School. These teach skills in which Government career civilian employees also find a career pattern, and so a small percentage of the student body will be Government career civil servants.

Senator INOUYE. They are civil servants?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct, sir.

Senator CANNON. General, I am intrigued by the fact that your two big items here are your hospital and your bachelor officer quarters, and you show very low priority. Is this base in much better shape than the rest of them or is it because of the mission or just what? On the hospital, for example, on your list you show this as a priority of sixth place out of six hospitals. In other words, it is in last place, and the bachelor officers' quarter's you show have a priority of 10th with only

12 on your list. I am familiar with your general statement on priorities, they are not worth much. But you say that is the best guide we have.

General SHULER. Senator, you are going to get angry with me, before I get off this subject, but if we have six hospitals, one of them has got to be last priority one of them has got to be first, and so forth.

Now, we need this hosptial, we have a requirement for a number of other hospitals in the future.

We are trying each year to program a reasonable number, and I can only say that, yes, it is last, sir, but not by a very great margin, and the same thing on the bachelor officers' quarters. We need this bachelor officer quarters here, it is a part of our total replacement program. But this is where it came out on the list.

I hope the committee does not visualize great void spaces between one priority number and the next one down, sir, because that is not so. That is not—that is absolutely not so.

Senator CANNON. I am familiar with what you have said before on that, but it doesn't make sense to me that one base would have everything in substantially last position, and some other base have everything up in first position. In other words, you do not just have a very parallel requirement at these bases; usually one particular faciltiy deteriorates faster than another, and that is why I am interested to know whether or not this is due to the mission or to a lower priority mission that you have assigned here or just what the reason is.

General SHULER. Well, in the case of a hospital, sir, those are strictly the Surgeon General's priority lists for future programing and present programing. This has really not a specific connection with the mission at the base. He surveyed all the old hospital facilities, and this is the priority he has established to replace them.

In the case of the bachelor officer quarters we just did the best we could among all the bachelor officer quarters requests to place them in priority.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. Actually, overall, sir, this is an item you would be interested in, Senator, in the same connection. If you take the total list of all the projects and the total Army program which we had to place in a priority list, and which we did, the bachelor officer quarters at this base is number 119 out of a total of 283 projects of all types, so it is fairly well up on the total priority list on the program.

Yes; it is down on the priority list of the bachelor officer quarters, but the fact that it is well up in the middle of the total program means it is quite important to us.

Senator CANNON. Do I understand that you keep a consolidated priority list of your priority of all of the items in your entire program?

General SHULER. Not before this year, sir. We were asked to do this by one of the committees, and we did it.

Senator CANNON. Will you furnish us a copy of that for our use?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. We have already asked for the priorities in respect to items which you have requested, but I would like to see that master priority list, for my own information.

General SHULER. We will be glad to give it to you right now, sir. Here it is.

Senator, this is based on the funding plan and not just the authorization, but you will find that on every item that is prior authorized you will see the public law, sir, in the column, so it is easy to see which ones are prior authorized. But this is the total $449 million funding plan, and not just the $391 million requested in new authorization.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. Bachelor officer quarters, sir, on page 128, is a repetitive type item, and this satisfies our total deficiency here. They are in temporary World War II deteriorated and inadequate structures at the present time.

The last item for this station is the conversion of building 32 to a post exchange. I have covered this one when I covered the conversion of the present px building to an officers' field ration mess. This will place the post exchange in a proper location, and allow us to take the building the post exchange is now in and convert it to a mess.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on page 130, four line items. The first, Autodin switching facility; the second, a ground control approach weather observation station; the third, airfield lighting improvement; and the fourth, a dental clinic.

The first item on page 131, Autodin switching facility, this will provide Autodin switching facilities to accommodate the Autodin equipment, and this project is required as a part of the Department of Defense program converting from electromechanical to computer control electronic switching of message traffic at major switching centers.

This will improve the speed, accuracy, and volume of message handling. This installation is one of nine proposed in the continental United States, two of which, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Detrick, are the responsibility of the Army, the others being the responsibility of the other two services, and are included in the fiscal year 1966 authorization request.

The next line item, sir, on page 132 is the GCA/weather observation station—ground controlled approach and weather observation station. This will provide the Army airfield, at this station, with permanent facilities required for the housing and operation of a ground controlled control approach system, and weather observation station.

These activities are required in order to provide an all-weather operating capability for the airfield. The present GCA facilities were installed in salvaged house trailers as a temporary measure approximately a year ago. They are very inadequate spacewise, and do not provide the desired working environment for the control of approaching aircraft under instrument flight conditions.

The Air Force weather detachment assigned to this installation is occupying a portion of the airfield control tower which does not provide sufficient space for the installation of all of the weather equipment. This is a safety-type proposition, Mr. Chairman.

Senator INOUYE. Is there a difference in standards at an Air Force base and an Army airfield?

General SHULER. I am informed, and I will check this for the record, sir, that there is not; the same equipment and the same type type procedures.

Senator INOUYE. So the costs should be comparable?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The following was submitted later for the record:)

There are no differences in the standards for ground controlled approach (GCA) procedures at U.S. Army airfields and U.S. Air Force bases. However, there are differences in the type, weight, and volume of the equipment utilized by the two srevices, because of dissimilarities in operational characteristics of their respective aircraft. Since Army aircraft fly lower and slower than high-performance aircraft, the Army's equipment capability requirements are less. High-performance aircraft require GCA acquisition by the controller at higher altitudes and at greater horizontal distances from the airfield runway than Army aircraft. Therefore, the scope of equipment requirements is translatable to facility requirements to house the GCA equipment; that is, less equipment requires less facilities. However, facility requirements at various airfields will differ in accordance with operational requirements and physical layout of the airfield. A prerequisite to GCA or any other airfield instrument approach system is accurate and current weather information. The weather observation station may be collocated with the GCA operation if space permits or it may be separated but within close proximity to the GCA operation. The proposed project at Fort Leavenworth collocates the weather observation station and GCA operation in the same facility.

General SHULER. The next project on page 133 is similar, a safety-type project, airfield lighting improvements. Again here, sir, we have a system installed prior to 1942 to meet wartime training requirements. It is not a reliable system. It has already been altered several times in an attempt to maintain a workable system. We have increased maintenance requirements, and the reliability is not suitable, sir, for our purposes.

The next item, on page 134, is a dental clinic with 12 chairs. It will serve 4,200 military personnel assigned to this station. The existing dental clinic is in an obsolete and substandard building which is scheduled to be demolished. It has been improvised in a former ward of a hospital, quite inadequate and functionally poor, and we cannot render proper dental care there.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

The next station is Fort Riley, on page 135. At Fort Riley, sir, we have three projects requested, page 135. Special weapons building, paving of Kansas River bridge approaches, and a $9 million enlisted men's barracks complex, which we ask to substitute in this program for an equivalent amount of authorization which will be deleted later on in the testimony in the European area, sir, for a project there which we do not wish to go forward with at this time.

The first item, on page 136, is a special weapons building. This is required by the addition of a nuclear capability of the 155-millimeter and 8-inch weapons. It is necessary that each nuclear delivery battery be provided a training and storage area for its classified training.

We are presently doing this as best we can in an enlisted men's barracks, sir, and the space configuration and security is not good for the purpose.

The second item, on page 137, is the paving item for the Kansas River Bridge approaches. This will provide concrete pavement for the interchange at Interstate Highway 70 to the main post. This project will provide an important link in the road net of the installation.

The road carries heavy traffic such as all truck transport entering the Fort Riley Reservation from U.S. Highway 40 and Interstate 70.

Convoys of military vehicles on off-post assignments will also use the road to reach cross-country highways.

The project will provide a permanent roadway compatible with the traffic allowed on the State highway system. The recent completion of Interstate Highway 70 has greatly increased the traffic on this post road, and the present surfacing requires extensive and constantly recurring maintenance.

Senator INOUYE. Is this construction on Fort Riley proper?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is on Fort Riley; yes, sir. The Kansas River runs through Fort Riley, sir, and the bridge crosses that river on post property, and this on post.

Senator INOUYE. This is a question that does not relate to Fort Riley, but if military vehicles are constantly using, say, a public highway and, as a result of such use, a highway is affected by holes, and such, is it the policy of the Army to provide maintenance?

General SHULER. May I check with a witness, sir? We had this occur, sir, in connection with NIKE sites where we used public roads or private roads to get to and from the site, and we had military traffic on these roads, and I am informed, and this checks out my memory because I was in this business at the time here, that we did do maintenance in these cases. But I have no memory, and neither does my expert witness, of coming in the MCA program for a project to do this type of repair.

Senator INOUYE. The committee assistant advises me that according to the Fulbright amendment, if public roads have been used extensively by military vehicles that the military, in this case the Air Force, were required to pay for those damages to such roadway.

General SHULER. I do not have knowledge of that, sir. I do not think the Army has made any such payment under that law. We certainly have no policy of going out and beating up public and private roads without trying to take care of the situation. I know that some post engineers have used our equipment to repair these type things, and also we have used operation and maintenance money to do so, but I do not know of an MCA project used in this regard nor have we done anything that I know of under the amendment quoted.

Senator INOUYE. I bring this up because the military is constantly using the post road to the Pohakuloa Training Center, and there are these huge tanks going across, and the roads are constantly dug up, and I have been requested to inquire whether the military have funds available to assist in the maintenance of such roadways.

General SHULER. I certainly will provide the answer for the record, sir, and I would personally state that if we are tearing up the roads we ought to have authority and money to do something about it.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir. Please proceed.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Federal-Aid Highway Act authorizes the construction and maintenance of defense access roads out of funds appropriated for that purpose. As a matter of policy, the Department of the Army follows the longstanding policy of the Government that Federal agencies generally should not participate in the maintenance of public highway facilities which are owned and operated by State and local authorities and are serving normal revenue-producing traffic. In those instances where public highway improvements are accomplished through the defense access road program with MCA funds, Joint Department of Defense-Department of Commerce (Bureau of Public Roads) policy requires that maintenance agreements be secured from appropriate highway authorities.

Except in certain instances of urgent military necessity the military departments have not become involved in maintaining public highways. The application of the Fulbright amendment (23 USC 210(h)) is limited to the repair of highway damage caused by contractors engaged in the accelerated construction of ICBM facilities.

With regard to the road (Saddle Road) providing access to the Pohakuloa training area, work was recently completed on the improvement of the Saddle Road section of the route between the port of Kawaihae and the training area. This work was accomplished through the defense access road program with Army funds administered through the Bureau of Public Roads. This improvement was specifically designed—within funding limitations—to accommodate the types and volumes of tracked and wheeled vehicles using this route, with provisions for tank crossings. It is anticipated that no extraordinary effort will be required for adequate maintenance of Saddle Road by local highway authorities. However, provisions have been made for road condition reporting through Army and Bureau of Public Roads channels.

General SHULER. The third item at Fort Riley is the item referred to, partial enlisted men's barracks complex which we would like to substitute for the deletion of the project in Europe in the same amount of money which we will talk about later, when we come to that area.

This is a standard-type barracks complex project, a repetitive-type item which we have covered before, and the same as at the other station.

Senator INOUYE. General, will you provide an insert for these books so that at the appropriate time—we have it, fine. Counsel advises me the sheets have been provided.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

We have here, sir, a deficiency of 3,307 spaces, and this would give us 2,282. This is the home of the 1st Infantry Division.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

General SHULER. We have next Fort Sheridan, Ill., page 138. We have one line item requested. This is the expansion of the water distribution system, $47,000.

This, sir, is a required increase in the water supply. We have 6-inch piping in there, and we want to go to a 14-inch size for firefighting purposes. We will leave the existing line and service and connect in the new line to form a loop system, so as to get better fire protection, sir, and it is a worthwhile project.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Leonard Wood, page 140, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Before proceeding, may I have your comment on this statement. For the past several years the Congress has granted

large amounts of authorization to build this base into a first-rate basic training base. The Army now proposes to establish the STEP program here and move basic training elsewhere, mainly to Fort Bliss and Fort Polk where facilities are marginal.

STEP Program

I assume that if the Congress does not provide funds for the STEP program, this construction at Fort Leonard Wood may be deferred, particularly since the Army has over $41 million in funded authority not yet in inventory?

General Shuler. Mr. Chairman, on the amount not in inventory, sir, $40,367,000 is under construction, so virtually all of that is under construction and will be completed as rapidly as the contractor can do his job, so there is no delay on that, sir.

I would like to emphasize, in answer to the first part, that all of these facilities which we are requesting this year are required at Leonard Wood regardless of the actions that may be taken with regard to the STEP program.

These items which we have in this program are all based on long-range requirements for Fort Leonard Wood as an Army training center. The only specialized facilities which will be required for the STEP trainees at Fort Leonard Wood will be the temporary diversion of 43 World War II temporary buildings to provide 117 classrooms in support of the general educational development portion of the STEP program.

The STEP trainee will receive the same military training as any basic combat trainee and, as such, will require the same billeting, messing, and military training facilities that are required for the basic combat trainee of the regular program.

Therefore, sir, we feel very strongly that the permanent construction is in support of the common requirements of either program. So we emphatically, sir, state that it does not follow that we do not need these if the STEP program does not go forward.

Senator Inouye. I note from your statement that if the STEP program goes through, you will be utilizing, I believe, 41 buildings on a temporary basis.

General Shuler. I believe I said 43 World War II temporaries on a temporary classroom basis; yes, sir.

Senator Inouye. Does this mean that the STEP program will be run on a temporary basis?

General Shuler. Sir, I am not an expert in this field, but my knowledge of the STEP program is that it has a planned termination date at which time we would plan to move the basic training from Fort Bliss and Fort Polk back to Leonard Wood just like it is there now. I do not know of any indefinite STEP program. Again I will check this for the record, but I believe I am correct, sir.

The Department of the Army has designed a program to attain an overall goal of training 60,000 STEP volunteers in approximately 4 years. The program will be under constant evaluation, and the experience gained as the STEP progresses will determine whether the program will be increased, remain at the same level, or phased out.

Senator Inouye. If the basic training goes back to Fort Leonard Wood from Fort Bliss and Fort Polk, what will happen to all the con-

struction being requested now to meet the requirements of the STEP program at these two installations?

General SHULER. Sir, these structures are not of a permanent nature. They are less than permanent. We are doing this deliberately because this is not an indefinite program, and we will have other uses for them, sir. But we feel we are putting the least amount of money we can, which certainly should amortize if the program is carried out. If we get any kind of good results out of the program, which we certainly—the Army expects to get if we are allowed to go forward with it, we feel this is a very reasonably small expenditure to get these results.

Senator INOUYE. All right, sir, please proceed.

General SHULER. We have at the station, sir, five items requested, a fire and rescue station, a photographic laboratory, a rifle squad tactical ranges project, an enlisted men's barracks without mess, and an enlisted men's barracks complex.

The first item is on page 141, fire and rescue station. The current facilities utilized are located off the airfield complex, and consist of a diverted temporary classroom structure that is in very poor condition and is lacking in the necessary facilities. The present facility provides inadequate quarters for the five-man fire company and no shelter for fire and crash trucks, causing reduced efficiency during inclement weather and compromising our safety standards.

This airfield, sir, is both military and civil air traffic. During 1963 there were approximately 24,000 takeoffs and landings, 7,000 of which were civil aircraft. This again is a safety proposition.

Senator INOUYE. I note from your statement that the present facility is an obsolete, rundown structure. Yet I also note that if this item is approved it will revert to use as a classroom. Will it be good enough for a classroom?

General SHULER. Well, the only thing that is—it really is a place where the firemen sleep. It is quite inadequate, and it won't make a good classroom, but I think that the proposition is that we need classroom space and, therefore, we will just have to use it. Otherwise—our general policy on buildings like this is to tear them down to prevent anybody from spending maintenance funds on them. They are just so old and dilapidated it is just pouring away money.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The second item, sir, is a photographic laboratory, page 142. This would house the photographic laboratory functions of the post signal officer. The project is required by the constantly increasing workload due to the greater use of photographic and audio-visual services, especially in basic military training. At present these activities are conducted in temporary buildings.

The next item is on page 143 and is a repetitive item. This again is the Train Fire II tactical rifle training project which we have already covered, sir, at Forts Gordon and Polk. It is exactly the same type project.

Page 144 is a repetitive item for enlisted men's barracks without mess. This would be for the medical personnel. The hospital is under construction, and actually was 93 percent complete on February 1 of this year, so it should be getting pretty close to completion. This would place the medical detachment near the hospital. They are presently in troop accommodations which are in poor condition and too

small for the number of men involved, expensive to maintain and they are located away from the hospital.

The item on page 145 for enlisted men's barracks complex is a full complex. It is a repetitive item exactly the same type as we have covered several times before, and would give us 3,260 spaces against a deficit we have at Leonard Wood of 9,972 spaces.

(6TH ARMY)

FORT IRWIN, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next we come to, sir, is the 6th Army. The list of stations is on page 147. The first station in Fort Irwin, Calif., on pages 148 and 149.

We are asking for seven line items, a POL facility, tactical equipment shops and facilities, a hospital, a commissary store, a community center, a gas distribution system expansion, and water system expansion.

The first item, on page 150, is for the POL facility. The present facility is housed in temporary buildings and has inadequate equipment for fuel dispensing. The physical location of the dispensing facilities is poor. Because of the close proximity to the commercial gas station, post exchange, and the main intersection of the installation, the facilities are poor. The facility should be located in the area of the motor pool, and still accessible to the road net. It is a small amount of money requested for this, sir.

The item on page 151, the next item, is a repetitive item for tactical equipment shops and facilities. We covered a number of these which are quite similar in nature. This again is to assist us in maintaining our tactical equipment in readiness condition. We have the sand problem out here. Fort Irwin is located in the desert in California which makes it even tougher to do our maintenance, and this involves tanks. This is the west coast firing center for tank firing, just as Fort Stewart is on the east coast.

The next item, on page 152, is for the hospital, 24 beds. This is an isolated station. The nearest town is 37 miles away, and it is Barstow, Calif.

It will provide medical care to a programed strength of 2,605 military personnel at this installation. It also supports military dependents living on post. The existing temporary hospital is a typical World War II wood frame single-story hospital spread over a large acreage. It is a firetrap.

The next item, on page 153, is a commissary store. Again, sir, this is an isolated installation. The commissary store is presently operated in a converted warehouse originally constructed as an emergency type warehouse, which includes column roof supports on 10-foot centers. This prevents proper layout of shelving and display cases. The facility cannot be modified to correct this deficiency. Modifications previously accomplished provided less than the minimum standards for a commissary store.

The installation building assets do not include any buildings that can be modified or altered that would be suitable for a commissary store.

Senator INOUYE. General, what are the requirements of a remote area post classification?

General SHULER. We do not have a definite distance, sir. I do not label it as such unless it is like For Huachuca or Fort Irwin. In other words, if there is no fairly medium-sized town, let us say, over 10,000 people within 35 to 50 miles from the station, I classify it as remote. Dugway Proving Grounds is another illustration. It is quite remote. Fort Rucker is one.

I think it is a matter of time consumption and driving distance, cost of driving, and also the fact that some of these little towns do not have too adequate facilities or are not able to handle this sort of thing.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. The only place I know of where we have specific rules are on hospitals, and on family housing on declaring community support either adequate or inadequate, and we have specific rules on the driving time or the distance, and on hospitals we have specific rules on the same thing.

Also there is another thing, the commissary business, sir, is one part of the program that has to be personally certified all the way up to the Secretary of Defense. They have specific rules as to the location of various civilian facilities, and we certainly don't want to build a commissary where the civilian facilities would be completely adequate as to space and time, and so forth.

But this is in the category of those items such as the hospitals and dental clinics that get special review by the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

The next item for Irwin, page 154, is a community center. This consists, sir, of a chapel, with religious education facilities, an education center in connection with the Army's general educational development program, and a bank and post office facility.

This is the total project. Approximately 3,745 military and dependent personnel utilize the existing temporary community facilities which are about half the size that we need to provide here. They are in two temporary buildings containing only 8,948 square feet which we will demolish if we are allowed this project because they are quite dilapidated and inefficient.

Senator INOUYE. I would presume that the banking facility will be maintained by commercial banks—operated by commercial banks?

General SHULER. The policy, sir, is to furnish them the space and to maintain the building, and they do all the rest, put in all their equipment and operate the banking service, probably a branch bank of the bank in Barstow.

Senator INOUYE. So they do not participate in maintenance?

General SHULER. Not that I know of here, sir.

Mr. FOSTER. May I add to that, Mr. Chairman? There is a legal and regulatory difference between a banking facility and a bank. A banking facility on a military post provides only checking accounts and check cashing for the people on post. A bank, however, makes mortgage loans and automobile loans and other things of that sort. For a bank we lease the property to them and they maintain it. For a banking facility the Government provides it maintenance-free.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, sir.

General SHULER. I think the case of the other proposition would be at Fort Hood, Tex. I happen to know that there we lease them the facility, and so they are a complete bank. They deal in these other matters rather than just checking accounts.

Senator INOUYE. These banking facilities are set up for the convenience of base personnel?

General SHULER. Of the post; yes, sir.

The next item on page 155, a gas distribution system expansion. The original gas distribution lines were installed in 1944 to serve a temporary training camp in connection with the war. They are now overloaded. Despite interim measures, such as increasing surveillance by maintenance crews, the increase in pressure is causing failures, and because of the high pressure there is the danger of leaks.

The new system will feed into the old at suitable points to provide adequate pressure to the originally designed system.

So this is to correct a rather major deficiency in the present gas system.

The last item at Fort Irwin, on page 156, the water system expansion, is required to overcome deficiencies in the present system which was not designed for current loads. The wells supplying the system, the storage and distribution systems are all inadequate. The construction of three new 400-gallon-per-minute wells to tap a separate underground source is needed to sustain the overall water supply requirements at this point.

Additional storage reservoirs will provide for peak requirements, plus a fire reserve. A new distribution system for present and planned permanent facilities will replace the small piping which once served only a temporary building and tent area in this location. This will correct all foreseeable requirements sir, in the water supply situation at Fort Irwin, which is a permanent station.

Senator INOUYE. There is no possibility of purchasing the water from private sources or other Government sources?

General SHULER. No, sir.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

General SHULER. The next station on page 157, is Fort Lewis, Wash., requesting four items, a training building, two battalion headquarters and classroom buildings, two battalion storage buildings, and a branch library.

The first item, on page 158, is the training building. This facility will provide a capability, sir, for team maintenance testing of special communications equipment, and provide for suitable advance team training. This will make it possible to accelerate readiness training and equipment checkout. Existing temporary facilities permit only general use in basic training. Advance team training can be accomplished only by placing mission equipment in full operational mode.

The use of the signal vans as the trainee vehicle is not practical, as limited space allows access only to operational personnel, and will not allow training with the rest of the team. A total of 52 teams will utilize this facility.

This is quite important to us, sir. These are special teams that are sent overseas on particularly difficult communications mission projects. This is where they are trained, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is this the only training facility that you have?

General SHULER. This is the only one, Mr. Chairman.

The next item, sir, is a repetitive item, 159, two battalion headquarters and classroom buildings, and this is the roundout item for a previously constructed barracks complex, in which these items were left out, sir.

The same is true on the next item for two battalion storage buildings on page 160, which is also a repetitive item.

Page 161, a branch library, this will provide library services for approximately 12,000 troops. Three temporary buildings are currently utilized for a post library and are located approximately 3 miles from the division area which billets 12,000 men.

The only facility available to these troops is a makeshift branch library in the enlisted men's service club. The 1,500 square feet of space at the club are diverted for library use and will be returned to its intended use upon completion of this project.

Senator INOUYE. What is the difference between a post library and a branch library?

General SHULER. Sir, in some cases on the smaller posts we would just build a post library, and everyone would have to come to that library.

On some of our larger posts we find it necessary to have branch libraries located closer to these large concentrations of troops for the convenience of the troops, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Will you please proceed, sir.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next station is Presidio of Monterey, Calif., page 162. This is the Department of Defense language school for all three services, requesting three items, an academic building, a student dormitory and mess, and bachelor officer quarters.

The first item, on page 163, is for academic building. This will replace the combination of the deteriorated World War II and structures built in 1903 which are well beyond the point of economical repair.

The sound transmission between rooms and the poor acoustics within the rooms inhibit the language instruction and practice. Heating, ventilation, sanitary facilities, and lighting are all substandard for school use.

Because of the increasing significance of language ability to meet our military responsibilities, it is quite important to us, sir, that this facility be provided at this time. The mission at this location, sir, has been increased materially since this used to be an Army Language School, now a Defense Language Institute. We are the operators of it. We are required to program for the facilities.

It is a very important mission, and many languages have been added to this requirement since we first came in here for facilities at this location.

Senator INOUYE. I believe it may be appropriate at this time for me to read into the record a memorandum prepared by Mr. Mease. I think it is most helpful. He says the facilities requested here are badly needed. They are to replace old frame barracks buildings built

in 1903 which have been converted to classrooms and quarters. There is no study space and no adequate space for faculty offices. Twenty-seven languages are taught here, and it is truly a tri-service activity. Frankly, the conditions are rather deplorable.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, on page 164, for student dormitory and mess also is to support the increased mission, increased student load.

The current planning calls for a total of four of these dormitories. This is the third dormitory now being requested. The dormitory will provide quarters for unmarried enlisted men and married enlisted men on temporary duty attending short courses of 20 weeks or less.

When this construction is completed eight temporary barracks now being used will be demolished. We have the same situation, sir, on the student dormitory and mess as we do on the academic building.

Senator INOUYE. What is the difference between a dormitory and a barracks?

General SHULER. It has to do, as General Clarke has remarked, with a study place, but I will let Mr. Manuel explain it.

Mr. MANUEL. Dormitory faciilties accomodate two men in a room. Each man has a desk which he can use in connection with his study. He must have adequate facilities so that he can use tape recorders in his study preparation. I think the size of the room, that is, the two-man complex, and the fact they must be acoustically treated so they do not interefere with each other, perhaps, is the main difference between the two.

General SHULER. The last item at this station is for bachelor officer quarters with 40 spaces against a requirement of 202.

Again, sir, this is needed in connection with our increased mission here.

FORT ORD, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next station, on page 166, is Fort Ord, Calif. We are requesting one item, a post engineer facility, which is on page 167.

This is required to accomodate approximately 40 military and 249 civilian personnel engaged in repair and utility support for Fort Ord and satellite installations.

We have a total investment here, sir, of about $102 million which the post engineer has a mission to protect and keep up to date, and running, such as the utilities. This mission is adversely affected at the present time by poorly arranged and constructed facilities that the post engineer now has to use.

Presently the requirement is met by using 30 temporary buildings consisting of former CCC buildings, tarpaper and metal-sided sheds and portable shacks.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Nease has described these buildings as shacks, and he maintains they should be replaced.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I also have a memorandum from Mr. Nease advising me that the hospital at Fort Ord is in pretty bad condition, and the committee would like to know if you have any plans to replace this facility.

General SHULER. Yes, we do, sir. If I may have a second I will tell you what year. The plan, sir, in the case of Fort Ord is to request a new hospital in fiscal year 1968 program.

Senator INOUYE. Will you please proceed.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next station, sir, is Presidio of San Francisco, in California. One item we request, an automatic data processing and communications center for the 6th Army headquarters. The requirement is presently met by using two World War I warehouses and a former barracks building built in 1886.

The present temporary facilities used for data processing center are inadequate to house the equipment necessary to integrate logistical, financial and personnel management systems. A new electronics communications center is necessary because several million dollars' worth of critical communications equipment are now located in two separate buildings which cannot be modified to provide a proper equipment layout for efficient and physically secure operations.

We would demolish a total of 43,398 square feet upon completion of this project, sir. This is the control of the entire 6th Army area, sir, by the commanding general, 6th Army.

Senator INOUYE. A memorandum from the committee counsel maintains that the present facilities have space limitations and no humidity control. Therefore, it is not possible to fully utilize the expensive equipment, and that this facility being requested will also house the very important communications center which now operates in violation of security regulations. Is that correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, General.

TWO ROCK RANCH STATION, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next is page 171, which is Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif.

This is an Army Security Agency station, and we are asking for four line items, an operations building addition, tactical equipment shop and facilities, a sewage plant addition, and a water system expansion.

The total requests all add up to $385,000.

The first item, page 172, an operations building addition, is a repetitive item. This is required to accommodate the additional equipment which must be installed as a result of a new mission which must be operational here at the end of fiscal year 1967.

The second item, on page 173, tactical equipment shop and facilities, is a repetitive item which is for the organizational—first and second echelon—maintenance of the rolling equipment at this station, a very small shop in this case.

The next item, on page 174, sewage plant addition, is a small item to provide additional sewage treatment facilities to support the programed fiscal year 1966 augmentation. This is required to prevent the overload of the present sewage treatment plant by planned station expansion in fiscal year 1966 and future years.

The last item, on page 175, is a water system expansion. This will provide adequate water supply and storage facilities at this location that is required to serve a projected population of 1,500 through fiscal year 1969. This derives from an increase in the mission placed on the Army Security Agency here, sir.

WEST COAST RECEIVING STATION, CALIF.

Next, on page 176, is West Coast Receiving Station. The project is an emergency power supply, on page 177.

This is required to replace three existing diesel electric standby power generating units now 20 years old, worn and obsolete.

This will provide a more reliable automatic start system and reduce the risk of losing standby capability as a result of parts shortages or long shutdown for repairs.

YAKIMA FIRING CENTER, WASH.

General SHULER. The next, on page 178, is the Yakima Firing Center in the State of Washington. This is a small project to construct semipermanent facilities for shower and latrine at this firing center, which supports Fort Lewis, Wash., and other units in this area.

We have a very unsanitary situation, and only 50 percent of the required capacity existing.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ARMY MAP SERVICE, MD.

The next section of the book, sir, on page 181, is the Army Map Service.

The line item requested is for replacing the air conditioning in Erskine Hall which has an operational mission. This will provide the replacement for one of the water chillers in the present air-conditioning system. The project will replace a 500-ton chilling unit which has been in constant use for 18 years, with a 1,200-ton chilling unit which is comparable to the second unit of the existing system.

This is based on an increase in area, equipment, and personnel since the installation of the present system.

We must maintain very close temperature and humidity control in the building, sir, because of what we do in it.

CAMERON STATION, VA.

The next station, sir, is Cameron Station, on page 183, with one item requested, and that is a small dispensary on page 184.

This would provide a replacement, sir, for an existing makeshift dispensary which serves the installation presently.

This facility is required to provide the minimum facilities to discharge the mission of a dispensary under the Federal civilian health service program, plus dispensary service for 319 assigned military personnel.

The present facility provides less than one-half of the required area and lacks essential features for use as a dispensary.

We do have certain facilities at Fort Myer, which is 5 miles away, and Fort Belvoir, about 10 miles away, but this takes transportation, sir, and loss of time. This is a very small dispensary. We feel it is very economic to provide this and provide the service at Cameron Station, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Is it your view that the Fort Myer dispensary is too far from Cameron Station?

General SHULER. We think the transportation required and the loss of time of the personnel, sir, over a period of time would be much greater than the $168,000 that we are requesting for this facility, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

FORT MYER, VA.

General SHULER. The next station is Fort Myer, Va., on page 185. We are requesting five line items, enlisted men's barracks with mess addition, a noncommissioned officers' open mess, enlisted men's service club and branch post exchange, a chapel center, and a water storage addition.

The first item is on page 186, and this is for 1,250 enlisted men, a high-rise barracks which is identical to the one that the Congress granted us 2 years ago, and which is presently under construction at Fort Myer.

This is a part of the triservice cantonment plan developed for the Fort Myer area and for the Bolling-Anacostia area which this committee had presented to them as a plan 3 years ago, and was approved by this committee, and since then the committee has granted us a barracks such as the one we request in this year's program, and the triservice enlisted women's barracks for 700 Wacs, Waves, and Wafs.

This will allow, sir, the moving out of inadequate Navy, Air Force, and Army facilities many of which exist at South Post, Fort Myer, which we wish to eventually develop into an extension of the Arlington National Cemetery—that is the South Post at Fort Myer.

The next item, on page 187, is a noncommissioned officers' open mess, and this comes under the same triservice cantonment plan. The existing open mess has only one-third of the required space, and we must curtail attendance in order to comply with fire regulations. This is in very poor condition because of its very heavy usage. It is an old World War II building, and it is important that we have a proper noncommissioned officers' open mess, sir, especially when we are moving in the Air Force and the Navy and they will also use this.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have a noncommissioned officers open mess in the north area?

General SHULER. We do not in the north area, sir. This is in the South Post area I have described, and it is 2 miles from the present triservice cantonment area in the north area.

The same logic applies to the next item on page 188, enlisted men's service club and branch post exchange. We are replacing temporary and inadequate facilities on South Post with permanent facilities at North Post. This service club will serve the 3d Infantry troops as well as the triservice cantonment, allowing disposal of the very deteriorated South Post Club, and other use of the small 6,000-square-foot building housing the North Post Service Club.

The branch post exchange, sir, for the cantonment is the same size as we are providing in troop complexes and is needed because of the increase in strength at North Post.

The chapel center, sir, on page 189, is very much needed. We are having to give up everything we have at the South Post. We only have a chapel, 1 chapel, on the North Post of 264 seats. It has no religious education space. It is inadequate for the present program of religious activities. As you know, sir, we have funerals every day over there, on the hour, that have to do with National Arlington Cemetery. We have weddings, a greater number of them, in this chapel. It is inadequate now for all these. It will become more inadequate as each increment of barracks and family housing is completed under the tri-service plan.

Actually the on-post population of the main post will increase four-fold in the near future, so we feel that we need one other chapel to handle the Arlington Cemetery problem, the weddings and the normal religious education activities, sir, and the religious worship.

Senator INOUYE. This will be built on the North Post?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

We intend to tear down everything that is on the South Post, sir, all the temporary facilities, and expand that over, in the next years, into additional Arlington Cemetery, sir.

Senator INOUYE. In light of the many churches of all denominations which are located in the immediate areas surrounding Fort Myer, you still think that this is necessary?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I do. I do not have the chaplain, but I have the post engineer from Fort Myer who has talked to the chaplain there about it, and I would like to bring him up here not as a chaplain, sir, but as a man more familiar with the need than I am.

Colonel CARROLL. I have been meeting with the chaplain recently about this possibility of our people going to offpost chapels. He tells me that his conversations with the local clergymen—there is no doubt that they cannot take on the load of Fort Myer.

When you consider that we have in execess of 6,000 people living on Fort Myer, this is quite a little community, and he tells me that this community, if it were constructed, as a single entity on the outside that it would require in the neighborhood of 10 churches to support this population denominationally.

We, with nondenominational services are able to take care of this population with increased numbers of services and increased numbers of other activities during the week.

To repeat, sir, he has contacted his counterparts in the civilian economy, and they state they are not able to take care of the Fort Myer load.

Senator INOUYE. For the record, can you submit a report on the number of weddings and funerals that are presently conducted at this 264-seat chapel in a 1-year period?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. This may help the committee in deciding.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The information referred to follows:)

The weekly average for the period of 1961 through 1964 at the existing Fort Myer Chapel has been 20 funerals and 6 weddings per week, or over 1,000 funerals and 300 weddings per year.

General SHULER. The last item, sir, on page 190, is the water storage addition. This again is brought about by the increase in the population and the necessity to increase our storage of water for both domestic and sanitary and fire purposes.

Senator INOUYE. Is commercial water insufficient?

Colonel CARROLL. Sir, this is just to give us the residual flow that would be required in any normal water system. We do take water from the Potomac, actually from the District of Columbia system. We do not produce our own water. This is a pressure problem at Fort Myer.

Senator INOUYE. All right, thank you, Colonel.

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

General SHULER. The last station, sir, on this first book, is at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, two items.

The second item, sir, which is the alteration to the incinerator we respectfully request that we be allowed to withdraw our present request, because on proceeding with the engineering of this item we find that this is not enough money to cover what has to be done, and we will have to come back next year at an increased request on the item again. So we respectfully and regretfully withdraw the project, sir.

On the first item, which is the repair of the plenum chamber; I believe the layman's term for that is an air chamber, this is because this particular building, which was constructed for the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology location at Walter Reid, was one of the blastproof buildings that was constructed at that time. It is practically without windows, and it has blastproof features in it.

The air conditioning is extremely important, and the only means for providing ventilation is through the air conditioning system. Due to the corrosiveness of the water and the air in the plenum chamber, the metals have rusted through or corroded so much that to keep this building operable it is necesary to rebuild these chambers using noncorrosive metals and materials. This is an important request, sir, and this would alleviate this condition.

Senator INOUYE. On my recent visit to the hospital I sensed that the hospital was rather crowded, and in certain areas rather obsolete. Do you have plans to modernize Walter Reed?

General SHULER. We do not have plans, a specific plan, sir, in the near future for a new Walter Reed or modernizing that I know of. General Heaton has spoken to me several times—the Surgeon General, concerning the need.

Do you know of any future plan—there have none been approved. Do you know of any plan on this, Colonel Adams? I am sure eventually we will have to come up for a modernization or possibly for a new Walter Reed some day, but there is nothing in any approved plan now for that, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We have just completed book No. 1. Before proceeding to the next book I have several questions I would like to ask. This year's requests seem to place more emphasis on major headquarters facilities than in the past. What is the reason for this?

General SHULER. Sir, the reason is, I think, quite basic. They have been neglected horribly in the past. The problem has been swept under the rug each year by people who reviewed our program, and even by ourselves on occasion when we did not have a large enough budget in which to put them.

We come to a situation where a lot of them need betterments or need replacements by an efficient and modern type building. It just seems to me, sir, that when we talk about training personnel and buying sophisticated, complex military equipment, and when we talk about managing our posts and saving money, that we have got to look at the nerve center that controls all this, that runs the training and manages all these things, and I think they deserve an efficient headquarters in which to operate. I do not see how they can efficiently do their job otherwise.

Now we have just come this year to the point where we have got to start attacking this problem, and this is basically the reason, sir.

Senator INOUYE. We have not yet considered oversea stations and posts, but what is the Army doing to reduce the so-called outflow of gold?

General SHULER. We have a very active program in this regard, sir. Actually the fiscal year 1964 program was held up completely for a number of months while we worked on this problem. We have gone to a system where we make the maximum use possible of U.S. materials, U.S. contractors, U.S. shipping on which we ship this overseas to the location. In other words, we are trying to avoid in every way the outflow of gold in this regard.

We have projects in this program that are costing us more dollars but that save the outflow of gold because of using these methods.

I have a complete table of every country, with a tabulation, sir, in this regard, and I request that I be allowed to place this in the record at the proper time or I can put it in at this point in time, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, it will be placed in the record at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

Fiscal year 1966 program—Revised and normal procedure cost estimate

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Normal construction procedure			Revised construction procedure			Reduction in IBOP revised procedure		Increase in cost revised procedure	
	Total cost	IBOP	Percent	Total cost	IBOP	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Korea	$147	$117	79	$181	$80	44	$37	32	$34	23
Philippine Islands	586	568	97	689	413	60	155	27	103	18
Locations 175 and 175G	2,489	805	32	2,489	805	32				
Germany	9,392	9,226	98	10,271	5,221	51	4,005	43	879	9
Iran	2,015	1,600	79	2,400	1,065	44	535	33	385	19
Europe (classified)	3,420	3,352	98	3,800	2,736	72	616	18	380	11
Autosevocom (classified)	745	435	58	800	320	40	115	26	55	7
Japan	1,152	1,091	94	1,253	610	48	481	44	101	8
Locations 23 and 276	700	681	97	800	422	53	259	38	100	14
Okinawa	2,236	2,012	90	2,558	1,297	51	715	36	322	14
Eritrea	599	578	96	705	428	61	150	26	106	18
England	158	140	89	158	140	89				
Kwajalein Atoll	23,954	383	2	23,954	383	2				
Total	47,593	20,988	44	50,058	13,920	27	7,068	34	2,465	5
Total, not including Kwajalein Atoll	23,639	20,605	87	26,104	13,537	51	7,068	34	2,465	10

Senator INOUYE. Do you use any Public Law 480 funds?

General SHULER. Counterpart?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

General SHULER. We have to have a certification, sir, from the finance officer—that none of those funds are available to us—that is they are committed to other agencies—before we can proceed with a construction job in the countries involved. We have in the past used some of them, sir, but they are very scarce to us. They are always overcommitted.

Senator INOUYE. I would assume in this year's requests you are not using them.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Public Law 480 funds.

General SHULER. We do have to get this certificate. The finance officer is responsible by statute, that he has to certify for this, that they are not available for our use.

Senator INOUYE. What percentage of the Army construction contracts are awarded through competitive bidding?

General SHULER. About 97 percent, sir. I believe we have always had this fine record, sir, and I do not believe any other program in existence has a record this high.

Senator INOUYE. Do you feel that you are getting good competition from construction industry firms?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The Corps of Engineers will not make an award unless they have ascertained that they have had good competitive bidding.

General Clarke would like to add to that, sir.

General CLARKE. Mr. Chairman, we are getting an average of about seven bidders on each of our proposals that goes out, and we think this is very good competition. The prices coming in are generally quite close to the estimate of what we consider a reasonable price, and usually just a few percent under our estimate, and we think this indicates very fine competition.

Senator INOUYE. All right, thank you, General.

How long would it take the Army to replace the old inadequate World War II bachelor officers quarters at the level being requested in this year's bill?

General SHULER. It would take us, sir, at the rate we are requesting about 8 years, but we have had a situation, sir, last year and the year before where the Congress has cut our request in half, not the authorization but the funding of the authorization. They have told us to select those installations within the half of the funds where we would go ahead with our bachelor officers quarters.

We are hoping that because of the situation previously described that we can sustain the rate that we requesting this year in the program.

Senator INOUYE. In your statements made in support of recreational facilities, gymnasiums, auditoriums, bachelor officers quarters, barracks and such, on several occasions I recall you stated that these facilities were necessary to retain these highly trained personnel and to also boost the morale of the men.

Have you made any studies as to the effect inadequate facilities would have on, say, reenlistments?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The personnel people in the Army have through questioning enlisted men, questioning young officers, questioning wives of married officers, and sifting through these answers and remarks, I think have pretty well proved that these are great factors that are involved, sir, in the decision to reenlist or how long to stay in the service.

There are many times when the wife is the reason the man doesn't stay because she is dissatisfied with family housing conditions.

Soldiers that have to live in these old World War II coal-fired jobs we have are probably going to have less tendency to reenlist than if they lived in a permanent barracks. I think we have proved this by these answers.

Senator INOUYE. Is this report available to this committee?

General SHULER. I do not know of a specific report, sir. These are questionnaires that have been put out by the DCSPERS, and I would be glad to get the personnel people to provide for the record a résumé of this or some factual data that would support this.

Senator INOUYE. We would appreciate this very much.

(The information referred to follows:)

The Army, over the past years, has conducted numerous studies and attitude surveys in order to determine the major reasons for procurement and retention of military personnel. Additional studies and attitude surveys are underway at the present time.

A review of the results of the more important studies and surveys of the past 5 years revealed the following major pertinent reasons as common among all the findings. No order of importance is attached to the reasons shown. It is the cumulative effect of their interaction on the individual that produces the decision to leave the service. Although the area of fringe benefits includes a myriad of topics, it is directly affected by MCA projects in the morale and welfare area.

(*a*) *Pay housing, and fringe benefits.*—Pay, in adequate Government private housing, and reduction in the value of benefits.

(*b*) *Family considerations.*—Separation, movement, quarters, education, and lack of normal family size.

(*c*) *Prestige.*—Improve public image of the Army, and limited promotional opportunities.

A 1963 survey of both junior officers and their wives revealed that over 25 percent of the wives mentioned housing problems as a major disadvantage of military service. Housing and seperation were two categories frequently mentioned by both parties.

Senator INOUYE. The committee would like to continue with the hearings tomorrow morning at 10:30 if this would be convenient for you.

General SHULER. That would be fine, sir.

Senator INOUYE. So, thank you very much, and I appreciate your assistance this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 5:10 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, May 12, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 10:30 a.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Stennis (presiding), Inouye, Cannon, Saltonstall, and Thurmond.

Of the staff of the Committee on Armed Services: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member, and Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk.

Of the staff of the Committee on Appropriations: Vorley M. Rexroad and Joseph Borda, professional staff members.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, the committee will come to order. We will continue our hearings this morning on title I which relates to the Army portion of the bill, beginning with book 2.

It is possible we may be able to take up the classified items in executive session later in the day.

I want to especially thank Senator Inouye and I want the record to show my appreciation for his attendance at these hearings and that he has taken the responsibility of presiding.

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

Senator STENNIS. It is always nice to have you here and your valuable assistances. I am very sorry I missed the other part of the hearing. I might ask you to come over and give me a briefing on your repetitive item presentation.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I will be glad to.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS—Resumed

Senator STENNIS. General, you may proceed.

ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, the first station, Aberdeen Proving Ground, is a part of the Army Materiel Command section of our title I request on page 195. We are asking for two line items. The first,

a headquarters building addition and the second, a road construction which is a connection to the Northern Throughway.

The first item on page 196 is the headquarters building and is an alteration project. This proposed alteration, sir, was selected in lieu of construction of a new building based on complete engineering study that indicated we could save $342,000 by doing this instead of new construction. The building will house 1,061 personnel of the Army Test and Evaluation Command, the Army Materiel Command Board and the Aberdeen Post Headquarters. These activities, sir, are presently housed in an inadequate frame headquarters building built in 1918 and 13 other buildings widely scattered throughout the installation. We feel, sir, that we can have a much more efficient operation—these buildings are old and scattered out—if we can have this central building altered.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have an estimate of how much money you are going to save by getting this consolidated facility?

General SHULER. We do not, sir, but we could certainly provide something, I believe, for the record that would illustrate what we think we can save, sir.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The actual monetary savings to be realized by provision of a consolidated headquarters building will result from elimination of time loss by personnel involved in travel between the 14 buildings now occupied by the joint command activities. At an average time of 0.2 hour per trip, an average of 1.5 persons per trip, and an average cost of $4.68 per hour, the annual savings would be approximately $15,000.

Other monetary considerations are in the area of cost avoidance. Provision of a joint command headquarters by alteration of an existing building as proposed, in lieu of programing the equivalent space by new construction, would result in a cost avoidance of $339,000. In addition, consolidation of joint command functions into a single building will release 56,410 square feet of permanent administrative space in three separate buildings now occupied by command personnel, and urgently required by other activities. This will preclude the programing of new construction in a like amount, resulting in a cost avoidance of $1,015,380 (56,410 square feet at $18 per square foot for building construction alone, without consideration of costs for site preparation and other supporting items).

Senator STENNIS. Well, you said you can save. How are you going to save by having less employees and more machines or what?

General SHULER. Sir, by getting out of these widely scattered numerous buildings into a central headquarters, we feel we can do our work more efficiently, get more work done and it is—I believe it is an accepted fact that a centralized operation is much more efficient than all scattered offices.

Senator STENNIS. I don't suppose the Army practices what sometimes is called a slowdown in getting out work. I had heard that said about various departments, but I never heard it charged to the Army and I hope I never do.

General SHULER. Sir, it is not true in my shop, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I know that.

This seems like a good idea to me. It is a lot of money, of course, but what kind of a building are you redoing?

General SHULER. This is a permanent building that we are remodeling. There are six temporary buildings that we are presently in and seven permanent buildings which will be used for other necessary uses or demolished.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you have a large building there, though, that you are remodeling; isn't that right? This is an alteration.

General SHULER. This is alteration and remodeling to building 314, a permanent building.

Senator STENNIS. Well, what kind of a headquarters building is it?

General SHULER. This has been used for the ordnance museum and other activities. It is a steel frame warehouse-type building, but it lends itself to this modification, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What are you going to do with the museum?

General SHULER. Mr. Hayes, can you answer this specific question?

Mr. HAYES. Yes; I am Mr. Hayes, Test and Evaluation Command. The community of Aberdeen and the Ordnance Center and School is sponsoring through private subscription the building of a museum near Route 40, this to be paid for out of private funds.

Senator STENNIS. It will be a community project.

Mr. HAYES. It is, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Very good. All right, next item, roadway.

General SHULER. Page 197. This will provide a second major access road to this very important station. An adequate southern access road currently exists. However, the heavy vehicular traffic entering and leaving the northern part of the installation must use a two-lane road, go through the town of Aberdeen and go across a hazardous railroad grade crossing at Route 40, and the mainline of the Pennsylvania Railroad is involved. This project would do away with this hazardous crossing and bypass the town of Aberdeen and it is all on post and connects into the local community roads.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item unless there are questions.

AERONAUTICAL MAINTENANCE CENTER, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

General SHULER. The next station is the Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center, Corpus Christi, Tex. This is our only fifth echelon, that is, heavy maintenance installation, for our Army aircraft. We have three items requested here. The helicopter transmission test facility, soundproof the engine test cell area, and four turbine engine test cells. The first item is on page 199. This, sir, is a facility to provide a capability of load testing the five transmission units and their related power train components of the *Chinook*, the C–47A helicopter, subsequent to their overhaul in the maintenance shop.

This will provide us with the only Army in-house capability for overhaul of the CH–47A helicopter.

Senator STENNIS. There seems to be a new need there for construction. That is a new mission, isn't it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We do not have an in-house capability in this regard at the present time and we feel it absolutely necessary to establish a reasonable in-house capability so that we can do this with our own people, sir, to the required degree.

Senator STENNIS. Well, how many of these do you have in this bill?

General SHULER. This is the only one we have in this bill, sir. This is the only fifth echelon maintenance facility the Army has.

Senator STENNIS. What does fifth echelon mean?

General SHULER. That is the complete rebuild capability. The highest level of maintenance, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is this the only one you are going to have?

General SHULER. This will take care of this particular requirement, sir, which is strictly for the *Chinook* helicopter.

Senator STENNIS. This will put you in business? You don't expect to have any more construction here?

General SHULER. No, sir. This is programed against reaching the load in fiscal 1970 that we will be involved with, and this is the total request that we are making, sir, at this time.

Senator STENNIS. Very well.

Unless there are questions, pass on to the next one.

General SHULER. On page 200, soundproof engine test cell area. This will provide noise level control in the reciprocating and turboprop engine test cell area. The decibel readings go above 100. This is a case where the noise level is detrimental to the personnel.

On page 201, the four turbine engine test cells, this is needed to accommodate the fiscal year 1967 through fiscal year 1970 scheduled in-house workload for the T–53, T–55, T–63, and T–64 turboshaft and turboprop engines. The first item we saw was on transmissions for that particular helicopter and this is for these type engines and has to do with the overall testing of these engines at this particular location.

Senator STENNIS. Well, this is necessary for your helicopter fleet.

General SHULER. This is exactly right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Will this complete your need for these test cells?

General SHULER. This completes this particular need, does it not.

Mr. BUKOUSKI. My name is Bukouski. I am from the Supply and Maintenance Command. The plan is for the two additional test cells as we develop a greater load, have more helicopters and we go deeper into turbine engines in place of reciprocating engines, we will need two more test cells later but we don't have the need now.

Senator STENNIS. At this place.

Mr. BUKOUSKI. Yes, sir. At this place. This is the one place we do all of this.

Senator STENNIS. You don't have these anywhere else in the country.

Mr. BUKOUSKI. No, sir. We have portable test cells in three other locations but they don't do this type of work.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Unless there are questions, next item.

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ALA.

General SHULER. The next station is Anniston Army Depot on page 202. We are asking for the conversion of the combat vehicle shop. This item would provide a combat vehicle subassembly overhaul shop that would meet the environmental standards for this type of work and permit recovery of space originally designed for overhaul and reconditioning of major assemblies. We need dust control, better lighting, vibration-free conditions to do this work. This gets us out of the building we are now sharing with the overhaul and reconditioning of combat vehicles and puts us into this building which we intend to convert by this project.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to convert an old building.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a good warehouse, sir, and lends itself to this conversion.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you have a tremendous depot there. I don't see how you have room to put another building.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, maybe they can spread over into Mississippi.

Senator STENNIS. I wish you would.

General SHULER. I wish we could.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Unless there are further questions, we will turn to the next item.

BAYONNE NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER, NEW JERSEY

General SHULER. The next station is at Bayonne, U.S. Navy Supply Center, New Jersey, page 204. We are requesting four items that are in connection with the closing down of the Brooklyn Army Terminal. These items are necessary to be constructed at this location because they do not exist now and we are moving these missions into this location to consolidate with the Navy and in the overall interests of economy.

Senator STENNIS. How much economy will this be? I have $3,658,000 in new construction shown.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, I am Mr. Foster from General Shuler's office. The annual cost reduction by closing Brooklyn Army Terminal is $6.8 million a year and there are actually projects in three locations in the program before the committee involved in this closure. These four line items at Bayonne; $636,000 at the Federal office building in Brooklyn; and $400,000 at New Cumberland Army Depot in Pennsylvania.

General SHULER. We will come to those other two later.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds good; $6.8 million per year.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And the total construction is, of course, for only 1 year and that will put you in business and that is all you need to take care of this consolidation; correct?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How do the figures run on these other items that you just referred to?

General SHULER. $636,000 for the alterations in the Federal office building. We covered that yesterday. And $400,000 at New Cumberland Army Depot in Pennsylvania.

Senator STENNIS. It would be around $4.2 million.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. One time cost.

Senator STENNIS. I have never been to the naval supply center. But how hard did you try to find something that was ready to use there instead of these expensive buildings?

General SHULER. Sir, we made a very intensive study in this regard. Bayonne is a more modern facility than Brooklyn. It has more piers, more real estate, a greater waterfront and its monthly capacity is almost 50 percent greater than the Brooklyn Army Terminal. This turned out to be the best place to go to, the most economical from every other aspect.

Senator STENNIS. But you didn't have any space there.

General SHULER. We had space on the ground but not building space existing; yes sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, is there resistance to closing the Army terminal?

General SHULER. Sir, I believe the people from New York State do not like to see it closed; yes sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. But it is a fait accompli.

General SHULER. The announcement has been made, yes sir. I know of no impediment in the way of our carrying this out provided the Congress allows us these projects.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Last year did we have something for the Brooklyn Army Terminal? General Shuler, what was in the bill last year?

Mr. FOSTER. My memory tells me, subject to correction, that we were acquiring about 5 acres of land at the edge of the reservation on which we had a leasehold.

Senator STENNIS. Well, you don't have a record there. What is your record on it, Mr. Nease?

Mr. NEASE. I don't recall anything in last year. The last figure was a—that was probably not completed too long. I think it was authorized in fiscal 1961.

General SHULER. I know it was very little expenditure and I would like to put in the record exactly what we have done since 1961.

Senator STENNIS. 1961 or since. How much was the amount we spent there in 1961, if it has been actually spent?

Mr. NEASE. I could check it.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you check it and put it in the record. Without objection we will proceed to the next item.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The only military construction item at Brooklyn Army Terminal since 1961 was in the fiscal year 1961 program. It comprised replacement of two steam generators at a cost of $446,000. The work has been completed.

BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT, KY.

General SHULER. On page 209, Blue Grass Army Depot. We are asking for two items, a change house and a missile facility for care and preservation. On the change house, sir, this is required to house a security checkpoint, locker facilities and washup facilities for approximately 225 employees who work in the ammunition storage and maintenance area.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

I think you could pass to the next item.

General SHULER. The next item, missile facility for care and preservation.

This will provide a guided missile facility, a safe and properly designed building in which the surveillance, renovation, care and preservation can be accomplished.

The buildings that we are currently using, to process missiles and heavy rockets have been diverted from their originally designed purposes and are so limited by size and quantity, sir, that we have a hazardous operation.

This would correct that situation.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

You say you have to have them now to take care of these missiles.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, they have $7,800,000 estimated in the next 4 years.

General, what is that for?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I do not have the list of these items.

I can place them in the record. This is the part of the 5-year approved Department of Defense program for the next 5 years. They would be replacement and modernization type facilities.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The $7,800,000 is comprised of the 4-year construction requirements estimate for the combined Blue Grass Army Depot and the Lexington Army Depot. This is in consonance with the recent administrative consolidation of Army activities into the Lexington-Blue Grass Army Depot. The following categories of construction are included:

Operational	$5,397,000
Maintenance	257,000
Supply	1,109,000
Administration	733,000
Community facilities	216,000
Utilities	113,000
Total	7,825,000

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a permanent base?

General SHULER. This is a permanent base; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This missile facility is necessary for the care and preservation of the misisle?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item.

COLD REGIONS RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING LABORATORY, N.H.

General SHULER. On page 212 is the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory in New Hampshire. We are asking for an equipment maintenance shop, and an addition to the laboratory. The equipment maintenance shop on page 213 is required to maintain, repair, modify and develop new special purpose equipment used in the mission activities at this station and to maintain and repair the real property. That is, the buildings, utilities, and grounds. Much of the equipment used here, sir, must be modified, field tested and remodified prior to shipping it to the Arctic regions. This is the place where we deal with snow, ice, and frozen ground conditions. This is research in these fields.

Senator STENNIS. You have a fairly small investment there. You don't have any great plans for anything additional. You say this is essential. Is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We need this, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Laboratory addition. What kind of a laboratory is that? I was looking at the first item.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This laboratory is an addition to the orginial laboratory which we built here in 1959. It was completed in 1959. This is on the campus, sir, of the Dartmouth University. It is the site of the famous Steffanson Library that deals with Arctic regions. That is a major reason we went in there. We find now that we need an addition to the laboratory and the reason is that during the construction we put two items, a computer and an electron microscope into some of our laboratory space.

We did not estimate properly the total laboratory support space required and this is needed now to——

Senator STENNIS. It is located on the campus of Dartmouth?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. And if you should change your plans and leave it, it would be useful for them.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have a 50-year lease at $1.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item. Page 215.

FORT DETRICK, MD.

General SHULER. Fort Detrick, Md. We are asking for four items, an Autodin switch facility—second increment—a Medical Biological Research Laboratory—phase I—a V. & R. research facility, and utility expansion.

Senator STENNIS. General, what medical research are you doing there now? I don't understand that?

General SHULER. This is a research and development project, sir, at Fort Detrick which the Surgeon General has charge of. And this is a very important project dealing with bacteriological warfare which when I come to it I will be glad to elaborate on.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That small switch facility item.

General SHULER. The Autodin switch facility, sir. There will be nine of these in the continental United States. The Army has been assigned responsibility for two and the other services for the other one. This is one of ours and the other will be at Fort Leavenworth which we already covered yesterday.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I suppose that is taken for granted. You can go to the next item unless there are questions.

General SHULER. The next item, page 217, the "Medical Biological Research Laboratory, phase I."

First, sir, the Surgeon General, General Heaton, intended to be here. He has been ill lately and I have a two-page statement from him which I would request be placed in the record, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Without objection it will be put in the record.

(The document referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HEATON RELATIVE TO MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee in support of a request for $9,254,000 for construction of a U.S. Army biological defense facility at Fort Detrick, Md.

Although biological warfare has never been used as a major weapon system, there is sufficient evidence now available to support feasibility. The Soviet Union

has noted repeatedly in official newspapers the interest of the United States in this method of warfare. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that in case of any future war, we have the capability of defending ourselves against this type of weapon.

Our mission at Fort Detrick is to study the medical defensive aspects of biological weapons. To accomplish this, our research program is concentrated in three major areas. First, we study the vulnerability of man to disease-producing organisms that possibly might be used against us; second, the prevention and treatment of such diseases; and third, the diagnosis of these diseases. We are particularly interested in methods for establishing a diagnosis in periods of time considerably shorter than those generally considered acceptable in civilian medicine.

Generally speaking, the diseases which we are studying do not occur in this country, or if they do, the frequency is so low as to pose no serious practical problem. In addition, the organisms that produce these diseases are unusually difficult to work with due to their highly infectious nature. Special facilities are required to protect laboratory personnel as well as those individuals residing in the vicinity of the laboratory.

The proposed construction constitutes phase I of a two-phase program designed to provide the special laboratory facilities necessary for the continuation and expansion of our present defensive research and development program. The temporary buildings presently occupied by our unit are either converted World War II, cantonment-type wooden structures or cinderblock buildings which have been altered for use as laboratories. These buildings contain improvised infectious disease units, in which organisms can be studied. The research program presently concerns major projects involving infectious agents.

The first phase of the proposed construction will provide facilities in which organisms or groups of organisms can be studied simultaneously. Thus, we could increase our efforts.

This portion of the proposed research laboratory will not include facilities for essential activities such as pathology, biochemistry, biophysics, physiology, vaccine production for human use, or studies of infectious disease in man (human volunteers). Facilities for these essential functions will be provided in phase II.

Thank you for the opportunity of appearing before this committee on such an important project.

Senator STENNIS. Can you give us a summary of it.

General SHULER. The reason for this laboratory is to give us a facility where we can deal in the defense aspects only, which is all the Surgeon General is allowed to get into, and to come up with posible defenses, vaccines, and so forth, against these highly contagious, really exotic, infectious organisms.

Senator STENNIS. Well, why have we waited so long?

Do you know anything about that? Or is it beyond your special field?

General SHULER. I think I would be getting into executive session if I answered that question, sir, but I do have Colonel Adams from the Surgeon General's Office here and also the man who will run the—who now runs the mission and they are available, sir, to answer questions.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Gentlemen, we would like for you to stand up and identify yourselves, one at a time, and make any statement you wish. You are asking for a $13.7 million project of which this $9 million is the first increment and we want to know the overall program as to the buildings and the operation and the need, and your answer to that question if you care to about being so far behind. I believe you said you can't answer that except in executive session.

Colonel CROZIER. Mr. Chairman, I am Colonel Crozier from the medical unit at Fort Detrick.

Senator STENNIS. Glad to have you.

Colonel CROZIER. There is no question in my mind that the official position of the Surgeon General now is that we do require a continuation and an expansion of our capability in the medical defense against biological weapons. At the present time we are housed in temporary World War II cantonment-type buildings which have been converted into laboratories and some semipermanent cinderblock-type buildings that have also been converted into laboratories.

The type of work that we are doing deals with infections agents that commonly are not found in this country or if they are found in this country, the incidence is so low as to not cause any particular practical problem in the medical profession.

These agents generally are quite infectious and are difficult to handle in the laboratory, both from the standpoint of the protection of personnel in the laboratory and also the surrounding areas, for example, in the handling of sewage. It has to have special handling. All types of special air handling equipments are required and many other safety features.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are doing, General, is carrying on the work that was started in World War II on this defense against biological warfare.

General SHULER. If I may say off the record——

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. Go back on the record.

General SHULER. The Surgeon General has been doing the defensive portion of this as regards the soldier, and the Chemical Corps has always been doing the offensive portion. You will see another project in that regard.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if you have something you want to say in executive session, we will cover it later.

Colonel, do you have something else to say?

Colonel CROZIER. I believe not.

Senator CANNON. Are there any parallel programs pursued by any of the other services?

Colonel CROZIER. In the medical defense area, sir?

Senator CANNON. Yes, sir.

Colonel CROZIER. Very, very small. Both the Army and Navy are interested in the medical defense against this weapon system but their efforts are extremely small at this time. There is no concerted organized program in the Navy or Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Senator?

Senator INOUYE. Colonel, you just mentioned that precautions have to be taken to protect the lives of your personnel. Have any of your men been affected by these exotic agents?

Colonel CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Senator Thurmond.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Colonel, as I understand, the Army is carrying this main program on defensive weapons in this field.

Colonel CROZIER. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. And there is really no duplication on the part of the Navy and Air Force; is that correct?

Colonel CROZIER. They both have small efforts in this area.

Senator THURMOND. Has any consideration been given to consolidating this so there could be one program by all of the services to eliminate that duplication?

Colonel CROZIER. There is very close coordination of the programs and I do not believe that there is any duplication, that they supplement each other rather than duplicate each other.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, they have coordinated and the Navy is going to do a certain aspect or phase of it and the Air Force is going to do another and the Army takes the rest?

Colonel CROZIER. Yes, sir. The Navy in their facility out on the west coast.

Senator THURMOND. I am thoroughly in favor of this program. I think it is essential. In past years there have been duplications as you well know in some fields of activity and in recent years the departments have been trying to eliminate that as much as possible, I am sure. But what I am asking now, is there any duplication in the work being done or would it be more effective to have one agency do this entire defensive job rather than divide portions of it among the services?

Colonel CROZIER. I don't believe that there is any duplication in the effort that the Navy and Air Force are putting into this program at this time. Their effort is on particular organisms that we are not working on, particularly aspects of the program which we are not working on, and these programs are coordinated with each other.

Senator THURMOND. And you do get the benefit of their research and their conclusions and the information they develop?

Colonel CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Why would they develop something that you couldn't develop? Couldn't the same laboratories be used and eliminate their laboratories, if the Army did it all, or one central agency did it all?

Colonel CROZIER. I guess it is possible; yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Wouldn't it be cheaper and wouldn't it be better coordinated and centralized?

Colonel CROZIER. I am not sufficiently aware of their future program or their plans. As their plans develop and the work develops our programs are coordinated. As to their future plans, I am not aware of these programs, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, I am trying to bring out just why the Navy and the Air Force are in this field at all since Army essentially is doing most of the work.

Senator STENNIS. Senator, suppose you just call for a memorandum on it showing the whole picture.

Senator THURMOND. I was going to suggest, if it meets your approval, that this committee might request a memorandum as to just what facets the Army is in, the Air Force is in and Navy is in and the advantage of this system over having one system to carry out the entire program. This is on defensive now.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Thank you very much. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Mr. Rexroad suggests you show where each program is being carried out, the location of each. That may be complicated, General, to get all that together from these other services.

General SHULER. I can get it, sir. I will be glad to.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The responsibilities for research development, test and evaluation on chemical and biological weapons and defense are assigned by a Department of Defense directive.

The Department of the Navy participation includes the following:

1. There are small contingents of Navy personnel (total 12 officers and 19 enlisted men) assigned to Fort Detrick, Md., Fort McClellan, Ala., and Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, for the purpose of participating in the biological warfare defense research program, to assist in maintaining close liaison between the Army and Navy, and to study and instruct in those areas of biological warfare defense peculiar to the Navy.

2. The biological warfare defense activity of the Naval Medical Research Unit No. 1, Oakland, Calif., is composed of 6 officers and 10 enlisted men, and coordinates its research effort with the Naval Biological Laboratory, University of California, at Berkeley.

3. The Navy is interested in all aspects of defense against biological warfare, but their research effort is limited to certain specific areas. Their main interest lies in determining the specific requirements of the Navy in closed environments, such as submarines and ships, and the application of the general knowledge generated by the Army programs as it might apply to the operations of the Marine Corps.

The Department of the Air Force does not presently participate in biological warfare defense research. Although the Air Force is interested in defense against biological warfare, in order to meet its requirements, it relies heavily upon the Army for biological warfare defense research input, through close coordination.

Senator STENNIS. Any other questions on this? I think we had some good questions on that.

All right, turn to your next item, please.

General SHULER. The next item, page 218, is the "Viral and rickettsial research facility." This, sir, would provide the upgrading of the animal wing of the existing viral and rickettsial agents research buildings.

Senator STENNIS. That is not connected with the one we have been talking about?

General SHULER. No, sir.

They have been improvising, converted it to a laboratory and a small animal holding area. The additional safety requirement of the latest design is required to permit research on the very highly virulent V. & R. agents. We need very special treatment to make this safe. For instance, we have to decontaminate the sewage. We have to have multiple air filter banks, multiple ventilation zones, ultraviolet control in most of the areas. This is very highly infectious.

May I make a suggestion, that the committee might wish to have the same story as they have asked on the defensive efforts and that I think would be valuable for the committee.

Senator STENNIS. It would fill out the picture. This would appear as a separate memorandum would it not?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We will give you one on each.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Sounds like the Tomb system at Harvard where they win all those games.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I wish they did.

Senator STENNIS. You have another item. Utilities expansion.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; this is for expansion of both the water and steam plants at Fort Detrick to meet the increased demands im-

posed not only by new construction but by new programs in research and development that require more extensive utilities support.

The major requirement, of course, is in connection with the phase I of the medical and biological research laboratory and as the chairman stated, we have another phase that will come along on the laboratory.

I would like to correct the figure, sir, of $13 million total to $15,473,000. That is actually phase I and phase II added together, sir. That is for the medical-biological research laboratory.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman——

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, I have gotten quite a lot of letters and I imagine others of my colleagues have on the care of animals and cruelty to them in connection with research on animals. Now, of your knowledge, are we doing everything we can to protect and take care of the animals so that they do not suffer any more than necessary? If you can give us assurance that the research laboratories are doing all they can, that is all I think we can do.

General SHULER. I think I know what I would say, but I want to be certain. I have Mr. Housewright here from the agency.

Mr. HOUSEWRIGHT. I am Dr. Housewright from Fort Detrick. The animals used in all of these laboratories, whether they are for the Surgeon General's portion of the program or the rest of it, receive the very highest type of care. These are by far the cleanest animal facilities that I am aware of and I have seen them both in this country and others for a period of 20 some odd years. You may be certain that both in the breeding and growth and care of these animals, they are being experimented on with nothing but the very best. We follow the highest standards and there are posted records to be kept and certain standards to be adhered to that are posted in every animal room.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Senator.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

This utilities addition would not be needed should the committee deny the biological laboratory? Is that right?

General SHULER. No, sir. That is not quite right. One of the functions of it is support of the laboratory but we also are required to support the continuing growth at this station, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It is not divisible? Is this a new powerplant?

General SHULER. No, sir. These are expansions. They are both expansions of the water and the steam.

Senator STENNIS. Well, if we take out the research laboratory, we will ask you for a reevaluation of this utility expansion.

General SHULER. All right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now, page 220, commissary store addition, $137,000.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, UTAH

General SHULER. This is at Dugway Proving Ground, a very isolated station, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. We can pass to the next one with unanimous consent of the committee.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

General SHULER. Page 222, two items, quality assurance laboratory and sewage plant improvement project. First one on page 223, quality assurance laboratory, is a chemical-type project. This will provide quality assurance testing which will be conducted on chemical agents. Existing facilities are inadequate to permit the development of standard procedures on these research and development items. The product evaluation, the reliability of our testing, are affected by this inefficient facility we are in. We are talking here about nerve gases and incapacitating agents. This is an important function.

Senator STENNIS. I know it is but how have you been getting along without it? Why do you have to have it right now?

General SHULER. Sir, we are occupying six buildings which will be demolished and which are makeshift and not suitable to carry out this mission properly.

Senator STENNIS. General, we want you to have everything you need. A lot of the things you just want whether you need them or not. But why do you have to build a laboratory for everything? Couldn't you farm out some of this work with some of the fine institutions we have?

General SHULER. I don't believe we have anything along this line, sir. We are dealing here with chemicals, nerve gases and all that, that is a pretty specialized field and I would say they are being developed only by the military services.

Senator STENNIS. I thought maybe some phases of it at least would be in——

General SHULER. Well, we certainly try to do this in much of our other missions, sir, I can assure you. We use a lot of out of in-house capability—all we can.

Senator STENNIS. What increment is this, the first one or the last one for this place? What is the future?

General SHULER. This, sir, takes care of the total requirement for quality assurance laboratory and we will not be back asking for any more in this regard, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is a testing laboratory.

General SHULER. This, sir, is to assure the quality of these chemical agents.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Where are you doing this testing now?

General SHULER. We are doing it in six scattered buildings that are makeshift and which we intend to demolish upon completion of this new item. We have a hazardous operation now.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So from the point of view of the Army, we give them a very substantial amount of money for research. This is to carry out that research efficiently. That is what you are telling us.

Senator STENNIS. I don't know whether private industry has money enough to have a big laboratory for every different phase of things; $2½ million still is a lot of money in my book. Do you have anything extra on this in the way of proving it necessary?

General SHULER. Mr. Mendelson is from the station.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Glad to have you here. Do you wish to add a word?

Mr. MENDELSON. Thank you.

If I may read this material which was furnished to the Office of the Chief of Research and Development.

Senator STENNIS. We would rather have something from you that is of your personal knowledge.

Mr. MENDELSON. Oh, yes. If you wish.

To our knowledge, none of the new materials which we anticipate testing in the new laboratory have ever been prepared in quantity by anybody and industry has no experience in the handling of these materials.

The transportation of samples of such material to any out of in-house installation would have to be done by technical escort troops and there is some grave doubt in many people's minds as to whether municipalities along the route of travel would permit such travel of material so dangerous.

The new materials we have in mind are not presently available for testing but they are in the research program and according to the scheduling, by the time the laboratory is completed we will have to do work in these areas. The present facilities have been criticized repeatedly for being unsafe even with the toxic materials that we are now testing and when these materials come into being, there is a very grave doubt whether we could run any kind of a testing program without serious probability of casualities.

Senator STENNIS. You mean in the present setup?

Mr. MENDELSON. Yes, sir; that is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, this is something brandnew.

Mr. MENDELSON. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you have no place to test it.

Mr. MENDELSON. That is right; no efficient, safe place.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And it is dangerous and therefore you can't move it along the roads and there is no private laboratory?

Mr. MENDELSON. Well, there are no industrial laboratories that have ever had any experience with this type of material, and there is grave doubt whether any industrial laboratory would be willing to take the risk that might be involved.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, we might for the record ask General Shuler to have a letter or brief memorandum from Dr. Brown on this. It is something brandnew.

General SHULER. He of course has approved this project, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

General SHULER. And so has the Secretary of Defense. This is in his approved program.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Let's get a letter from Dr. Brown in language that we can understand. We don't want scientific terminology.

(The letter follows:)

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1965.

Hon. JOHN C. STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Senate Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In your hearings on the Department of the Army portion of the proposed fiscal year 1966 military construction program by the Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, meeting jointly, you requested a letter from me con-

cerning the need for the Quality Assurance Laboratory, U.S. Army Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

As stated in the testimony presented to the committees, we are now carrying out this quality assurance function for chemical weapons in six makeshift laboratories. These laboratories are inadequate and thus entail a higher degree of risk to our employees than we believe to be prudent. There are new agents in our exploratory development program which will come to the point of requiring quality assurance tests and procedures within the next few years, but the hazard from these in our current facilities would simply be unacceptable.

The American chemical industry has participated viogorously in our chemical R. & D. program, and each year we place a substantail part of this program on contract. Unfortunately, there are no facilities within the industry capable of handling these quality assurance tests on the most highly toxic agents with safety, nor is the potential volume of business sufficiently large to make the construction of such facilities an attractive industrial investment. In addition, I can assure you that there are no existing Government laboratories suitable for this purpose. There are, of course, many of the incapacitating type agents which can be handled by industry, and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Stanford Research Institute, Arthur D. Little, Inc., and Hazelton Laboratories, for example, are currently doing work of this general character. However, to use industrial laboratories effectively requires that standard testing procedures be developed, and reference tests be run so that the Government may be certain that results from various laboratories are compatible.

The proposed facility was designed to provide for the testing of very highly toxic materials, for the development of standard testing procedures and for the conduct of reference tests. In making these plans the capability of industry to share in this work has been taken into account and will be utilized fully.

I hope your committees will approve the necessary authorization and funds for this proposed project.

Sincerely,

HAROLD BROWN.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else?

Senator SALTONSTALL. No.

Senator STENNIS. You made a strong statement. We thank you very much. Glad that you were here.

Mr. MENDELSON. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

General SHULER. Page 224, an improvement to the sewage plant.

Senator STENNIS. I think you can pass that one. Go to the next. Granite City Army Depot, $56,000.

GRANITE CITY ARMY DEPOT, ILL.

General SHULER. That is also an improvement to the sewage system.

Senator STENNIS. Repetitive item.

Page 227.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

General SHULER. Fort Huachuca, we have one request for a bachelor officers quarters for 40 bachelor officers. This is a very isolated installation.

Senator STENNIS. Well, that is repetitive item. You covered it before?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Covered yesterday.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

JEFFERSON PROVING GROUND, IND.

General SHULER. Page 229. We are asking for a bombproof observation building at Jefferson Proving Ground. This is a case, sir, where we might get a direct hit in our test firings. We are presently utilizing a makeshift wooden structure covered with armorplate. It is not safe.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

LETTERKENNY ARMY DEPOT, PA.

General SHULER. Page 231, Letterkenny Army Depot. We are asking for a missile depot maintenance shop, and a combat vehicle test track. The first item is on page 232. This will provide shop facilities in which we maintain and overhaul our guided missiles systems, guided missiles, ground handling equipment and all related components. The shop now in use shares space with a combat vehicle maintenance shop. It is inadequately lighted and does not have the vibration control, dust control, temperature and vapor control that is necessary for this type precision work. This has to do with the NIKE-HERCULES, HAWK, SHILLELAGH, and other missiles.

Senator STENNIS. How have you been getting along without this shop? You have a lot of those missiles, I know.

You have to keep them up all the time, don't you?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We are using 62,000 square feet in a large shop building of 207,000 square feet which has other activities in it. The continued use of this, this arrangement, is not desirable because the other functions which are combat vehicle rebuild operations are being disrupted. As I said before, we don't have these environmental controls on dust, temperature, humidity, fumes, vapors. We have insufficient storage area, really lack of room to install the missiles to be tested. This is a very bad layout and we need this new building to properly carry out our tests.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I know it is a problem for you but it would be fine if you did not need this expensive construction in so many places year after year. You can maintain different kinds of missiles. You are certain of that?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We feel that if we don't carry this out properly and we get a defective component in one of these missiles that we have lost the whole shot. We are having vibration difficulty in the present building and the new building would be free of that. We would just like to correct these deficiencies so we are sure our missiles are in top shape.

Senator STENNIS. Is maintaining the missiles a very complicated and involved matter?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is complicated. It is not only the maintenance but the overhaul of the missiles. When one has to be overhauled this is the place where it is done.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I think in Okinawa I saw them redoing missiles. They had a lot of people working on them.

General SHULER. This is top echelon depot type work. They probably were doing the organizational or first and second echelon maintenance. The small maintenance and overhaul type jobs. Because this is a complicated operation.

Senator STENNIS. All right. If there are no other questions, go to the next item.

General SHULER. Page 233 is a repetitive item which we covered yesterday. It is one like two others in this program. This is a combat vehicle test track which will allow us to test our rebuilt equipment before it is sent back to the troops for reuse. The General Accounting Office has criticized us in the past for not performing the proper field testing of our rebuilt combat vehicles, tanks and the like, before sending them back to the troops. We have two of these existing and we are asking for three in this program which would completely wipe out this deficiency.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

LEXINGTON ARMY DEPOT, KY.

General SHULER. Lexington Army Depot, page 234. We are asking to convert a warehouse to an administrative facility and for a heating plant addition.

The first item is on page 235. This, sir, has to do with the moving into this station from Raritan Arsenal which we closed, sir. By modifying this warehouse building at a reasonable cost per square foot, we provide space for these people.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds good to me.

Next item if there are no questions.

General SHULER. On page 236, heating plant addition. This will be an addition to the existing heating plant and the installation of one additional steam boiler. The two existing boilers must be operated at over 90 percent of their rated capacity during the heavy demand periods and this is a bad situation. If one of them failed, we would be in difficulty here.

Senator SALTONSTALL. General, how soon do you estimate that this expense will be absorbed by the move from the Raritan Arsenal?

Have you any figures on that?

Mr. FOSTER. Senator, the annual cost reduction by the closeout of Raritan was over $10 million a year. It was a very large installation. The closure was announced in 1961 and completed in January 1964. These people have long since moved, but are currently in make-shift facilities at Lexington.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is this all the capital expense you need to save $10 million a year?

Mr. FOSTER. No, sir. There was some work in prior programs to accommodate other functions moved.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What is the total capital expense?

Mr. FOSTER. I will have to provide that for the record. Less than $10 million. The cost was amortized in less than 1 year.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The total one-time cost involved in closing Raritan Arsenal is $3,847,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You absorbed it in 1 year?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We save a lot of money through these. That is good.

All right, next item, please.

FORT MONMOUTH, N.J.

General SHULER. Page 237, we come to Fort Monmouth, N.J. We are asking for one line item, a bachelor officers quarters for 60 bachelor officers. We have a 159-space deficiency here, sir. These officers are in old World War II type wooden structures, very inadequate.

Senator STENNIS. Repetitive item.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; repetitive item.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

NATICK LABORATORY, MASS.

General SHULER. Page 239. One line item, laboratory support services building. The item is on page 240. This will provide——

Senator STENNIS. This is a new setup there; is that right?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir. This is a new laboratory, Mr. Chairman, by relative terms. Actually we started in there 12 years ago.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Do you want to elaborate any more on that?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We are currently crowded into 36,000 square feet of borrowed and rented space for this operation. The crowding causes us to be unable to function as well as we should. The space we are now using is urgently needed for the activity from which we diverted the space in the first place.

We feel this is a very important item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think you have covered that unless there are questions.

NAVAJO ARMY DEPOT, ARIZ.

General SHULER. Page 241, Navajo Army Depot.

Senator STENNIS. Are the extended gas mains, $56,000, necessary?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it certainly is.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item, page 243.

NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT, PA.

General SHULER. New Cumberland Army Depot. We are asking for three line items, POL laboratory which is a conversion of a building, rewiring of seven warehouses and conversion of a warehouse to administrative space.

Senator STENNIS. General, let me interrupt you. You don't have to ask for money to rewire a warehouse, do you? Don't you have a fund for that?

General SHULER. Sir, on normal repair of buildings, we have operation and maintenance money that we normally use. Where we have to materially better what we are repairing—suppose the wiring is quite ancient and is too small, must be ungraded because of the additional equipment placed on the line—we would come in through this

program because it is a betterment. This is why we are in for this project. This wiring was put in in 1918, sir, and it is just out of date.

Senator STENNIS. These are all small items. You had better replace that 1918 wirings. You want to convert a warehouse.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. One is connected with the transfer from Schenectady, closing that depot, and the other with the closing of Brooklyn Army Terminal.

Senator STENNIS. You won't have to build another warehouse to take care of that.

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is an expense due in part for closing another area, is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. All right. Now, how much is that going to cost and how much are we saving per year? You can put it in the record.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We have covered one of them. We covered the Brooklyn Army Terminal completely already as to the cost. On the Schenectady item we will add that to the record.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

The one-time cost of closing Schenectady Army Depot is $4,900,000 and the annual cost reduction is $3,300,000.

OAKLAND ARMY TERMINAL, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That brings us to 247, "transient quarters."

General SHULER. Oakland Army Terminal. As the committee will recall, we are closing Fort Mason and combining the Oakland Army Terminal with the adjacent Navy facility into a more efficient and less costly operation. We need these transient quarters because the wives and kids come in there and have to process before they go aboard ship. To run them around San Francisco or Oakland after they have turned their car in and don't have access to a car, we think is pretty much of a hardship. And this just gives them a place to stay overnight or a couple of nights before they ship out. We had one of these facilities at Fort Mason but closing that out, we have lost access to that.

Senator STENNIS. It would be nice to have but you are not using Fort Mason at all. Are you keeping any of it open.

Mr. FOSTER. We will retain at Fort Mason only the family quarters and a few——

Senator STENNIS. Can't you keep the transient quarters open there?

Mr. FOSTER. No, sir. We would vitiate most of our saving if we tried to keep the whole post operating.

General SHULER. Fort Mason is 7½ miles across the Oakland Bay Bridge from this and it would require a great deal of transportation.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N.J.

General SHULER. On page 249 at Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. We are asking for an addition to an existing building that houses the munitions command headquarters. This is a project, sir, involving the munitions command which is a very important part of the Army

Materiel Command. They have a requirement for 55,918 square feet of administrative space and they currently occupy 35,211 square feet of adequate space and 17,580 square feet of borrowed space in three separate buildings and four trailers. The present headquarters building provides 35,211 square feet of the total requirement. We are usurping space of other agencies on the post and we would like to get them back in their proper space and centralize the headquarters for more efficient operation. It is an addition as I say to an existing building.

Senator STENNIS. If there are no questions, we will move to the next one, page 251.

PUEBLO ARMY DEPOT, COLO.

General SHULER. This is Pueblo Army Depot, sir, in Colorado. We are asking for a combat vehicle test rack which is a repetitive item, and exactly the same as the one we just covered at another station.

We covered one exactly like this at a previous station, sir, this morning.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

RED RIVER ARMY DEPOT, TEX.

General SHULER. Page 253, Red River Army Depot, we are asking for two items, a surveillance inspection building and security lighting project in the exclusion area. These are rather small items but they have to do with a mission here that has to do with classified materiel.

Senator STENNIS. Surveillance and inspection building. Enlarge on that a little.

General SHULER. This is for surveillance, inspection of classified special weapons, sir. The existing operation in the maintenance building which was constructed to house maintenance, modification, and assembly operations, is currently being used for surveillance inspection. However, since safe operations do not permit surveillance and maintenance operations to be performed in the same building at the same time, it is necessary for one of these functions to stop work when the other one is working, and we must get them separated into two separate locations.

Senator STENNIS. Next item, page 256.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

General SHULER. This is Redstone Arsenal, one request for classroom building, on page 257. This will provide building for classrooms and laboratory facilities for teaching the subjects basic to missile maintenance. Fifteen quonset huts without the required power, approximately 1 mile from the shop and laboratory area, are presently being used and we have no other facilities at Redstone Arsenal to accommodate this mission. We are talking here about 4,300 students annually in courses ranging in duration from 1 to 15 weeks.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Didn't we have this last year, General?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is new. I thought we had a classroom last year.

General SHULER. May I check. I do not have recorded here that we do. Does anybody know? I am sure we did not because I have marked every item in my book that was in that category. I believe we had a laboratory there last year.

Senator STENNIS. You have $146 million total investment down there already. Can't you find someplace in all of that to have these classrooms.

General SHULER. This, sir, is a very important station to us. As you know, it got a big buildup when we were in the rocket and missile business, when General Medaris was down there, and is one of our prime important stations.

Senator STENNIS. Well, have you got a record of any effort made to find space. We have been pouring money in there ever since I have been here. It is an important place, as you say.

General SHULER. I have stated, sir, that there is no other facility at this station. We have made this study. These courses are taught here. It is economical and advantageous to teach them here because this station deals in the type of equipment that is being taught, missiles and related equipment, which is the specialty of this installation.

Senator STENNIS. Unless there are questions, next item.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL.

General SHULER. Page 258 is Rock Island Arsenal. We are asking for three items, alter buildings, for small arms research and development, convert building 350 to administrative space and paving and guardhouse. The first item on page 259 has to do with the closing of Springfield Armory, and would accommodate the small arms research and development mission that we plan when Springfield is closed to move into this station.

Senator STENNIS. Was this building cost taken into consideration in planning that move?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Fully.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I might say this move from Springfield is being very, very strongly resisted and it has been taken up with the Secretary of Defense personally a number of times.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, sir. Well, do you want to hold this up until you see about the outcome.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I have no suggestion at this time except to mention that fact. I know the general knows this.

General SHULER. We know this, yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. It is still very much an open subject.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Make a note of that, Mr. Clerk. Next item, is this related to the first item there?

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is not specifically related to the first item but it is a result of the TASMS study, that is, the Army supply and maintenance system study, a very intensive effort we made throughout the whole supply system to see what we could close down, and this involves the old closures at Frankfort, Anniston, Erie,

Letterkenny, Red River, and Army depots where some of their missions were moved into this centralized location again in the interest of economy.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, did the recent floods effect the Rock Island Arsenal?

General SHULER. No, sir. I don't believe they did. I have heard nothing to this effect and I am sure I would have if they had. I am the Director of Installations and I am supposed to know about these things.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Take the next item goes without question. Page 260 gives a breakdown of this $3.5 million item. All right, next item, please.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ARSENAL, COLO.

General SHULER. Page 263, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, we are asking for one item and that is automatic sprinklers in five buildings. A fire protection requirement.

Senator STENNIS. I judge that is acceptable.

Next item.

SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT, ILL.

General SHULER. Page 265, Savanna Army Depot. We are asking for a project for classrooms at the ammunition school. This involves the alteration to three buildings and is needed at this school, sir, for the teaching that we have to do here.

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. I judge that is acceptable. Next item, 267, security lighting. Any objection to passing on? Pass to 269.

TOBYHANNA ARMY DEPOT, PA.

General SHULER. Tobyhanna Army Depot, sir. We are asking for a project to provide controlled humidity in four warehouses. This has to do, sir, with the transfer of engineer equipment and supplies, 34,000 tons, from the close down of Schenectady Depot and they have to have—these particular types of equipment—have to have controlled humidity storage. It also takes care of 14,500 tons of signal-type equipment at Tobyhanna already that needs this same type of storage.

Senator STENNIS. Storage of what, General?

General SHULER. This is engineer-type supplies such as transits, electronic-type things, and also Signal Corps type electronic equipment that is already at Tobyhanna which bears up much better under controlled humidity storage than if it is stored in the conventional way.

Senator STENNIS. So this is due to the electronic age. For a long time the Army didn't have any humidity control and they got along.

General SHULER. We are convinced that this is a great assistance in maintenance.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item.

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, UTAH

General SHULER. One item, sir, combat vehicle test track. Again, this is a repetitive item and is exactly the same as two we——

Senator STENNIS. Without objection we will pass to the next one.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N.Y.

General SHULER. Watervliet Arsenal, page 273, improvement to the sewage system. This is rather large cost, sir, so I would like to say just a little bit about it.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I think you should.

General SHULER. We are not just talking about the normal type of problem here. This is required to eliminate contamination of the Hudson River by acids, oils, and other contaminants which result from the operation of this arsenal. It is contrary to Federal and New York State laws dumping this in the Hudson River. This project is to overcome this deficiency, sir, in the interests of stopping pollution.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I favor that but are others permitted to go on polluting it?

General SHULER. No, sir. The State of New York has put great pressure on the cities in this area and they are embarked on these same type projects. I am talking about the city of Albany and the city of Watervliet.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean they have effectively put pressure on them or just asked them to do it?

General SHULER. Sir, they not only asked them but the legislature has entered into this thing itself.

Senator STENNIS. They have laws regulating it?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, we have passed a Federal law on this subject and appropriations have we not? Why shouldn't our general appropriation apply?

General SHULER. Sir, I am absolutely certain that there is no authority in that particular law for military posts, MCA-type projects.

Senator STENNIS. This is not due to the law in New York State?

General SHULER. No, sir. We have these at other stations throughout the program.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You could get a reasonable figure on it. We will back you up then.

Next item is for White Sands Missile Range.

WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, N. MEX.

General SHULER. Two items. Addition to building 1534 and electric power expansion. The first item, sir, will provide a building addition with special foundations and anchors in which components of missile systems, that is, NIKE X, SPRINT, LANCE, and other advance systems, can be structurally analyzed, tested, and evaluated. We have 36 engineers and scientists involved here and they specialize in structural tests on missile systems.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I suppose we will have to let you have it.

General SHULER. This is a national range, triservice operation. The power expansion is needed in connection with carrying out our triservice mission on this national range.

U.S. ARMY, HAWAII

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Senator STENNIS. That brings us 279, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Will you cover that now?

General SHULER. We are asking here for three line items, tactical equipment shops and facilities, enlisted men's barracks alterations, the first increment of two, and primary electrical cable replacements.

On the first item this is a repetitive item and is a drive we have had on for some time now and are continuing this year to improve our materiel readiness; that is, the readiness of our tanks and other combat equipment for which we have been criticized by the General Accounting Office. We feel that a proper maintenance shop, this is an organizational-type maintenance shop, is a part of this problem, to efficiently repair these complicated pieces of equipment. We covered this yesterday.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Next item is repetitive.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; we covered that yesterday.

Senator STENNIS. Cable replacement. I assume you have to have this. If there is no objection we will pass to the next item.

OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

JAPAN, VARIOUS

General SHULER. We come now, sir, to page 285, Japan, and we wish to withdraw this particular item.

Senator STENNIS. That is fine. Why the change on that, General?

General SHULER. Well, sir, someone in the engineering part of our endeavor figured the project at $38,000 to begin with and this gave us a fine amortization period, and as the engineering went along, the price went up and we forgot to refigure the amortization period which now is too long a period.

OKINAWA, RYUKYU ISLANDS

Senator STENNIS. Well, you are not withdrawing the request for the school.

General SHULER. No, sir. We certainly need this school in Okinawa. This is first through sixth grades.

Senator STENNIS. Page 287.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You had better hit that one hard.

General SHULER. This will provide, sir, a typhoon resistant dependents' grade school in the Machinato-Naha family housing area for 1,650 students. They are now attending school in widely scattered areas, some in temporary buildings and quonset huts and some in

barracks buildings which we need for troop housing of our enlisted personnel.

This item is required to accommodate the projected student load through 1967. We do not want to further divest troop facilities which we will have to do if we cannot have this project, sir. And we feel that these children, being on Okinawa, are entitled to decent school facilities in which we can teach them.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean the Army has that many there?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. 3,875.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; these are Army dependent students, grades 1 through 6.

Senator STENNIS. What other schools do we have there, anyhow?

General SHULER. This is on Okinawa and we have as you know a heavy military population there.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This isn't going to be enough.

General SHULER. No, sir. We are going to have to come in later for additional school facilities. We are very poorly fixed on this right now, sir.

All three services.

Senator STENNIS. Are children of the Air Force and Army and Marines all in the same schools or do they have separate schools?

General SHULER. Sir, for instance, we are presently using Air Force schools at Naha and Kadena. We have 539 students there. We have school facilities at Sukiran, Camp Mercy, and we have a high school at Naha Port, so we do have a number of schools located there but the point is, besides the school buildings, we are using these temporary buildings and converted barracks. We want to get the barracks back to the troops. They are inefficient for school purposes and we are just behind in our facilities.

Senator STENNIS. I should know. But do the children from the different services all go to school together?

General SHULER. Mr. Engle, can you help me?

Mr. ENGLE. My name is Gene Engle. All DOD students attend the schools in Okinawa, the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Same schools?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes, sir. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Is that true, gentlemen, throughout the services unless there is some special reason to the contrary? Is that true in Western Europe?

Mr. ENGLE. Yes; that is true.

Senator STENNIS. I assumed it was.

Mr. ENGLE. Any service-operated school is available to dependents of any service if they are in that locality.

Senator STENNIS. General, are you prepared to go into executive session.

General SHULER. I am prepared on any part of the rest, sir; including executive session. May I ask one question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General SHULER. I spoke to Senator Inouye yesterday. He had previously asked a question of the Navy when they were here regarding the water and power situations on Okinawa.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

General SHULER. I told him I had the answer for him and he asked me to place this in the record at this point.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Without objection it will be put in the record.

(The documents referred to follows:)

OKINAWA WATER SUPPLY

The U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) initiated several years ago the development of additional water supply for Okinawa and obtained a preliminary planning report for this purpose entitled: "Report to Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation Upon a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Integrated Island Water System," dated May 1962, prepared by Metcalf & Eddy, Engineers.

The initial plan is being implemented. The Corps of Engineers on June 6, 1963, entered into an agreement with the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation (RDWC), an instrumentality of the U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands, for design and construction of a $19.2 million integrated water system during the period fiscal year 1963–67. Planned funding of the program was $1.26 million in fiscal year 1963, $4.5 million in fiscal year 1964, $8.9 million in fiscal year 1965, $3 million in fiscal year 1966, and $1.5 million in fiscal year 1967; $12.9 milion of this will be funded from the general fund (nonappropriated) of the High Commissioner, $6 million from the appropriation "Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, Army" (ARIA), which will be transferred to the general fund for obligation, and $0.3 million from the retained earnings of the corporation. The program will bring water from the northern part of the island to the high-use areas in the southern part. The program includes dams, well fields, transmission pipelines, pumping stations, treatment plants, storage, and distribution.

During the past year the island of Okinawa experienced the worst drought in 70 years. The use of domestic water was severely rationed. Since the Okinawa district has responsibility for developing the required water supply, and since the 1962 study was only very preliminary, the district plans to carry out a master plan study for the ultimate development. The purpose of the study is to establish a plan of development for an ultimate supply of 100 million gallons per day about the year 2000. This study will require approximately 1 year to complete. Active work on the problem was initiated early in April 1965, by personnel of the New England division of the Corps of Engineers, assisted by the Honolulu district.

Current water system capacity is 23½ million gallons per day compared to a maximum anticipated demand this summer of 27 million gallons per day. Short-term construction projects are presently underway to bring the system capacity up to 30 million gallons per day.

OKINAWA POWER

Construction by the U.S. Army Engineer district, Okinawa, of an oil-fired 88,000-kilowatt steam-electric station at Kin, Okinawa, for the Ryukyu Electric Power Corp., an instrumentality of the U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands, is 98 percent complete. The installation includes tanker sea unloading facilities and storage for 240,000 barrels of POL. Construction contract was awarded and notice to proceed issued in January 1963 to International Constructors, Seattle, Wash., a joint venture of three U.S. corporations. The current working estimate (CWE) is $13.3 million. Two of the four 22,000-kilowatt units have passed the tests, are in service and operating satisfactorily. A third unit is under test, making three units essentially in operation. All four units are expected to be in service by mid-June. Power from this plant is urgently required to meet the increasing demands for electricity.

Incorporation of the Kin powerplant provides Okinawa with a firm electrical power capacity of 195,000 kilowatts electric compared to the current maximum demand of 162,000 killowatts electric. Based on anticipated electrical power requirement increases, this would be sufficient up to 1967 when additional electrical power capacity will be needed. Engineering studies of the future electrical power requirements on Okinawa have been completed by the Okinawa district of the Corps of Engineers. It is anticipated that a plan will be completed

for meeting the long-term electrical power requirements in the very near future.

(NOTE.—DCS/OPS (civil office) is currently preparing paperwork requesting a loan of $30 million for the construction of a 240,000 kilowatts electric powerplant consisting of three 80,000 kilowatts electric units. Total cost estimated at $38.3 million of which $8.3 million will be obtained from the retained earnings of Ryukyu Electric Power Corp.)

Senator STENNIS. There are no questions further about the schools? Emergency power supply for communications; is that a necessity?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it certainly is.

Senator STENNIS. For essential communications; is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. I think we can pass on, gentlemen.

Now we will go into executive session. Will you clear for the Army, General?

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., the committee proceeded into executive session; following which, at 12:30 p.m., the committee recessed until 2 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Senator CANNON (presiding). Are you ready to start, General?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER—Resumed

Senator CANNON. We will resume with book 2, page 290?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. All right, you may proceed.

U.S. ARMY, EUROPE

BAD KREUZNACH POST, GERMANY

General SHULER. I would like to give the committee some information that has to do with both of the next projects. We actually have three other ones that were authorized last year of the same type and are up for funding this year. We have embarked on a program, sir, in this area in Europe for the deployment of a series of Army airfields and facilities that will support reasonably dispersed stationing of major combat and support forces within central Germany.

The size of the U.S. Army, Europe aviation element, and the scope of operations requires a sizable and widely dispersed system of airfield facilities and support activities. To this end, plans have included the development and expansion of airfields and facilities throughout central Germany.

Primary factors influencing the airfield development program are the introduction of an increased number of aircraft in the theater because of the ROAD reorganization, and requirement to disperse combat and support units, to reduce unit vulnerability.

The two items requested in this program, are one at Bad Kreuznach Post in Germany and the other at Giessen Post in Germany, the first is on page 292, Bad Kreuznach Post item. This is a project, sir, to move into this location, that is at Finthen Airfield which is just outside Bad Kreuznach. A number of units are now living dispersed around the area as far as 25 miles away. Some of these troops are at Mainz, some are at Wackernheim, some at Darmstadt.

We have available at Finthen Airfield 246 adequate barrack spaces. We need 318 more which is this project in order to move these Army aviation troops into this location.

Senator CANNON. All right.

GIESSEN POST, GERMANY

General SHULER. The next item, sir, at Giessen post, on page 294, this is for the mission that I described before, sir. A new airfield is required to support the U.S. Army aviation units stationed there now and to be stationed at this airfield. These facilities will also be used to support surveillance, troop movements, logistical resupport, and liaison missions of aircraft from other airfields. Tactical considerations include the need for operations involving up to 75 aircraft. The present runway consists of a narrow short pierced steel plank located on low ground which is subject to periodic flooding and it has deteriorated to the extent that this is a very hazardous operation.

The existing buildings are located up to 200 feet of the runway. Some are as close as 100 feet. A temporary structure is used as an operations building and a very rapidly deteriorating hangar provides inadequate substandard facilities.

This will provide us with facilities at this location to effect the necessary improvements.

Senator CANNON. You are already located at this site at the present time?

General SHULER. We are located here now, sir, and we intend to move additional people into this site.

Senator CANNON. You had a request in for this last year and it was denied, is that right?

General SHULER. We withdrew it, sir, because it was only for—it was not adequate moneywise to handle this problem. We intended then to place this location at another site and we found we had low ground involved and a flood problem, and we have got a new site now, although we still have to do some work on actually acquiring the real estate.

The chairman asked me to point out, sir, any stations where we did have a real estate problem existing. We are confident that we can lick this but we do have to get some land from the Federal Republic of Germany and they have to get some from private ownerships.

Senator CANNON. Has that been resolved? Is that still in the talking stage?

General SHULER. This is in the stage of getting done, sir. It has not been effected. We have not got the land yet but we are assured that there will be no difficulty on this.

Senator CANNON. How much land are you trying to get?

General SHULER. Major Woods?

Major WOODS. I am Major Woods, Army Aviation Directorate, Department of the Army.

All of the real estate necessary in the new location, sir, is under the Army control with the exception of 8½ hectares. Of this 8½, about 5½ belong to or are under the control of the Federal Republic of Germany. The remaining three are in the possession of the local communities.

Now, if the Federal Republic, the Republic of Germany, has difficulty in acquiring these additional 3 hectares from the local communities, then it will cost the United States approximately $750 annually for leasing, on a leasing basis.

If the Federal Republic is successful in expropriating these 3 hectares from the local community, then the outright purchase as agreed to by the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany will complete the whole deal.

The reason why it has not been done thus far is the Federal Republic of Germany requires a certain amount of assurance from the U.S. side that we are, in fact, going to build on the real estate provided.

Now, that necessarily must depend on these hearings as to whether it is approved or not.

Senator CANNON. Is this enough to do this whole project or do you contemplate coming back at some future time?

General SHULER. This is—the complete paving requirement is for 71,870 square yards and this is what we are requesting. This is the complete project. The deficiency is listed on page 294 in the table at the left lower corner, 71,870 square yards.

Senator CANNON. And you have no other way of satisfying this requirement?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator CANNON. Except to get along as you have been doing up to the present.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. It is a very inadequate, hazardous operation.

U.S. ARMY, SOUTHERN COMMAND

FORT BUCHANAN, P.R.

Senator Inouye (now presiding). General, may we now proceed to page 296?

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this involves a request for four line items in Puerto Rico, Fort Buchanan. The Army respectfully requests that we be allowed to withdraw all these items because the entire matter is now being restudied, sir.

Senator CANNON. These are all withdrawn.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. There are all the items at Fort Buchanan.

FORT CLAYTON, PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Senator INOUYE. The Canal Zone, 301.

General SHULER. This is a request for one item which is an emergency power supply. This requirement is to fully support the objective of improving our strategic communications in the Caribbean area and Central and South America.

The present emergency power requirements are met by a single 312 kilovolt-ampere power unit and we are in a bad position because if something happened, we could not continue our operation at this very important communication center.

This involves an addition to a building, a diesel generator and some piling and hoists.

Senator INOUYE. How many power supply centers do you have in the Canal Zone? By that, I mean I presume the Navy is there also. Do they have a power supply there?

General SHULER. Sir, this facility would be right at this center and would be the type of power that I described this morning where we must have very close voltage regulation, no fluctuations. If we have that, the load will drop, and it will take a long while to resynchronize the system. This has an automatic startup feature in it, too. We have had a number of these types of units in the past.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of power do you have now?

General SHULER. We use commercial power, sir, as the primary source. For emergency power, we have one 312 kilovolt-ampere power unit which is wholely inadequate to meet the present demand load of our 500 kilovolt-amperes. Programed signal equipment will increase this load to over 900 kilovolt-amperes.

SECTION 102

Senator INOUYE. Section 102.

FORT RITCHIE, MD.

General SHULER. I believe the next item we have is another clear item that we did not take up before, at page 308, Fort Ritchie.

The first item on page 308 is not classified. That is a request for aircraft fuel storage which is on page 309, and this would provide, sir, underground storage for aircraft fuel here. Presently we are using temporarily facilities which consist of four tank cars secured on a rail spur approximately in the center of the post. This is not only a misuse of rolling stock but it is not a proper thing safetywise to do, sir. Fort Ritchie is quite an important location to us.

Senator INOUYE. I notice it says it is a costly expenditure. About how much do you estimate?

General SHULER. Our current procedures are to store 30,000 gallons of aviation gas and 10,000 gallons of JP–4, that is jet fuel, in four 10,000 gallon Army-owned railroad tank cars. Three cars containing aviation gas must be traded with Fort Meade once each year at a transportation cost of $600 per car, or $1,800 per year. The reason for this is that neither the tank cars nor the tank truck used in dispensing operations have adequate water and impurity separators. Therefore, we have to clean these cars out annually. So we do actually have an expensive operation.

Senator INOUYE. Shall we proceed, sir?

FORT GREELY, ALASKA

General SHULER. On page 361, sir, we have an item in the clear, Fort Greely, Alaska—361, sir, which is the request for a sewage treatment plant addition. This, sir, will provide for construction of a wet burning process type of sewage plant, interceptor and outflow l nes and electric service. The present facility does not meet current Federal pollution control standards and is designed for a peak population of 2,100. The addition of family housing will ultimately increase re-

quirements to a design population of 4,650. This will provide adequate sewage treatment at this station.

Senator INOUYE. Would this provide also protection to the surroundings from pollution?

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

General SHULER. Yes, sir. At Fort Richardson, Alaska, we have a request. On page 366 is an unclassified request for range facilities at Fort Richardson. All the armor units must undergo at least once annually a tank gunnery qualification here. The machine gunner range is required to meet training requirements and the present facilities we have are improvised nonstandard ranges built by troop effort on an expedient basis. This creates a bad safety situation and also the training is not as efficient as it would be otherwise.

This will alleviate the situation.

Senator INOUYE. How many men would be using this range?

General SHULER. Well, first of all, it would be 2,000 men of the Alaska National Guard, and about 6,000 Regular Army personnel requiring—firing various weapons.

On the next item, page 367, I understand the chairman would like to defer this for a special hearing. This is the fuel conversion project in Alaska.

Senator INOUYE. I presume we will be having an open public hearing on this. At that time we would wish to have you or your representatives present the Army's position.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We will be here.

Senator INOUYE. This is the coal to gas conversion.

General SHULER. That is correct.

NORTHERN AREA COMMAND, GERMANY

The next item is on page 375 which is in the European area. This is a request for control——

Senator INOUYE. General, I notice that we are skipping around. Is that item on page 369 classified.

General SHULER. It is classified confidential; yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. It is listed in here.

General SHULER. I believe you have a clear version but I have mine stamped because in order to justify this completely, I would have to go into confidential information. I would prefer to take that up in executive session if we may, sir.

The item on page 375, for controlled humidity storage, is to place under this type storage pre-positioned equipment which we now have in Germany for an armored division and an infantry division. This is similar to a project that Congress has given us under our emergency programing and we feel that we accomplish two things by this. One is we can fly the troops over there and they can mate up with this equipment. The equipment doesn't have to be transported overseas. And secondly, the humidity control cuts down on the depreciation of the equipment, helps out our maintenance, cuts down on rust.

Much of this equipment is delicate. Even the artillery pieces and that type thing have electronic controls. This is a very important project, sir, and I am sure it will save us a lot of maintenance effort

and money besides being a military necessity. The equipment we are talking about is valued at $210 million.

Senator INOUYE. General, do you have controlled humidity storage facilities at the present time in Germany?

General SHULER. We have a project under construction in Germany that the Congress approved. I would like to inquire of my backup witnesses if we actually have any controlled humidity storage in service. We do not have any completed in this area but this, of course, has been completely proved commercially.

Senator INOUYE. If that project goes through, what percent of your equipment will be under controlled humidity storage?

General SHULER. Can you answer that? Give your name.

Mr. MAGATHAN. I am Mr. Magathan, Department of the Army, DCSLOG.

If the project is approved and constructed and completed, we will have about 12,800 short tons of a total of 108,000 short tons under controlled humidity storage. This represents equipment for about 10 supporting units which are required to support these two divisions that we are discussing here. So it will be approximately 10 to 15 percent of our equipment that will be under controlled humidity storage conditions with the approval of the 10 support unit projects. This project will take care of the balance of that equipment.

Senator INOUYE. This is the final phase, General?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator CANNON. If you say only 10 or 15 percent will be under controlled humidity storage, do you propose that the other 85 to 90 percent will never be under storage of this type?

Mr. MAGATHAN. This is in two increments. The first increment the House and Senate approved last year on an emergency basis, took care of high priority supporting units. This is the 10 to 15 percent I am talking about when I say it will be under controlled humidity conditions when the project is completed.

This project we are talking about here, sir, will take care of the balance, that is, the two division sets of equipment.

Senator CANNON. So that you will have everything then under controlled storage?

Mr. MAGATHAN. Everything will be under controlled humidity storage conditions, yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. You do have these facilities elsewhere, don't you, General?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; in the United States.

Senator INOUYE. And you have found that these facilities do protect our equipment appropriately?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. They reduce our maintenance or extend the period that the equipment still remains in high quality shape without maintenance. It is a very good proposition.

Senator INOUYE. So actually this is a saving for our Nation?

General SHULER. It is a saving; yes, sir, and we don't have to ship this equipment over the water. It is already prepositioned over there.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE

KWAJALEIN ATOLL

General SHULER. The next item in the clear is in the Kwajalein area, page 379. The first item here, we are requesting actually five items. The NIKE X SPRINT facilities, which is a large item, housing on Ebeye Island for the natives, refrigerated warehouse, repair project for the cargo pier, and air conditioning of the barracks.

I have two witnesses here, sir, on this program after I finish with my presentation who will be available to answer any questions on any further matters.

The first item will provide the research and development support facilities for the Nike X test program on Kwajalein. This requires specially designed structures compatible with the systems.

In addition to the structures, air conditioning, power generating, and pumping equipment is required to support the Nike X technical equipment. We have had certain technical studies going on since fiscal year 1965. This is the research and development project as I know you will understand. And these have resulted in a shift in the schedules in the development of this Nike X system.

The total funding levels will remain essentially the same although adjustments in schedule are required.

The fiscal year 1965 program provided $27 million authorization and $25.5 million appropriations for facilities to support Nike X research and development. Construction scheduled in fiscal year 1965 will be less than originally planned; $10.7 million will slip. Advertising planned early in fiscal year 1966, and $14.7 million is deferred to fiscal year 1967 as a result of realinement in the technical development schedules.

Additionally, new projects, that is, $16.9 million in fiscal year 1966 and some additional in fiscal year 1967, will increase the work to be constructed in those fiscal years.

In summary, projects totaling $50.3 million are planned for award.

My witnesses, sir, are capable of explaining why we have had to shift the time scheduling of doing the particular phases of this. So I would like to have them come forward if I may at this time.

Senator INOUYE. Will you identify yourself.

General SHULER. Pardon me. May I ask permission to go into executive session on this one bit of testimony and then we can add it in the proper place?

Senator INOUYE. We have a few more pages here and we will go into executive session for the rest.

General SHULER. May I defer that until then?

Senator INOUYE. Fine.

Pages 379 and 380 will be deferred until we go into executive session.

General SHULER. Page 381. Request for a refrigerated warehouse. This will provide 5,000 square feet of additional refrigerated storage space with supporting utilities. The remote location of Kwajalein makes it necessary to maintain a larger stock of food supplies than is usual. The extreme humidity requires refrigeration of staples such as sugar and flour in order to prevent spoilage.

Kwajalein is the off loading point for all food supplies for the Nike X facility in the entire atoll and all perishable foods require temporary refrigerated storage prior to transhipping to the other islands. This is a very necessary project.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any humidity control supply centers in Kwajalein?

General SHULER. No, sir. We don't have any such facilities there. The ones we are requesting are in Europe, of course, in connection with tactical equipment——

Senator INOUYE. There is no need for that here.

General SHULER. No, sir; I don't believe there is. The length of time involved is different.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

General SHULER. On page 382 is a repair project for the cargo pier. The pier in its present condition cannot accommodate the heavy loading required during the stevedoring operations. The use of cribbing or shoring with heavy timbers to support the heavy loads of construction materials and equipment is expensive and time consuming. The loading is now limited to 400 pounds per square foot and the requirement is for loading capability of up to 800 pounds per square foot with single lift loads up to 50 tons.

This would make the pier completely operable in handling our heavy lifts of the equipment we have to ship in and out.

Senator INOUYE. Any question? Please proceed.

General SHULER. Page 383 is air-conditioning of the barracks. This will provide 140 tons of air conditioning in the living area assigned to skilled workmen who are employed in construction of the technical and support facilities. Adequate living quarters are mandatory in order to recruit and maintain these craftsmen in this location. We have a very hot, humid condition here, sir, which makes it almost mandatory.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, we have completed the items that are unclassified and the remaining items are all in the classified categories.

Senator INOUYE. General, in about 3 minutes we will be called on the floor to cast our vote.

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

(Whereupon, at 3 p.m. a recess was taken. At 3:45 p.m. the committee proceeded into executive session, and recessed at 4:30 p.m., to reconvene on Thursday, May 20, at 2 p.m.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to recess, at 2 p.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Byrd of West Virginia (presiding), Yarborough, Cannon, Young, Inouye, Smith, and Tower.

Also present: Senator Bartlett of Alaska.

Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles B. Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Senator BYRD. The committee hearings will resume.

The hearing this afternoon is a continuation of the hearings on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1966, but it is called specifically to consider fuel conversion projects at the Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson, Alaska, where it is proposed to convert from coal to natural gas. We have with us both interested parties from Alaska as well as the Defense witnesses.

I am going to ask a former member of this Committee on Armed Services, Senator Bartlett, to sit at the table here with us.

Senator Bartlett is a member of the Committee on Appropriations and both the Senate Committee on Armed Services and the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for military construction have been sitting jointly for these hearings. We are very pleased to have Senator Bartlett sit at the table.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Also present this afternoon is Representative Ralph Rivers of Alaska, and realizing that Mr. Rivers' time may be very limited, I shall ask him to also sit at the table.

Won't you come here.

Representative RIVERS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator BYRD. Now, in a moment, Representative Rivers, I shall ask that you present your statement. This is at the request of Senator Bartlett that you proceed first, but before you present your statement, I should like to call on Senator Smith of Maine who is a member of the Armed Services Committee and of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate to present a statement which she would like to have included in the record and inasmuch as she must leave for another engagement, I shall ask Senator Smith if she will proceed now.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MARGARET CHASE SMITH ON BEHALF OF SENATOR JACK MILLER OF IOWA

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

I have a statement handed to me by the ranking member, Senator Saltonstall, on behalf of Senator Miller which I would like to read into the record and ask that a statement in reply to it be made at the proper place by the proper officials or persons.

Senator BYRD. Very well.

Senator SMITH (reading):

MEMORANDUM

Re item in 1966 military construction budget to convert boilers at the powerplants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, from coal to natural gas and/or oil firing.

To: Senator Saltonstall.
From: Senator Miller.
Date: May 18, 1965.

On Thursday, May 20, at 2 p.m., there will be an open hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee at which the above-mentioned subject will be presented. I understand that departmental witnesses will be present.

I have been informed that a bid to supply gas on a 5-year contract has been made and that the savings over coal will amount to around one-half million a year ($500,000); that an objection has been raised to the effect that some 60 coal miners would be put out of work. However, I am advised that these coal miners are bulldozer operators engaged in strip mining, so that they are not typical miners as we normally understand them, and, with their bulldozing skill, would likely have little difficulty in finding employment.

I am scheduled to be at the testimonial dinner for Senator Curtis Thursday night, and, therefore, cannot attend this hearing, but I would appreciate it if you would see that these points are covered if you are present (or, if not present, if you could see that someone on the committee does cover them).

JACK MILLER.

Senator BYRD. All right, Senator Smith, this will be included in the record and we will see that witnesses respond to the questions that have been presented in Senator Miller's correspondence.

Senator SMITH. Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you very, very much.

Now, Representative Rivers, if you will please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH J. RIVERS, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Representative RIVERS. Mr. Chairman and members, it is my privilege to appear before you and for which I wish to thank you for the opportunity to so do.

All of us in the Alaska delegation are opposed to the conversion of the Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Base powerplants from coal to natural gas, which would be authorized under the bill now pending before you. I understand the specific dollar amount totals $1,560,000—$900,000 for Elmendorf Air Force Base and $660,000 for Fort Richardson.

We are hopeful that the committee will see fit to eliminate these items from the bill, thus saving the funds or freeing them for other requirements. After a brief outline of facts and general background. I will state my reasons for opposing these items.

Coal mining started in the Matanuska Valley in 1923, and the bases of Elmendorf and Fort Richardson, both adjacent to Anchorage, Alaska, have, since their construction about 25 years ago, fueled their respective powerplants with coal for the generating of needed electricity, and steam for central heating of all their buildings. This has worked satisfactorily and efficiently all these years. The coal, mined about 40 miles away, has been hauled to the bases over the Government's Alaska Railroad. The areas of Palmer and Jonesville make up the mining community.

There are about 5,000 people all told in the valley and adjacent area. The two basic industries of the Matanuska Valley are agriculture and coal mining, and both have undergone severe economic struggles to survive and gradually grow. Both are essential to the economic life and health of Palmer as a community and the valley as a whole.

During 1957, oil and gas were struck on the Kenai Peninsula, between 80 and 100 miles from Anchorage. Thus, Anchorage and environs is one of the few places in the United States where the three fossil fuels—coal, oil, and natural gas—are all present in great quantities. The gas was piped to Anchorage in 1961. The Alaska Pipeline Co. which now brings gas to Anchorage turns it over for distribution in that city to its wholly owned subsidiary, the Anchorage Natural Gas Corp.

With this background in mind, please hear now my reasons for opposing the proposed authorization to convert the base powerplants from coal to gas.

In the first place, the annual coal requirements of the two bases, totaling about 250,000 tons, make up about 90 percent of the coal market in the area, so that if these bases are converted to gas, coal mining would be wiped out.

As the result, some 80 skilled employees with close to 300 dependents would be out of work. These families are not newcomers to Alaska—they have an average residence there of over 16 years. In addition, at least 40 other jobs connected with coal handling would be lost at the Railroad and at the military bases themselves. The payroll of the coal mine, which exceeded $1 million in 1964 would be gone, as would the additional $1 million expended by the mine in that year for the purchase of supplies and services in the area.

Gas has had a good and expanding market since it commenced business in Anchorage in 1961, and this Congress should not go out of its way to help it pirate the military business, and kill an industry and wreck the economy of the Matanuska Valley.

Mr. Chairman, the devastating effect of the closedown of coal mining in the Matanuska Valley is tellingly shown in a statement by Mr. Mason LaZelle, general manager of the Matanuska Electric Association, an REA co-op, which discusses the local economy in the way that only a local publicly owned utility can know it. I understand that the mine is the co-op's largest single customer and Mr. LaZelle's statement shows that 11 percent of MEA's revenue would be lost if the mine is shut down. Mr. LaZelle's statement contains many other vital points showing the importance of coal mining to the area, and I ask that it be incorporated at the end of my remarks.

Senator BYRD. Without objection it will be incorporated as requested at an appropriate point in the record.

Representative RIVERS. The next primary consideration upon which your decision should hinge is the fiscal factor. It is all too easy for one department of our Federal Government to aggressively seek to improve its own narrow budgetary position notwithstanding that in so doing it is working at cross purposes with other departments and agencies, and precipitating side effects which will cause a loss to the Government instead of a gain. It is my observation that upon appraising the total situation in this case instead of only narrow armed services budgetary aspects, the proposed conversion should not occur.

The claims of the Defense Department that the conversion would bring the Government an estimated gross annual savings of about $1,500,000 are illusory, for the following reasons:

1. The Government's Alaska Railroad will lose $750,000 annually of needed coal freight revenues if this conversion is made and I might say this is a necessary military artery almost as important to the military as fueling the furnaces.

Appearing recently before the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations of the House Appropriations Committee, the General Manager of the Railroad made it clear that the loss of this revenue would make it impossible for the Railroad to operate in the black, and would require that it discontinue its service into the Palmer-Sutton-Jonesville area.

In a letter to me dated March 3, 1965, the Manager of the Alaska Railroad states as follows:

> We have pointed out repeatedly (and military authorities have agreed with us) that the net earnings of the Alaska Railroad will decrease around $500,000 as a result of the conversion.

In a letter addressed to Senator E. L. Bartlett under date of December 4, 1964, with copies to Senator Ernest Gruening and me, Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Installations and Logistics, conceded that there would be an annual loss to the Alaska Railroad of $500,000 caused by loss of coal revenues. His exact language—

> The savings to the Government are approximately $1 million per year when allowance is made for the $500,000 annual loss to the Alaska Railroad.

This figure represents loss of net earnings that would be brought about by discontinuing coal, as distinguished from loss of gross revenue from hauling coal in the sum of $750,000. Thus, unless Congress is to subsidize the Railroad, it appears to me clear that the only recourse would be for the Railroad to raise rates. Inasmuch as the military is a substantial customer through the various personnel and equipment hauled on this absolutely essential transportation artery, the Department of Defense would see its alleged saving in the form of fuel go down the drain in the form of increased freight rates.

I think the effect of the proposed conversion on the Railroad is particularly unjustifiable in view of the fact that Congress only last year appropriated $20 million for the Alaska Railroad in order to take care of earthquake damage and to get this vital transportation link operating at peak efficiency. It simply would not make sense now to adopt the conversion items and thus not only lose essential revenues to the Railroad, but idle a substantial portion of trackage for which we have recently appropriated funds to put in top condition.

I might add that the closing of the Railroad connection to Palmer, involving about 21 miles of trackage, and the resulting loss of service would be a severe blow to the federally established and assisted agricultural industry in the Matanuska Valley.

2. Another factor which cuts down on the alleged saving or justifiability of the conversion is the amortization of conversion cost always to be considered as follows: $1,560,000 over a 5-year period at 4 percent—$344,822.

3. Other payroll and business losses resulting in reduction of income taxes, and unemployment compensation which will be required, estimated by the Department of Labor at about $100,000.

4. The so-called savings computed in 1964 assumed a conversion cost of $1,390,000, but the figure included in the bill for this purpose is $1,560,000—or $170,000 more since this estimated amount was determined.

5. Furthermore, thermal units operate most efficiently with the fuel for which they are designed—and those at the bases were designed for coal.

6. The alleged savings also largely hinge on the gas price to Defense remaining firm at 29 cents per thousand cubic feet has the price specified in the 5-year contract—and this we have reason to doubt—Van Scoyoc & Wiskup, Washington, D.C., public utility consultants, have found that this rate is well below cost of service and that under Federal Power Commission regulatory concepts for "just and reasonable rates," the charge to Defense would have to be raised to at least 39 cents per thousand cubic feet and probably higher. In other words, that 29 cents is unrealistically low and not absolutely—couldn't be carried out in a 5-year stretch.

The Alaska Public Service Commission is now conducting an investigation of gas rates in Anchorage. This investigation was sparked by the obvious disparity in the 29-cent-per-thousand-cubic-foot price given to Defense and $1.50 per thousand-cubic-foot that many householders pay, although I understand there is an 80-cent-per-thousand-cubic-foot rate for the city for one of the supplementary power units.

Thus machinery is now in operation to see that the civilian rate payers in Anchorage are not required to subsidize the military in regard to fuel. This could well result in higher cost gas to Defense and the complete elimination of the so-called savings through conversion to gas.

Pursuing that matter a little further, if 39 cents per cubic foot were to become the price it would increase the amount of gas annually in the two bases to the approximate amount of $600,000 above the cost of gas annually, if the price of 29 cents per thousand cubic feet should be maintained. This difference then along with the other items I have mentioned including the half million dollar loss to the Alaska Railroad will more than erase all of the alleged savings and supposed justification for proceeding with the conversion.

In his letter of December 4, 1964, to which I have already referred, Mr. Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense, explained to the Alaska congressional delegation as follows:

> All Federal interests will, of course, be considered by the Bureau of the Budget before the conversion proposals are allowed to be included in fiscal year 1966 legislation and a full expression of Congress will be possible during the congressional review of the fiscal year 1966 proposals.

Happily that congressional review is now in process.

Under the terms of the invitation to bid, the contract with the Alaska Pipeline Co. must be accepted before December 29, 1964.

Mr. Morris proceeds to say:

The effective date of the contract is July 1, 1966, with the contingency that the contract is void in the event that the Congress does not provide conversion construction funds in 1965.

And that is the contingency that I am espousing at the moment.

Mr. Chairman, that contingency is now arising and it is no surprise to anyone.

Further sustaining the likelihood that the price of gas will go up to at least the 39-cent-per-thousand-cubic-foot figure as soon as coal is knocked out of business is the significance of the following situation: The gas people say they will spend about $1 million to extend the pipeline from Anchorage to the bases. The price of gas to the pipeline company, under its existing contract, will be 27½ cents for almost the full 5 years for which Defense has contracted for gas service.

In short, the pipeline company in selling the gas to the military will make 1½ cents per thousand-cubic-foot, or approximately $81,000 per year on the volume of gas it sells to Defense. It would take some 20 years on this income to amortize the $1 million extension of the pipeline, assuming a modest 3 percent as the cost of money. This would leave nothing for operation and maintenance and nothing toward amortization of the vastly more expensive 80-mile pipeline from the wellhead to the Kenai Peninsula, and Mr. Teel refers to it as 90 miles of pipeline from the wellhead——

Senator Byrd. Who refers to that?

Representative Rivers. Mr. Teel, who will be one of your witnesses, in his testimony before the House yesterday. Apparently the citizens of Anchorage must continue to carry this in their rates, even though they will get less than half of the gas. So it appears to me this is a setup for an increase in the price of gas to the military after the coal industry is eliminated and regulation takes over. As a matter of fact, the Alaska Legislature now has a bill before it to subject the pipeline to regulation in order to have some control assuring that the bulk sale the pipeline wants to make to Defense is at a rate under which Defense will pay its fair share of the transportation cost.

Aside from the cogent objections I have already stated, based upon the economics of the situation, there are other reasons for not authorizing the proposed conversion from coal to natural gas.

Let me first deal with the procurement procedures which have been followed, against which "coal" has protested to the Comptroller General. Defense has awarded a 5-year contract to "gas" which is in derogation of the policy of Congress to foster competition through annual bidding. More than that, the procurement law involved (sec. 201(a)(3), Federal Property and Administrative Services Act) makes it clear that only public utility monopolies can be given contracts for more than 1 year (and up to 10 years) in those situations in which the Government needs to offer more than a year in order to get a favorable rate. The Alaska Pipeline Co. is not a public utility within the meaning of the law because it does not serve gas directly to the consumers, nor is it subject to regulation.

The gas is distributed to the people of Anchorage by Alaska Pipeline's wholly owned subsidiary which I previously mentioned, the Anchorage Natural Gas Corp., which is a public utility and which is subject to regulation.

But the utility is not making the sale to Defense—the pipeline is making it itself, and at a price which appears to be well under the actual cost of service. For this reason, the Governor of Alaska has ordered the investigation of the matter which I have mentioned, and the bill I mentioned to regulate the pipeline is pending in the State Legislature.

Another objection is based upon a specific example of executive actions, working at cross purposes because of lack of policy coordination between departments and agencies. I have already spoken in a general way of a department or branch forging ahead to make changes on the strength of its own narrow budgetary considerations, notwithstanding damaging side effects to other Federal programs or policies.

Now to be specific along this line, I refer you to the fact that 3 years ago President Kennedy issued a letter of intent to direct and pursue studies and coordinated actions by Federal agencies toward speeding the economic growth and development of Alaska. Within the last year, President Johnson has reaffirmed this policy. A committee has been formed called the Alaska Federal Review Committee, and the President has named an executive director to head it, the purpose being to bring about economic development and utilization of Alaska's resources, Mr. Chairman, and I don't like to see cross purposes entering in here.

I have testified today to the forging ahead of the Office of Procurement and Logistics of the Department of Defense on tenuous grounds to convert the powerplants at Elmendorf and Fort Richardson, without regard to the side effects, including the ruination of the coal industry and the economy of the Matanuska Valley of Alaska.

I think it is up to this Congress to prevent the carrying out of designs by agencies on the one hand which work at cross purposes with existing policies and programs being carried out by other branches, unless, of course, there is a most compelling reason or basis clearly in the furtherance of the public interest or need.

Mr. Chairman, to go along with my last point, I wish to say that at the outset I doubted the wisdom of conversion, apart from the important economic factors, because of the submarine crossing of the pipeline at Turnagain Arm. This pipeline is about 88 miles long and at least 2 miles of it at the crossing seems to me to be vulnerable to damage and possible breakage because of the 30-foot tide, fast tidal currents and severe icing in the winter.

At the request of the coal industry, I turn over to the committee several pictures taken of points along Turnagain Arm to the committee on the House side and I believe one of the witnesses who will appear early this afternoon before this committee will also produce some pictures for this committee. These pictures alone make me doubt that natural gas should be the primary fuel for the important national security installations of Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson.

For all the reasons mentioned, Mr. Chairman, the people and organizations of the Matanuska Valley oppose this conversion. The State opposes it, at least until the Governor's investigation is over.

The Comptroller General is studying the situation as to the validity of the procedures used by the Department of Defense in awarding the 5-year contract to Natural Gas; and the Alaska congressional delegation opposes it in concert with local public officials and labor organizations, all of whom see the proposal as not in the interests of the Federal Government or of the State.

Accordingly, we urge that the proposed items for converting the referenced powerplants from coal burners to users of natural gas be denied.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all the members of the committee for hearing me and for the courteous attention I have received.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Representative Rivers, for a very fine statement. It is a challenging statement. Perhaps you could respond to the questions that were presented in the correspondence read into the record by Senator Smith.

Representative RIVERS. If someone would state them one by one.

Senator BYRD. As I recall there was a question concerning the miners and the first point seemed to indicate these were miners who were conducting bulldozing operations, and that these men were skilled in the operation of bulldozers and that deep mines were not involved, that strip mining and surface mining were involved, and that the cessation of these mining activities would not indeed greatly impair the employment prospects of the operators of the bulldozers, that they could get work somewhere else, they were skilled in the operation of such equipment and that it would not in reality mean the loss of jobs over a great length of time for these individuals.

Would you kindly respond to this?

Representative RIVERS. My impression is that about half of those employees of the 80 I mentioned would probably be heavy equipment operators and maybe maintenance people connected with equipment.

But of the 120 I mentioned because there would be 40 dealing with handling the coal and getting it into the cars and handling it at the military base, those would be just ordinary people looking for jobs. The wintertime is long. The wintertime is the time for lack of jobs and unemployment is high because of the short summer season for heavy equipment operating for dirt-moving purposes.

These operators have managed to work on the mines' payroll the year around, whereas if they get ousted now they might pick up some work in the summertime, even these skilled operators—but be absolutely out of work the ensuing winter.

So, that the number of people that would come under the category mentioned by Senator Smith would be about half of the 80 that worked in the mines. Others would be cooks and waiters and attendants and bunkhouse keepers and all the various other less than high skills that are involved in working for a mine as an employer.

Mr. Hugh Matheson, who is in the room, would be able to give you a very definite answer to this question because he is the manager of the Evan Jones Coal Co. which is the main mining concern in the Matanuska Valley. I think he may be a witness a little later on at this particular hearing.

Senator BYRD. I see his name. So it is a strip mining operation?

Representative RIVERS. Yes, it is now. It used to be some underground but they converted and brought in equipment here several years ago and Mr. Matheson can give you the lowdown on that. As to these pictures I mentioned he would be the witness who would have then on the pipeline crossing.

Senator BYRD. Senator Inouye, would you like to ask Mr. Rivers any questions?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, I would like to join you in commending my former colleague, Mr. Rivers, for his remarkably fair and concise statement.

As you stated, Mr. Chairman, it is challenging.

Congressman Rivers, can you advise us as to how many men and women are employed by the Alaska Pipeline Co. and the gas company?

Representative RIVERS. No. I have no knowledge of that.

Mr. Teel, the manager of the pipeline company will be a witness today and I would yield to him on those figures.

Senator INOUYE. If the committee should go along with the position of the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense, is it your contention that, first, about 50 out of the 80 would be without work?

Representative RIVERS. Yes, I would say that, I said 40. Oh, yes, plus another 40 who are not equipment people but who load the coal on the cars and help handle the coal at the military base because there are more people employed firing the plants with coal than there are with gas.

I would say about 100 people. There are 80 people who would become unemployed and they in turn have dependents which run it up to 300 or 400 who are affected. This is quite a piece of business in the valley. The very fact that the Matanuska Valley Electric Association is going to lose 11 percent of its business just by closure of the mine goes to show the far-reaching effects of the closure. It is much more comprehensive in its effects than just saying that 40 or 80 people are going to lose a job.

Senator INOUYE. How many mines are there in this area?

Representative RIVERS. Just one. There used to be two or three. Evan Jones is the main one, it is doing the job of mining in the Matanuska Valley now. Unless there is a small operation which I have overlooked, but Mr. Matheson could answer that.

Senator INOUYE. Your general contention is that there is actually no savings in this conversion?

Representative RIVERS. My contention is that there is not a savings involved. It will never be realized. My contention is that this 29 cents per thousand cubic feet is absolutely unrealistic, that the contract itself is subject to change by agreement with the consent of the Government and when an outfit can't even show a high enough markup on their product to amortize a $1 million investment in less than 20 years with nothing left over for maintenance and operating purposes, that kind of an outfit can never maintain a 29-cent price.

It has got to go up to at least 39 cents per thousand cubic feet and that means a difference of about $600,000 between the price now quoted and what it will probably end up to be, plus the loss to the Government railroad which is admittedly going to lose a half million dollars

in net operating revenues, and that is a Government operation which is highly essential for the military bases in Alaska. Both bases in Fairbanks, near Fairbanks, plus Richardson and Elmendorf on the Anchorage end and all those bases depend on this Alaska Railroad which is a most important military adjunct, almost important as fueling the furnaces in fact.

If you are going to cut an operation like the railroad, of which the military is about as big a customer as the civilian element, you are just working at cross-purposes, and hurting the whole pattern of existence up there, the whole economy without coming forth with any savings to the Government.

Senator INOUYE. Has this coal mine been able to provide a stable supply of fuel, coal?

Representative RIVERS. Oh, yes.

Senator INOUYE. To Elmendorf and Fort Richardson?

Representative RIVERS. Yes, it has.

Senator INOUYE. Have you had periods when supply was cut off because of weather?

Representative RIVERS. No, these mines are just 40 miles from the bases and the railroads have been operating ever since fueling the bases came into effect and they have done a steady and consistent job, with adequate stockpile throughout those years. All the buildings on these bases are heated from a central heating system, so that they can't say this causes fumes in their houses or something. This is a big powerhouse, boiler, and the steam heat is distributed around these bases for the maximum comfort of everybody concerned.

Senator INOUYE. Have the recent earthquakes affected the supply of coal to the military area?

Representative RIVERS. No. The mines are within 40 miles and no interruption of any consequence between the mines and the bases.

Senator INOUYE. I wish to once again commend my former colleague, Mr. Chairman, for the statement he made.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Senator Inouye.

Senator Young?

Senator YOUNG. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Tower?

Senator TOWER. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. No questions, Mr. Chairman.

Unfortunately, I was delayed, as you know and I haven't had an opportunity to get to hear Congressman Rivers or read his statement. I will read it.

Representative RIVERS. The statement is before all the members of the committee.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I will read it rapidly as possible.

Thank you.

Senator BYRD. In your judgment, Representative Rivers, do you feel that the miners would have little difficulty in finding employment in the event the mining operation is closed down?

Representative RIVERS. No. This will occur a year from now. Even though there is a little bit of excess or a stimulation of activity now because of the reconstruction, overcoming the damage of the earthquake, a year hence that will have slacked off and they will be

back to normal. Alaska has a definite lack of jobs during the wintertime, and they will have a hard time replacing these year-round jobs, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Could you inform the committee as to the maximum period over which the unemployment compensation benefits run?

Representative RIVERS. Twenty-six weeks in Alaska.

Senator BYRD. What is the present unemployment in Alaska?

Representative RIVERS. Right now it is not very high. Spring is on the way and most everyone has gotten to work now but it is around 15 percent or something like that in the wintertime. Maybe Senator Bartlett can give it to us.

Senator BARTLETT. Higher than that in most areas during the winter months' seasonal unemployment than Congressman Rivers' figure.

Senator BYRD. Suppose, Senator Bartlett, we have the Labor Department supply us with the rate of unemployment.

Senator BARTLETT. Yes; we can do that. We may have available figures in one of our offices.

In any case we will get them to the committee.

(The following information was subsequently furnished:)

JUNEAU, ALASKA, *May 22, 1965.*

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Available figures on unemployment in Palmer and Matanuska Valley relate to the Palmar, Wasilla Talkeetna election district. Average annual total unemployment rate was 10.1 in 1964, 14.2 in 1963, 14.9 in 1962, and 15.8 in 1961. Trend in unemployment has been downward in each year since 1961. Unemployment rate ranged from 21.2 percent in February to 3.6 percent in September during 1964. The average number unemployed in 1964 was 200. More recent data not available.

GIL JOHNSON, *Commissioner of Labor.*

Representative RIVERS. I certainly subscribe to that.

Senator BARTLETT. What is the maximum unemployment payment?

Representative RIVERS. $40 a week. At present with earning of full credits.

Senator BYRD. We may have some further questions of you a little later, Congressman Rivers, unless you plan to leave soon.

Representative RIVERS. It is my plan to leave soon and I might say I might want to correct that last figure. It might be $45 per week now, I have been out of touch with it so will the Senator include that figure?

Senator BYRD. Surely. You may correct that figure.

Representative RIVERS. Senator Bartlett, will you have that figure checked?

Senator BYRD. All right, thank you very much, Mr. Rivers. We are grateful for your presence and we appreciate your fine statement.

Representative RIVERS. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Now, if we might have the indulgence of Mr. James Mark for just a few minutes, the Chair would like to ask Mr. Stephen Dunn, the president of the National Coal Association, who is here, to present his testimony. It is my understanding that Mr. Dunn is going to have to catch a plane and, therefore, I am going to have him appear out of order.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN F. DUNN, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION; ACCOMPANIED BY MARC G. BLUTH, GLENN CORYELL, AND H. B. BROWN

Mr. DUNN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I certainly do appreciate that.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Stephen F. Dunn. I am president of the National Coal Association, the nationwide trade association of bituminous coal producers and sales agencies, which was organized in 1917.

Appearing with me today is Mr. Glenn Coryell, our director of technical services and also in the hearing room is Mr. Marc Bluth, our director of development services and Mr. H. B. Brown, Jr., our associate director of Government relations.

Senator BYRD. Is it the plan of these gentlemen to appear separately or just to answer questions?

Mr. DUNN. For answering questions, Senator, in view I have to leave as soon as my statement is submitted.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mr. DUNN. Before I present my statement I would like to read into the record the following letter from Mr. Joseph E. Moody, who is president of the National Coal Policy Conference. That organization, as its letterhead shows is composed not only of coal companies but United Mine Workers of America, who are appearing today, coal-carrying railroads, electric utility companies, and coal equipment manufacturers. It is addressed to your committee, Senator.

GENTLEMEN: We are very grateful to the members of this subcommittee, and especially to Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, for the opportunity given us to express our position concerning the proposed fuel conversion at the military bases in Alaska. We are always pleased to appear before your committee. In this particular instance, however, we have read and studied the testimony of Mr. Stephen F. Dunn, president of the National Coal Association, and believe that it also represents fully the position of the National Coal Policy Conference.

This letter is to endorse and recommend to your attention the testimony of Mr. Dunn. To remove the production of coal in commercial amounts from Alaska would be to put it on a single-fuel basis, and to our mind this would not be good long-term economics. Many of the nations of the world spend a great deal of time, money, and manpower to maintain their coal industries because it is the mother fuel. We therefore urge the continued use of coal at the military establishments in the State of Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH E. MOODY, *President.*

Senator BYRD. We are happy to have this letter from Mr. Moody, Mr. Dunn, and I appreciate your presenting it.

Mr. DUNN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On behalf of the coal industry generally and our Alaskan members in particular, we appreciate the opportunity to appear before you today to oppose items in the military construction bill which would authorize the conversion of the powerplants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, both near Anchorage, Alaska, from coal to natural gas.

The Defense Department estimates the cost of the Fort Richardson conversion, which is included in S. 1771 at page 9, to be $660,000. The Elmendorf conversion, included at page 34, is estimated at the cost of $900,000. Spending the relatively modest sum of $1,560,000 on

these two conversions does not seem like a major item, but its results would have heavy damaging economic consequences on the economy of Alaska in general and the coal industry in particular.

The coal industry in the Matanuska Valley will be totally destroyed if these conversions are made. The coal deposits of the valley, only about 60 miles from the bases via the Government's Alaska Railroad, have long provided a dependable energy source for the powerplants of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf. The bases presently constitute some 90 percent of the coal market for the valley. Clearly, if the bases convert to gas, they will convert the coal industry of the Matanuska Valley out of business.

Coal is simply too important a basic resource in the economy of Alaska to be suddenly stifled in this manner. As the committee knows, a mine which is shut down is generally counted as lost, because such properties cannot be reactivated overnight, and in most cases may not be restored at all, even at great expense. Gas and oil both enjoy good markets in the Anchorage area. If it wins the boiler plants at these two bases, gas will more than double its market. It would accomplish this, however, over a prostrate coal industry. It would also destroy the present balanced resource development of the area, represented by the production and marketing of all three basic fuels—coal, gas, and oil—a matter of particular importance to an isolated frontier area like Alaska. Finally, it would destroy the competitive effect which coal has brought to bear on the prices of other fuels.

The valley coal industry, fighting for its life, filed a protest with the Comptroller General last December, opposing the Defense Department's plan to award a 5-year contract to the gas pipeline. The Department nevertheless awarded the contract, despite the protest, and despite the fact that Congress had not then been requested to authorize the conversion. That protest is still pending before the Comptroller General.

Among other things, it points out that where there is competition for boiler fuel, as here, the military has no authority to enter into a long-term contract which would kill that competition; and that Congress clearly intended long-term contracts to be made only with a public utility, which the pipeline at present is not.

The Defense Department may have assumed it was making the business available to coal on equal terms by proposing use of the stock fund concept to fund a 5-year contract for coal, but the protest makes it clear that this simply is not permissible under the law, and thus coal is not offered a real opportunity to compete.

Authorities who have studied this matter tell me that however ingenious this use of the stock fund might be, it seems clear that Congress only intended it to be used in connection with inventories of items stocked on shelves, for replenishment of stocks sold by one military agency to others which would pay for these items out of annual appropriations. This is a far cry from the present situation, in which we are told Defense, itself, has conceded that the use of the stock fund concept would be unprecedented, I believe Mr. Robert McCarty, lawyer for the Alaskan interest is present today and can answer any questions if there are any about the stock fund concept.

The Defense Department was also asked for an extension of time, until April, so that studies could be made of the geology of the coal reserves, the techniques for their most economical mining, and of cost experience on some $300,000 worth of recently acquired equipment. Although it would seem that the studies are essential to allow a coal producer to make an informed and responsive bid, and although the studies obviously would require some time and expense, this request for an extension to April was summarily denied and the gas contract signed.

If the pipeline is to be considered a public utility, which would mean it would be subject to regulation, then its price should be evaluated in light of what a regulated price would be.

It seems the Department of Defense is trying to have it both ways. If Congress intended long-term contracts to be made only with a public utility, then Defense must assume that the pipeline is a public utility for purpose of signing the contract. But it does not consider the pipeline to be a utility when it comes to negotiating rates.

The extremely low rate of 29 cents per thousand cubic feet offered Defense, in contrast to the rates charged other Anchorage consumers, has caused the State of Alaska to order an investigation of gas rates and to move to put the pipeline under regulation by the State's public service commission.

Coal had the well-known utility rate consultant firm of Van Scoyoc & Wiskup, and I believe Congressman Rivers referred to this, that firm studied the available pipeline company costs data, and they concluded, using current Federal Power Commission practices to determine just and reasonable rates on a cost-of-service basis, that the 29-cent price offered Defense would have to be raised to at least 39 cents—and probably more. How much more would depend on a study of all of the pipeline's costs, and these data have not been made available to anyone, including Defense, although the agency certainly could request such data. The rate consultants' study was made available to Defense before the contract was signed, but the Department has rejected it, stating, among other things, that the study was not based on complete cost data.

Defense asked the pipeline to bid on a contract which would have required Defense to pay any increase ordered by a regulatory body having jurisdiction. So it would seem that Defense should have evaluated gas on a regulated price. Instead they ignored this and arrived at assumed savings by converting to gas, which savings are wholly illusory. But the cost of the conversion can be measured in some other terms—in terms of the destruction of the Matanuska Valley coal industry. Coal mining means jobs. It means homes and communities. It means a major source of freight for the vital Alaska Railroad. It means payrolls which lead to sales of countless other goods, services, and equipment.

Just a year ago, in order to bring some focus on what coal really means to people, the United Mine Workers of America, the National Coal Policy Conference, and the National Coal Association jointly sponsored an economic survey which produced this report "Coal Means More Than $2 Billion a Year to the People and Communities of Coal Areas." I know some of the committee have seen it, but I would like to leave copies with you, and Mr. Coryell will distribute this together with some accompanying material about the Alaskan economy.

This report does not treat specifically with Alaska. We have attempted, however, to extrapolate national data to give you as meaningful a yardstick for the Matanuska Valley only, and I emphasize this is not for all of Alaska but for the Matanuska Valley only, as we could in the time which was available, because the principles of this report are fully applicable. We know that the mine has some 80 employees, who have some 300 dependents. Wages in 1964 exceeded $1 million. Mine expenditures for supplies, equipment, and services also exceeded $1 million. Including railroad and other workers who will be idled if the mine is closed makes a total payroll of $1,440,000 and applying the Bureau of Labor statistics formula to these payroll figures, we calculate expenditures as follows: Food, $404,640; housing, $391,680; apparel, $116,640; transportation, $168,480; medical, $83,520; recreation, $79,200; personal care, $33,120; and other goods and services, $162,220.

Please bear in mind the impact on the major community in this area—Palmer, population about 1,200—if these jobs, wages, expenditures, and indeed, these people are simply removed, which is what these military conversions amount to.

The wisdom of using natural gas instead of coal on these bases is debatable, at best, regardless of the price at which gas is now offered in order to capture the market. Data in the U.S. Bureau of Mines yearbooks show that the average wellhead price of natural gas in Alaska more than doubled from 1958 to 1963, just 5 years, and 1963 is the latest year for which figures are available. During those same years the average value of coal at the mine in Alaska decreased 24 percent. That recent history of the average price of fuel should be enough to give this committee pause. Even if the price of gas specified in this contract would remain firm throughout the 5 years of its life—a conclusion which we believe is highly doubtful because of the action of the State of Alaska to regulate which we have indicated, even if it is true, it is reasonable to assume that at the end of the five years the bases will still need the fuel; and in light of this price record, we do not believe that 5 years from now the Defense Department will be able to buy gas for these bases at anything like the present price.

This is not just my own conclusion. We refer to the report by Dr. Joseph E. Shafer, professor of economics and business administration at Alaska Methodist University at Anchorage, who was studying the economics of a proposed new Rural Electrification Administration powerplant in south central Alaska. This eminent authority, Dr. Shafer wrote, and I quote:

> It possibly may be wise to avoid relying upon natural gas for the generation of electricity, not solely because natural gas is unlikely to be available very long on a firm basis at a price which can be regarded as competitive with the cost of generation by the use of coal.

Dr. Shafer goes on to say that natural gas is sold to large industrial users throughout the United States at very low prices only on an interruptible basis, rarely on a firm basis. He says that since Alaska natural gas is likely to find other markets, including export:

> It is likely that its price in Anchorage will remain (or rise) much too high to permit reliance upon it for generation of firm electric power.

Dr. Shafer also concluded in his study:

> It is logical that, partly in the interest of good conservation, the military establishments in and about Anchorage should continue to consume coal rather than shift to natural gas * * *

Alaska has enormous reserves of bituminous and subbituminous coal. These total more than 94 billion tons—more than any other State except Illinois, Montana, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

The Matanuska field alone has 201 million tons of bituminous coal.

Alaska has an enormous economic potential—a potential which can be realized only by use of abundant supplies of reliable, economical energy. Alaska's coal reserves are an enormous reservoir of energy, but whether there is a coal industry in business to produce this energy when the greater demand arises depends on today's actions and deliberations by this committee.

If the coal industry in the Matanuska fields is forced out of business by loss of its principal markets, it will be difficult and perhaps impossible to revive it.

Alaska exports no coal now, but the prospect exists for shipment of coal by low-cost water transportation to markets on the west coast of the United States and in Japan. The west coast is an energy-importing area at present and is looking in many directions for low-cost energy, including coal.

Japan is already our largest customer for export coal, taking more than 7 million tons annually. If Alaskan coal opens up new export markets, it will, of course, benefit substantially America's balance of payments.

Electric utilities in Alaska rely on coal for more than 51 percent of their steam-generated electric power. Alaskan utilities are expanding more than twice as fast as those in the rest of the United States. Their installed generating capacity and their energy production both increased about 74 percent in the last 5 years, while for the United States as a whole, the increase is around 30 percent.

The Alaskan coal industry is thus of great importance to the State's economy. The industry is too important to Alaska to allow it to be summarily killed off by loss of its largest customers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, and Senators, in conclusion, there is one more important point which is not in my written statement, but which I think should be emphasized. If conversion of these powerplants is authorized over the objections not only of the National Coal Association but also the many other fine and knowledgeable witnesses, an extremely undesirable precedent could be created and such a precedent could lead to other unwise conversions which in turn could and would frustrate Government programs dealing with such important projects as Appalachia and reduction in our balance-of-payments deficits.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. I regret, I should not really stay longer, if you will excuse me, but nothing will be lost by my departure as Mr. Coryell has been much closer to this situation than I have, and he and his associates will be pleased to try to answer any questions.

Thank you, again, for allowing me to appear and to testify so I can get away.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Dunn. We are very appreciative of your fine statement. We are sorry you do have to leave quickly. I

will not ask any questions of you; I will save my questions for your associates.

Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. I have one question, and your associates may not wish to speak for you.

What will the precedents be that will be established? You say there may be an unfortunate precedent. There have been many conversions, I am sure, from coal to gas. What precedents do you fear?

Mr. DUNN. Senator, I feel if conversion from coal to gas were authorized in spite of all the objections raised not only in the record of these hearings, not only with the Comptroller General, but the Department of Defense, we pointed out it is not wise legally or economically or any other way to bring about these conversions, and to convert bases simply for the sake of converting a base is, we think, an unwise precedent.

Senator CANNON. But you didn't feel that the record should reflect that the fact of conversion alone from coal to gas was necessarily establishing a precedent?

Mr. DUNN. No, sir; we compete in the marketplace. We face that fact when it comes.

Senator CANNON. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Did you also have reference, Mr. Dunn, to the statement in your presentation to the effect that Congress intended long-term contracts to be made only with a public utility and that the pipeline at the present time is not a public utility?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, sir; that is exactly what we meant, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much.

Mr. Dunn, I note from your statement that the Defense Department has entered into a contract with the gas company. Is this contract subject to the authorization by Congress of this conversion? Is it a firm contract?

Mr. DUNN. As I understand it, it is subject to authorization in the sense that the money has to be appropriated by the Congress. Maybe Mr. Coryell could answer that further.

Mr. CORYELL. That is my understanding; yes.

Senator INOUYE. Is there a provision in the contract that the rates may increase beyond the 29 cents?

Mr. DUNN. Is it agreeable, Senator, if I refer these questions to Mr. Coryell?

Perhaps you could come up and take my place.

Mr. CORYELL. I believe that is a question that should be asked from representatives of the gas company.

Senator BYRD. Identify yourself.

Mr. CORYELL. Glen Coryell, director, technical services, National Coal Association. I was replying to the Senator's questions that this is a question that probably could get more detailed answers from a representative of the gas company and perhaps the Defense Department. But as I understand it, a contract has been signed for this period of time subject, of course, to approval of the appropriations. But there is a deadline on it, if it is not put into effect by that period of time the contract is null and void.

Senator INOUYE. I have no further questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. I was just going to suggest that General Shuler will be able to respond to that point.

General SHULER. General Shuler, Department of the Army.

You are correct, sir; in your statement as to the terms of the contract.

Also, the charge can only be changed by request of the gas company and the consent of the Government. And, of course, we would never construct anything without the authorization and appropriation of the Congress.

Senator BYRD. Any further questions?

Senator Cannon, do you have any further questions of Mr. Coryell or Mr. Bluth, both of whom are associates of Mr. Dunn?

Senator CANNON. No.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mr. James Mark, who will represent the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Mark, we are glad to have you with us.

Mr. MARK. May I ask Mr. Brennan to sit with me?

Senator BYRD. Mr. Mark, do you have a prepared statement?

STATEMENT OF W. A. BOYLE, PRESIDENT, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, AS PRESENTED BY JAMES MARK, JR., INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. MARK. For the record, my name is James Mark, Jr., and I am international representative of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to convey to the committee and yourself the deep regrets of President Boyle that he was not able to be here because of a conflict.

Senator BYRD. We are sorry Mr. Boyle could not be present. We appreciate the many demands that are made on his time, but we are glad to have you present his statement.

Mr. MARK. I would like to read his statement and have it made a part of the record.

Senator BYRD. Very well.

Mr. MARK (reading):

My name is W. A. Boyle. I am the president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The UMWA is unalterably opposed to the conversion of the Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson power and heating plants to natural gas. These conversions are not in the public interest and would strike a damaging blow to the Alaskan coal industry and the people and communities which depend upon it.

We are certain that the decision to convert these bases was made without serious thought for the economic consequences of such an action. We are also sure that little, if any, consideration was given to what would happen to the coal miners of the State of Alaska when their jobs were eliminated and they were forced to live on unemployment compensation and even public dole.

Yet, such factors should be made a part of any decision to convert military bases from coal to other fuels. This is especially true in Alaska, a State where the military consumes 90 percent of the total coal production and where the loss of a military contract means corporate extinction.

Since these factors have not, in our opinion, been correctly evaluated, or probably not evaluated at all, we would like, for the record, to discuss them. We do this, not because of our hostility toward those who decide on fuel conversions in the Pentagon, but simply because we feel that these people cannot, or will not, take account of the human factors inovived in fuel conversions.

The production of coal in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska provides a payroll of $1 million annually to the coal miners and their families. An additional $1 million is spent by the operators in the normal conduct of their business for services and supplies.

The decision to convert these bases under question means that this payroll and these purchases will be stopped. We have not heard any discussion on what will take their place. We have not seen any proposals as to what will fill the vacuum created by what is to us a harsh and arbitrary decision.

Nor are we aware of any plans to provide alterate sources of employment for the coal miners who will be displaced.

But there should be. All of these factors should be taken into consideration.

In a very real and immediate sense, the loss of such jobs represents a price that will have to be paid for the use of natural gas by the military at Elmendorf and Fort Richardson. Perhaps if such costs were considered, the decision which has been made would be reversed and coal would be retained.

We note with interest that the Department of Defense did go so far as to ascertain the cost of unemployment compensation, which would be incurred in the event that the conversion were made. This cost has been set by the Department of Labor at $215,000. We wonder if this has been figured into the cost of conversions and what effect it has had upon the economics of the situation.

More importantly, what happens to the people when the unemployment insurance runs out? What happens when their families and children have to endure all the rigors of poverty and all of the hopelessness of destitution because the breadwinner cannot secure a job?

We have seen situations like this all across the coalfields of this Nation. We have seen long-term unemployment and the misery that it brings. And we say to you today in the strongest possible terms that it should not be allowed to happen. We further contend that every possible resource of the Federal Government, as well as the concerted action of every person in this Nation, should be used to prevent it where possible and wipe away its stain where it exists.

It seems that we as a nation face a question of policy with respect to the bases under question and to a greater extent, on the whole question of military uses of coal. That decision comes, in essence, to the question of jobs. For the continuation of the use of coal in these two installations, as well as other such bases, will mean a continuation of jobs for coal miners. It will mean that men can work at their trade and provide for their families. It will return money into the economy of coal areas and allow business establishments to grow and prosper.

On the other hand, conversions throw men into idleness and place upon the taxpayers of the Nation the burden of caring for them and for their families.

There is also the question of the Alaskan Railroad. This railroad is a creature of the Government, having been built in the interest of national security and maintained in part by a Government subsidy. The economic viability of this railroad, however, is insured in large measure by the $750,000 per year derived from the transportation of coal to the military bases in question. We understand that the loss of this coal freight revenue would force the railroad to close its line to Palmer, thus dealing a serious blow to the valley's agricultural industry, which together with the coal industry almost totally supports the economy of Palmer and the Matanuska Valley.

The Matanuska Valley coal deposits have provided a reliable fuel supply to the heating plants at Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson. These bases constitute about 90 percent of the coal market. If they are converted to gas, the Matanuska Valley coal industry will be lost.

It would seem, therefore, that the Government has a special responsibility to the Alaskan coal industry and the men who work in it. But, more importantly, the Government has a responsibility to use its full resources to provide jobs for Americans who want them and to promote the stability of essential American industries. Apparently the policy of the administration is to do just that—wipe away the pockets of poverty in our land.

For these reasons, we strongly urge that the decision to convert Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson to gas be reversed and that the use of coal be retained at these installations.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Mark.

Senator Cannon, do you have any questions?

Senator CANNON. No questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Inouye, any questions?

Senator Yarborough, any questions?

All right, thank you, Mr. Mark, for your presentation of Mr. Boyle's statement. It is a good statement.

Mr. MARK. Thank you for the opportunity of appearing, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. It is very helpful.

The next witness is Mr. Mason La Zelle, general manager, Matanuska Electric Association, Inc., Palmer, Alaska.

STATEMENT OF MASON LA ZELLE, GENERAL MANAGER, MATANUSKA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC., PALMER, ALASKA

Mr. LA ZELLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Mr. La Zelle, do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. LA ZELLE. Mr. Chairman, my statement was referred to by Representative Rivers, and I thought that if there are any questions that the committee might have that I could answer from the standpoint of being a lifelong resident of Alaska and being very well aware of the background of this situation, I would be very happy to answer them.

Senator BYRD. Do you have copies of the statement which was presented to Representatives River on your behalf?

Mr. LA ZELLE. I do have some copies here.

Senator BYRD. Without objection the statement by Mr. La Zelle will be included in the record as requested by Representative Rivers. Copies will be distributed to the members sitting, and if any members wish to ask Mr. La Zelle any questions they may do so.

(The statement referred to follows:)

To properly analyze the impact of the loss of the coal industry of the Matanuska Valley upon Mantanuska Electric Association (hereinafter referred to as "MEA"), consideration should be given to the relative position which MEA occupies in the area, economically speaking. MEA distributes electricity within two boroughs, the Greater Anchorage Borough and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The following figures represent the basic apportionment in each area:

Total membership MEA	2,828
Membership residing Greater Anchorage Borough	955
Percent of total	33.8
Membership residing Matanuska-Susitna Borough	1,873
Percent of total	66.2
Total revenue	$1,107,266.44
Revenue from Greater Anchorage Borough	$318,264.01
Percent of total	28.7
Revenue from Matanuska-Susitna Borough	$789,002.43
Percent of total	71.3

That part of the Matanuska Electric Association service area which is within the confines of the Greater Anchorage Borough is largely a bedroom community adjacent to Anchorage.

MEA provides the only central station service within the confines of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. While the borough covers an area of 23,000 square miles, the population was only 5,675 as of July 1, 1963, the latest figures available. The only industry within the MEA service area lies within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. This industry primarily consists of agriculture and coal mining. Some effort is being made to harvest the tremendous stands of timber within the borough, but financial problems continue to plague these efforts and to date they have not been successful except on a very small scale.

The growth rate, populationwise, of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough from April 1, 1960, until July 1, 1963, was 9.4 percent or a total of 487. The birth rate

was 483, which indicates that migration in and out of the borough almost exactly balanced during the period. This indicates that there is a lack of economic advancement in the borough which can support an adult population increase.

The borough system, which came into being on January 1, 1964, has not yet progressed to the point where it can effectively promote new industry. The same applies to the State government, although definite progress is being made at the State level.

Of the two basic industries within the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, agriculture in 1963 sold $2,852,000 worth of products, and, of this total, the dairy industry alone accounted for $1,798,000. Some 70 farms account for the above totals, 40 of these being dairy farms, and a relatively large part of the remainder producing feed for the dairy program. Vegetable production is in its infancy and no processing plant yet exists. The agricultural community was established by the Federal Government in 1935, through transplanting of farmers from depressed farm areas in the South 48. Seventy percent of State agricultural output is in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The slow rate of growth of agriculture provides some criteria by which to judge the magnitude of the problems which face anyone who attempts to establish basic industry in Alaska. These include, but are not limited to, the high cost of financing and the relatively high cost of development. A fact which illustrates this problem is that MEA has 543 idle services, representing an investmentof $1,700,000, a large proportion of which are deserted homesteads.

The second basic industry in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is the coal mining. In 1964 this industry produced revenues of $2,155,265, of which $1,028,356.57 was in direct wages. The mining in the Matanuska coalfields has been proceeding since 1923, being the oldest industry in the area. Gold mines, which in the 1930's employed on the order of 900 men, have been long dormant due to the price of gold.

Both the basic industries are in trouble. The dairy industry faces competition from importers of milk who buy dump or surplus milk in the Northwest, in subsidized areas, ship it to Alaska in cooled containers, repasteurize it, and sell in direct competition with the grade A product being produced in Alaska. This problem is being attacked and we think that headway is being made in solving it.

The coal industry has two problems. The Anchorage area is one of the few places in the United States where the three fossil fuels, coal, oil, and natural gas, are all present in great quantity. The military fossil fuel market, for which contracts have never in the past been granted for more than 1 year, has now called for bids, on 20 days' notice, on a 5-year basis. The coal miners, engaged in the operational problem of changing from an essentially strip operation to an underground operation, do not have the necessary developmental drilling accomplished to establish costs for such a period. In addition, they have been faced with a competitive bid, in one instance, which has not been ascertained to be a fair bid, in that it appears not to take into consideration essential elements of debt service investment and new facilities required, operations, and maintenance costs, and a fair return.

The foregoing background information is presented to indicate some of the economic problems which exist within the Matanuska-Susitna area. This area produces over 70 percent of the revenue of the association. MEA serves the area over 700 miles of distribution and transmission line. About 17 percent of MEA revenues derive from the farm group, and associated service oriented organizations and members. On the order of 11 percent of MEA revenue derives from the coal industry, directly and indirectly. These figures reflect the direct employment in both industries, and that in associated service industries.

There are 80 employees in the coal industry, about 70 families with about 210 children. These people have been one of the more stable elements of the economy, and the families own their own homes, for the most part. They are also among the citizens who organized Matanuska Electric Association in 1941, with the farm group also heavily represented, and have provided a great part of the guidance and direction for the association in the ensuing years. MEA therefore has a dual obligation to the members who are in the coal industry, of aiding in the maintenance of the industry as a source of jobs and economic wealth in the area.

MEA is not a wealthy cooperative. The value of the utility plant is $6,550,531.28. Of this total the membership equity is $588,380.84, with patronage capital comprising $556,624.49 of this figure. Cash reserves are only $237,044.97, with

investments of $94,838.04. Of this latter figure $70,000 represents an amount loaned to a neighboring cooperative, Homer Electric Association, to aid it in its efforts to cope with problems raised by the great earthquake of March 27, 1964.

In 1961 the Eskimo village of Unalakleet, on Norton Sound some 370 air miles west of the MEA headquarters at Palmer, requested aid in establishing temporary service, following the failure of a locally owned electric plant. This village is a native reserve and some 650 Eskimo people reside there. In December and January 1961–62, MEA shipped 24,000 pounds of material from Anchorage to Unilakleet, constructed a complete high-voltage distribution system, procured two generators, one already in the village and one from a cooperative at Kotzebue. On the order of $250,000 of MEA general funds were spent in approved construction at Unalakleet before the REA loan, which was in process in December of 1961, was approved. When it was approved, MEA was requested by the Administrator to assume the obligation of the loan, rather than the cooperative which had been formed by the Eskimo people. This was done, and an agreement was made between the two cooperatives that at such time as the Eskimo people and their cooperative reach the point where they are judged to be able to assume the responsibility for the loan, REA will transfer the obligation to them. To date MEA has been the agency by which $330,000 of REA loan funds have been allocated to the village, and has expended approximately $120,000 of its general funds, the total investment being $451,810.86. This is the first such development, to my knowledge, to be financed by REA through another cooperative remote from the development area. It is the only way in which many of the larger villages in Alaska will ever be able to receive the benefits of central-station service. It appears to MEA that this is development in the true rural concept for which the Rural Electrification Administration was initiated. The system is still being developed and it has not yet begun to break even financially, but we are determined that it shall succeed and that one day the Eskimo people will take over full authority and the obligation of repayment by themselves.

Over a period between 1958 and the present, MEA has expended over $100,000 in pursuing lower cost generation through the medium of a coal-fired mine-mouth powerplant. This approach was begun in cooperation with all the public power agencies in central Alaska. It has not to date been successful, primarily because of elements of conflict among some of the utilities in the Anchorage area. MEA is still hopeful that it may be possible to accomplish, since the feasibility has never been in doubt. The area problems noted above have to date ruled out REA participation, and private financing is under consideration, although best feasibility can be obtained through use of REA funds.

At the forthcoming annual membership meeting of MEA, the membership will be requested to change the bylaws of the association to permit participation by MEA in local nonprofit development corporations which are necessary to participate in the 502 program of the Small Business Administration. At this time it appears that such a change will probably be authorized, and it will provide a tool with which we hope development capital can be brought into the economy. There is an acute shortage of such local participation capital in the area, and it has effectively stifled participation in the program.

The foregoing statement indicates that Matanuska Electric Association has indeed assumed the full obligation of the REA concept of rural electrification as a central-station utility. It serves the small communities in its service area as well as the farmer, coal miner, and homesteader. The same coal miner who approved, at the MEA annual membership meeting, the extension of aid and assistance to the Eskimo of Unalakleet, and whose dollars have been loaned to a sister cooperative to help in recovery from the earthquake of last year, now finds his own job in jeopardy. If the military powerplants in the area convert to gas firing, the military may or may not realize a saving. The proof that the gas price offered is a fair offer, and that it will not be ordered raised by the Public Service Commission before the 5-year contract is fulfilled, has to date not been offered. The only certainty is that if the coal mines loses the military contract, which provides 85 percent of the present market, coal mining will cease to exist as a significant part of the economy of the area. The effect on the area economy, and on Matanuska Electric Association, of the loss of the coal dollar will almost certainly affect other service oriented industries and personnel among the MEA membership, and, in turn, this will affect our other basic industry, agriculture. The Matanuska-Susitna borough is not healthy economically at this time, and loss of a basic industry will have widespread repercussions.

Other Government loan programs and funding in the area will be adversely affected, as will the Alaska Railroad.

We do not need a little Appalachia in Alaska, but we are on the verge of developing one in an area which has for many years had the most stable economic base in western Alaska. Before the stone of fuel conversion is dropped into the economic pond, long-range study and a great deal of thought should be applied to determine all of the primary and side effects which will result from the ensuing ripples.

MATANUSKA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.,
MASON LA ZELLE, *General Manager.*

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. La Zelle, how far are these coalfields from Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Airbase?

Mr. LA ZELLE. In line of actual rail miles I will have to rely on memory, and this would be about 50 miles.

Senator YARBOROUGH. How far away from the gasfields?

Mr. LA ZELLE. By gasline itself, my understanding is they are about 80 miles from Turnagain Arm.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Those are the only questions I have at this time, thank you.

Senator BYRD. Senator Cannon?

Senator CANNON. How do you receive your power? Do you have coal-fired power generation there?

Mr. LA ZELLE. We are a preference user of the only Bureau of Reclamation project in western Alaska, which is Eklutna, and the association has spent, over the last 5 years, something on the order of $120,000 trying to foster the formation of a generation transmission cooperative which plan was based on two coal-fired plants, one at Healy, which is north of this area, and one at Sutton, which is in the area we are talking about.

We have not been successful, primarily because of the differences of opinion in the area among the utilities involved.

However, the project itself is feasible and has always been feasible and our concern here, the only reason I mention this is because we are a small cooperative, and this represents a very considerable expenditure and it was undertaken both to procure as cheap power as we now have and to preserve our coal industry. We have seen this problem come up and we understand that the coal can best be competitive at the mine mouth and this was our solution in trying to help the thing out.

Senator CANNON. Right now, though, your power is——

Mr. LA ZELLE. From the project.

Senator CANNON. Is it coal fired there?

Mr. LA ZELLE. This is a hydro project.

Senator CANNON. It is a hydro project there so if you do get a standby project or additional project you would use the coal from this locale, of these mines?

Mr. LA ZELLE. This was our intention. At the present time the only installation being installed in the Anchorage area is gas fuel.

Senator CANNON. If this conversion should be made, would this have a substantial effect on a lot of your customers, would you undoubtedly lose a lot of your customers in this area?

Mr. LA ZELLE. It would have an effect on our revenues by about 11 percent of our total revenues.

If I might elucidate a little bit, this question of unemployment and losing members should be taken in the context of the area employment and the number of people in the area. This area that we serve is contiguous to Anchorage, it is the largest agricultural producing area in Alaska. It was established in 1935 by the Federal Government. In that total area, as in my statement, it points out that in the 23,000 miles of the borough that covers this area there are less than 6,000 people and our membership is only 3,000, and out of these 3,000 members we are going to lose something on the order of 80 members who are year-around employees and, in addition to that, we are going to lose the additional services that are concerned with these, and this is generally taken, I believe, to include two service-type people for a wage earner. These are basic industries. The only two basic industries we have in this part of Alaska that use natural resources might be construed to be agriculture and coal, this is one of them. We have already lost one of the coal mines. There is litigation involved. This is the last remaining, the last large mine.

Senator CANNON. What do you mean you lost one of the coal mines?

Mr. LA ZELLE. One of them has gone bankrupt.

Senator CANNON. And it is not now operating?

Mr. LA ZELLE. That is right, at the present time.

Senator CANNON. Were they competing with each other there, these two mines?

Mr. LA ZELLE. They were competing to some extent. However, the reason for their bankruptcy is, I say, in litigation and it does involve practices by some of the users in the area.

Senator CANNON. How many people did they have employed prior to their bankruptcy?

Mr. LA ZELLE. They had on the order of, I believe, 60 employees.

Senator CANNON. Almost as many as this mine.

Mr. LA ZELLE. That is right, sir.

Senator CANNON. Were they selling to the Government, too?

Mr. LA ZELLE. They were not successful in capturing the largest part of the market there.

Senator CANNON. When did they go into bankruptcy?

Mr. LA ZELLE. About 6 months ago.

Senator CANNON. What effect did this have on your revenues?

Mr. LA ZELLE. It has had an effect, it has brought our rate of growth down, has showed an effect through our rate of growth, the normal annual rate of growth, which is lower than it is in the Anchorage area.

Senator CANNON. Actually, then, your revenues didn't decrease, your growth rate slowed up; is that it?

Mr. LA ZELLE. Well, I am saying that our revenues didn't decrease in total volume, but the growth rate, this is right, the growth rate has certainly slowed down considerably.

Senator CANNON. Has any study been made to find out what happened to those 60 people who were employed there? Did they find other employment in the area, some of them, most of them, or what?

Mr. LA ZELLE. Not to my knowledge. Insofar as I am aware, they have moved out of the area and this, of course, is one of our points, that we are, our employment is, relatively small now and it is a struggling economy. In labor market figures it is a depressed area and so classified by the Federal Government. Its rate of unemployment is

much higher than the Anchorage area, which is right next to it. This is our problem.

Senator CANNON. Do you agree with the earlier witnesses that, if this conversion is made, this will actually put this coal operation out of business, if they don't have customers enough locally to survive?

Mr. LA ZELLE. Very definitely.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Senator Cannon.

Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. Just one question.

Previous witnesses have stated if the conversion goes through the Alaskan Railroad Company will stop its operations in the Palmer Valley area. Is that your contention also?

Mr. LA ZELLE. I am certain that this will happen. This is, as you know, Alaska Railroad is, a department of the Federal Government, and it is required to operate on its own revenues, as I understand.

However, the primary purpose for this branch line is in the area, is transportation of coal out of the area, and supply to the farm element in the area which is, again, the largest area grain producer, and so forth, in the State, shipping feeds and such feeds as they cannot produce in Alaska, and farm supplies, and seed, and so forth. If the coal business is taken out of there, I am very certain that this branch line would cease to be.

I point out that originally this branch line did extend some miles beyond where it does now and the reason it extended there is because the Navy Department had a coal mine further up the Matanuska Valley. At the time that coal mine became inoperative the rails were ripped up down to the point where the present mine spur to the Jones Mine comes in and this is, of course, what is keeping the rest of that line intact.

Senator INOUYE. It is your feeling if this conversion occurs it may also affect the agricultural industry in the valley?

Mr. LA ZELLE. I think that very definitely it will, and if I might say a few words about this, we have problems with this industry, also.

The problem is brought about by the fact that it is possible for one of the largest distributors of dairy products in the United States to buy surplus milk in the south 48 and to ship it to Alaska in cooled containers, to repasteurize it and then sell it on the local market 15 days or more out of the cow and compete with the local product.

We have—the Alaska Legislature in Alaska—we have procured legislation which we think will help the farmer in Alaska to compete, and will provide means by which these two products can be differentiated between, by the housewife and the person buying it. But this has resulted in a very definite danger to the agricultural industry, the dairy industry, which is the strongest part of our agriculture, and if this problem cannot be solved we won't have any agricultural industry. It will really go. The whole thing will go. This is the basis of it now. We have a problem.

We have unemployment rates in this area as high as 15 percent or more at times of the year. In Alaska, the construction season runs roughly from May until September or October. During the other periods of the year, the unemployment rate is very high, and we have always had an unemployment rate which is high. Our membership

is composed of people trying to homestead and farm in Alaska and it takes a tremendous investment, and they have a great deal of problems, and they have to work in Anchorage and other places to finance that, and we have a lot of these people in our area and they are not very high-revenue producers.

Our cooperative has four customers per mile average, and this is one of the lowest in the State.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, sir.

Senator BYRD. Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. La Zelle, I have read your statement in its entirety and I congratulate you on your thoroughness of it in pointing out the percentage of people engaged in agriculture and the coal industry.

I believe you showed 17 percent of your revenue comes from the farm group and 11 percent from coal. Is that correct?

Mr. LA ZELLE. That is correct.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The two together, 28 percent; the other sources 72 percent. And I also have read of the loan you made to the Eskimo Industrial Agency. It is a very interesting statement, and I congratulate you on your material. You have an impressive statement.

Senator BYRD. Mr. La Zelle, I associate myself with remarks made by Senator Yarborough. You have a very interesting and informative and cogent statement.

Now, the mining operation that has gone out of business, was it a strip operation or a deep mine operation?

Mr. LA ZELLE. It was a strip operation.

Senator BYRD. Have you had any deep mines there in the area?

Mr. LA ZELLE. All these mines did start out as underground operations. The Jones Mine, and Mr. Matheson can certainly give you more information on that. To my own information, it started out in 1923 as an underground property. The strip mine you are referring to in this, the reserve in this particular area, started out as an underground operation by the Alaska Railroad getting coal for itself.

Senator BYRD. How many employees were involved in the other mining operation which is presently in litigation?

Mr. LA ZELLE. I believe to my best knowledge it was about 60.

Senator BYRD. Do you know whether or not these employees have been able to find employment in the area?

Mr. LA ZELLE. The bulk of these people have left our area. Whether they have gone to the south 48, as we call it, or whether they have succeeded in finding other employment, I don't know. However, I would make one comment that in looking at operations and operators in Alaska, this is one of the classes of work which is very hazardous to fill by people who live up there and work on a seasonal basis and people who from the other States come up there and go to work. Some of them have regular jobs every year and they go to Alaska to work, and so you find that in this kind of specialized operation there isn't too much opportunity for other people to crowd in.

Senator BYRD. How many people are employed on the railroad up there?

Mr. LA ZELLE. The total railroad operation?

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Mr. La Zelle. I am not aware of how many there are.

Senator Byrd. Did the coal miners approve, as you say, a statement of need and assistance to the Eskimo village of Unalakleet, and if this conversion takes place I ask you what effect this will have, if any, on the extension of such aid and assistance to the Eskimos.

Mr. La Zelle. I would answer that by saying that it has already had an effect. We have, as I mentioned, been attempting to find, establish a mine-mouth market since 1961. This problem with agriculture and with coal has been steadily progressing, and our area, our membership are very much aware of it, and at the present time our ability to do this kind of thing has been very much impaired.

We are, at the present time, offering to help the people in the native village in our general area to set up a system for themselves, they are having to finance this, but our ability to do this kind of thing is impaired at this time because we can't plan ahead that far.

Senator Byrd. What other Government loan programs that are funded in the area would be adversely affected by the loss of this basic industry?

Mr. La Zelle. One of the programs is with our own cooperative, and this is a section 5 in which we loan funds to our membership for purposes which they cannot obtain funds from other lending agencies. These things generally are to build the association's load up.

In addition to that, there are numerous farm loan programs that are quite shaky now, and my point here was that if we have further debilitation of our economy this is going to affect growth.

Senator Byrd. All right.

Thank you, Mr. La Zelle.

Senator Yarborough. May I ask another question?

Mr. La Zelle, I understood you to say, in response to a question from Senator Cannon, that with the failure of the other mine you could feel the impact on your association, by failure of your growth rate. I infer from that you did not have an actual decline in number of income but you just failed to have a growth rate increase that you have had in the past. Is that correct?

Mr. La Zelle. This is right, we failed to come up to the normal growth rate.

Senator Yarborough. But you didn't have any actual decline?

Mr. La Zelle. No, sir.

Senator Yarborough. Thank you, sir.

Senator Cannon. Mr. Chairman, on that point, the growth rate—when you are speaking of population—was not very great even then, was it? I note here that in April 1, 1960, until July 1, 1964, the growth rate was a total of 487 people even though that was 9.4 percent, but of that the birth rate was 483 people, so you only had 4 people, a net migration in of 4 people from the outside, is that correct?

Mr. La Zelle. This is correct. My statement was meant to refer to our revenue increase.

Senator Cannon. I understand that, but I just found this rather amusing.

One other observation, Mr. Chairman.

When Mr. La Zelle referred to the south 48, referring to the States down here, reminded me of the way we used to refer to the south 40 out on the farm. [Laughter.]

Senator BYRD. How long has the railroad operation been going on with this particular Jones mine?

Mr. LA ZELLE. I believe since about 1923. It was one of the first coal mines established in the State and territory.

Senator BYRD. And its operations have been constant since that time?

Mr. LA ZELLE. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. It has not been interrupted?

Mr. LA ZELLE. Not to my knowledge.

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you.

Mr. LA ZELLE. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mr. Hugh J. Matheson, general manager, Evan Jones Coal Co., Anchorage, Alaska.

STATEMENT OF HUGH J. MATHESON, GENERAL MANAGER, EVAN JONES COAL CO., ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Mr. MATHESON. My name is Hugh J. Matheson, general manager of the Evans Jones Coal Co.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to give my views on that portion of the military construction bill pending before this committee that relates to conversion of the steamplants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Airbase, both located near Anchorage, Alaska, from coal to natural gas. I appear before you as a lifetime Alaskan who has been engaged in the mineral industry for the past 15 years and who is currently the general manager of the Evans Jones Coal Co. The firm which I represent has been in continuous operation since 1921 and has been a principal producer in south-central Alaska since that time.

In order to properly assess the current problems of the coal industry, I would like to briefly outline the historical background of coal production in southwestern Alaska. The Federal Government became interested in developing a railroad from tidewater to the Fairbanks goldfields immediately prior to World War I. Unsettled financial conditions left private capital reluctant to make large investments in the development of Alaska. As a result, the Federal Government entered the field of railroad construction and undertook the intial development of coal resources. In 1916 a Federal agency—the Alaskan Engineering Commission—extended a railroad branch into the Matanuska coalfield which is located on the north side of the Mantanuska Valley about 10 miles northeast of Palmer.

The Matanuska field underlies an area of about 15 square miles and has current reserves of 201 million tons. The coal occurs in a large number of beds ranging in thickness from a few inches to 23 feet, and is high volatile bituminous in rank. It is the only bituminous reserve located in the rail-belt area of Alaska.

The Federal Government acquired coal properties in the Eska Creek district and began underground development in 1917. A 21-mile rail spur was built from the main line of the Alaska Railroad to the coalfield. By 1921, privately financed coal operations came into existence and began furnishing fuel for the Alaska Railroad as well as domestic consumers. By the mid-1930's, the Matanuska coal industry had grown to about 50,000 tons per year and afforded an economic base for

small communities in the valley. Permanent family homes began to make their appearance along the Matanuska River. President Franklin D. Roosevelt became interested in development of an agricultural economy in the valley and in 1935 the well-publicized Matanuska Colony experiment was undertaken. Approximately 200 people from depressed farm areas in other States were moved to the valley and financed in agricultural pursuits. The town of Palmer grew to a stable community based on the two basic industries—agriculture and coal.

In 1940 the Federal Government began construction of military bases in the Anchorage area and afforded a tremendous economic stimulant to the entire Alaskan economy. The military was interested in utilizing Alaskan coal for heat and power and a military commission was sent to Alaska to investigate its coal resources and stimulate production. The Department of Interior through its U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Bureau of Mines conducted extensive exploration in the coal field. The efforts of the military were successful in inducing the coal operators to enlarge their facilities and by 1945 the Matanuska field was producing about 250,000 tons per year. In 1950 the Korean war caused a heavy buildup in defense facilities and both the military and Department of Interior became concerned about the ability of the coal industry to supply the requirements. The Defense Solid Fuels Administration became extremely active in the development of competitive coal sources. Again, the various Federal agencies were successful in inducing expansion of coal production and by 1955 the total field production had reached a level of 300,000 tons, where it has remained for the past decade. At the present time military purchases account for approximately 90 percent of the coal market.

The Matanuska Valley with its two basic industries—coal mining and agriculture—has slowly grown until by 1963 its population reached 5,675. To some, this number may not seem significant, but to the emerging State of Alaska, with over 586,000 square miles and a 1960 population of only 226,000, including military, maintaining this population and expanding it is all important. Agricultural production, basically dairy farming, sold $2,852,000 worth of products in 1963 and coal mining produced $2,155,265 in 1964. Agricultural expansion is limited by severe competition from products imported from other States. The Matanuska coal industry currently has a direct payroll in excess of $1 million annually. Some 85 men are employed in the mines and approximately 40 additional people are employed in transporting and handling coal. Dependents of mine employees alone total over 270 people. The majority of the employees own their own homes. The average miner has resided in Alaska over 16 years. Additionally, the coal mines expend over $1 million in goods and services annually which contributes substantially to the local economy.

Coal mining is now confronted with the proposed Department of Defense authorization item for conversion of the military facilities from coal to natural gas. The military bases form the only major coal market and conversion would, accordingly, eliminate the coal industry entirely. The Department of Defense has estimated a cost of $1,560,000 for the conversions and claims of future annual "saving"

of $1,500,000. Department of Defense refuses to consider the total effect of conversions on the Federal Government and area economy. The conversions would displace 120 to 130 men directly independent upon coal mining, preparation, and handling for year-around jobs. For the past 25 years, the Department has encouraged, fostered, and even financed expansion of a Matanuska coal industry. Through its actions a permanent community has grown, dependent upon the continued mining of coal. Now, Defense would reverse its field and wipe this out.

Quite apart from the loss of jobs in the Matanuska Valley which already has a substantial labor surplus, a number of other important economic factors must be considered. These salient factors against conversion may be summarized as follows:

The Government-owned Alaska Railroad, run by the Department of Interior, will lose $700,000 to $800,000 in annual revenues. The rail connection to Palmer, about 20 miles, would be abandoned and the resulting loss of service would be a severe blow to the valley's agricultural industry in which the Government has invested many millions of dollars.

Further, Congress has charged the Alaska Railroad to operate on its income. The reduced income due to loss of coal revenues can have no effect other than increased tariff rates. The Department of Defense currently accounts for approximately 50 percent of Alaska Railroad tonnage and obviously will absorb a large portion of the increased rates directly. For years the Alaska Railroad has constituted an effective ceiling to tariffs charged by competing carriers in Alaska, and a general upward adjustment of all intra-Alaska freight rates can be expected as a result of elimination of coal-haul revenues.

Despite our protest to the Comptroller General that the proposed long-term award to gas could not lawfully be made, Defense entered into a 5-year contract with the pipeline for service to start July 1, 1966, even though Congress has not yet authorized conversion. The 5-year contract which has been given gas is in derogation of the congressional policy to foster competition through annual bidding. Annual competition provided by coal caused gas to drop its offering price for the military market from about 55 cents to the present 29 cents, a price reduction which would never have been realized had coal not been available on an annual basis. Conversely, by entering a long-term contract for gas, coal is removed as a future competitor with foreseeable adverse price effects to the Government on future contracts.

Department of Defense's "savings" are further illusory in that—

(1) They were computed in December 1964 on an assumed conversion cost of $1,390,000. This cost has already escalated by over $170,000 to the $1,560,000 included by Defense in the authorization bill ($900,000 for Elmendorf Air Force Base; $660,000 for Fort Richardson.)

(2) They are contingent on the gas price to Defense remaining firm at 29 cents per thousand cubic feet. Van Scoyoc & Wiskup, Washington, D.C., public utility consultants, have found that this rate is well below cost of service and that under Federal Power Commission regulatory concepts for "just and reasonable rates" the charge to Defense would have to be raised to at least 39.1 cents per thousand cubic feet and probably higher. The Van

Scoyoc & Wiskup report, dated March 1, that details the regulatory practices governing gas prices in this instance, is attached to my statement, and I would like to have it included in the record.

I would like in the interests of time to pass quickly to a table I have prepared on the evaluation of fuels. This table has been prepared by utilizing the information submitted by the Department of Defense in its bid evaluation.

It calculates the $1½ million savings making the following adjustments.

Senator BYRD. Identify that table for the record, please.

Mr. MATHESON. Yes; this is at appendix 2, I believe.

Senator BYRD. Sheet 1?

Mr. MATHESON. Sheet 1.

First of all, the clearly below cost gas price with inevitability of a price escalation led to the conclusion that an accurate economic analysis must be based on what are accepted regulatory principles. From the Van Scoyoc & Wiskup report also attached to my statement, we conclude a just and reasonable rate would be 39.1 cents, at least, per thousand cubic feet; therefore the unit fuel cost included in this tabulation is calculated on the basis of 39.1 cents.

Second, the Alaska Railroad annual revenue loss of $750,000 is deducted from the costs to the Government.

Third, coal handling costs are adjusted in items on which we disagree with Defense. This is a relatively minor item. We think we have something on the order of $70,000 per year, where we disagree with the handling costs.

The facts are that proper evaluation results in an annual deficit from conversion of $221,829 for gas and $429,272 for oil. The computations from which these figures result are set out in a table captioned "Evaluation of Fuels" which is attached to my statement. This is a modification of one prepared by Defense.

The gas involved is coming from public lands of the United States on the Kenai Peninsula. The pipeline to Anchorage extends some 80 miles over rough and isolated terrain. Included is a 2-mile submarine crossing at Turnagain Arm, whose 30-foot tides washed out the first pipeline crossing effort and which continue to cause great hazard to the line. The heat and power on which the military bases are so dependent should not in turn be dependent on this vulnerable pipeline. I have here a number of photographs for the committee's files which illustrate the vulnerability of the pipeline upon which our military bases would be dependent.

Certainly natural gas has made a large investment in transmission and distribution facilities in Alaska. However, in return for this investment they have obtained a 20-year franchise at an extremely favorable rate structure from Alaska's largest and fastest growing city. The natural gas earning potential over the next 10 to 20 years appears to be extremely good.

Considering the traditional stability of coal prices and coal's particular suitability for industrial heat and power, we would suggest there is room for development of all Alaskan fuel resources. The Alaskan economy simply cannot stand the immediate loss of a major job supplying industry.

In addition to the economic detriment in these conversions it is our considered opinion that Defense is without legal authority to enter into this contract. On December 8, 1964, Evan Jones protested the award of a gas contract to the Comptroller General. This protest was supplemented with a detailed brief on December 11. In spite of this challenge to the authority to contract for a 5-year period with the pipeline company, Defense entered into a contract and is now asking for the funds necessary to put into effect, apparently in hope that the illusory savings it finds in connection with this conversion will persuade the Congress to, in effect, ratify what we strongly believe is an illegal contract. I urge that this approach be rejected. The contract's legality should have been authoritatively resolved before it was made and presented to Congress, not after the fact.

The questions raised by this protest are still undecided, and it seems to me possible that even further inquiry may be necessary by the Comptroller before they can be resolved.

I do not intend to extend an already lengthy statement with a detailed analysis of the points made by this protest. Our attorneys have prepared a brief memorandum outlining them which is also attached to my statement, for the record.

By way of summary, the proposed conversions present several broad practical questions: Should a product be taken from the public lands of the United States—and given a long-term contract eliminating competition—so priced as to destroy the coal industry on which the Alaska community, including the Government's railroad, is so heavily dependent for jobs and income? Second, Is the Defense "saving" solidly based or is it an illusion? Third, Will these outposts of national defense continue to have available, in the event of national emergency, the secure source of fuel for heat, power, and light they have had in the past in coal? Defense has forced these questions through signing by the Army last December of a 5-year contract with gas for service from July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1971, even though Congress had not yet been asked to authorize the conversion nor to appropriate an estimated $1,560,000 to bring it about. On all scores it is submitted that the proposed conversion to gas should be rejected.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your attention, and the opportunity to appear before you today.

(The documents referred to follow:)

APPENDIX I

VAN SCOYOC & WISKUP, INC.,
PUBLIC UTILITY CONSULTANTS,
Washington, D.C., March 1, 1965.

Re Alaska Pipeline Co.

Mr. HUGH MATHESON,
General Manager, Evan Jones Coal Co.,
Care of McCarty & Wheatley, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MATHESON: In accordance with your request we have reviewed a number of documents submitted to the Comptroller General of the United States by the Department of the Army and the Alaska Pipeline Co. in response to the protest filed by Evan Jones Coal Co. concerning the award of a contract to Alaska Pipeline Co. for the fuel supply for Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. In the light of information provided by these documents we have reexamined our report to you dated November 6 and submit below our comments concerning the cost of furnishing gas service to the above-named defense establishments.

One of the documents made available to us is a balance sheet of Alaska Pipeline Co. as of September 30, 1964, and a statement of income and expenses for the 9 months ended September 30, 1964. The balance sheet is summarized below:

ASSETS	
Gas plant	$13,340,603
Accumulated provision for depreciation	(1,152,781)
Investment in associated companies	6,925,962
Current and accrued assets	1,382,703
Deferred debits	297,759
Total assets and other debits	20,794,246
LIABILITIES	
Class A common stock, $1 par	750,000
Class B common stock, $1 par	750,000
Premium on common stock	1,100,000
Unappropriated earned surplus	(486,065)
Total capital stock and surplus	2,113,935
Bonds	16,800,000
Other long-term debt	1,140,219
Current and accured liabilities	740,092
Total liabilities and other credits	20,794,246

According to the undated document "Responses to questions posed by the military, etc.," the class B stock is nonvoting and is owned one-half each by Union Oil Co. of California and Marathon Oil Co., which are the gas supplier of Alaska Pipeline Co. These two oil companies apparently do not hold any of the voting stock of the company.

The company is very highly leveraged by pipeline company standards, with common equity amounting to only 10.54 percent of total capitalization. Bonds and other long-term debt represent 89.46 percent of total capitalization.

The statement of income and expenses for the 9 months ending September 30, 1964, is summarized below:

Revenue from gas sales	$1,725,574
Operating revenue deductions:	
Cost of purchased gas	742,870
Other gas supply expense	9,556
Transmission expense	14,354
Administrative and general expense	132,360
Depreciation	293,423
Taxes	4,782
Total operating revenue deductions	1,197,345
Utility operating income	528,229
Interest and dividend income	266,699
Total income	794,928
Income deductions:	
Interest on long-term debt	775,810
Amortization of debt discount and expense	10,107
Total income deductions	785,917
Net income	9,011

Since the statement of income and expense covers a period of only 9 months, it is necessary to adjust the operating revenue deductions on a pro forma basis to a period of 12 months for cost of service purposes. It appears from the company's contract with the Government, dated December 28, 1964, that the initial service is to commence July 1, 1966. We have made what we believe to be appropriate adjustments to reflect an estimated cost of service of Alaska Pipeline Co. for the 12 months commencing July 1, 1966.

For the following items of expense we believe it reasonable to project the 9-month amounts for a full 12 months on a time basis; i.e., by dividing the

9-month amounts by .75. We have also increased administrative and general expenses $1,000 to cover meter reading, billing, collecting, and miscellaneous expense related to the military load. On this basis the estimated expense amounts are as follows for a 12-month period:

Other gas supply expense	$12,742
Transmission expense	19,139
Administrative and general expense	176,480
Depreciation	391,230
Taxes	6,376

With respect to the cost of purchased gas the "Administrative Report" submitted by the Acting Deputy Chief of Engineers states (p. 5):

"The company declined to reveal the cost of gas purchased, but asserts that it had negotiated a new price for gas, taking into consideration expected volumes which enables the company along with other factors to be able to bid the military contract at a price which gives the company a cost of service calculated in accordance with accepted FPC methods of cost allocation, including a compensatory rate of return."

Inasmuch as the company did not submit a cost of service or the price it expects to pay for gas purchased from its two stockholders commencing July 1, 1966, we have utilized the current 25 cents per Mcf. wellhead price. Later in this report we indicate the effect of a decrease in wellhead price upon the cost of service.

For the military load we have used the same annual and peak-day volumes which we utilized in our report of November 6, 1964; i.e., 5,960,000 and 29,700 Mcf., respectively. As there is now available data as to the actual civilian market sales for 1963, it is our view that a more accurate projection of the civilian market for the 12 months ended June 30, 1967, could be made and utilized as a substitute for the data contained in the "Joint Report" which we previously utilized.

The company sales in 1963 are reported as 3,052,704 Mcf. according to "Response to questions by military, etc." This volume compares with the estimated 1963 civilian market volume per the "Joint Report" of 4,130,700 Mcf. The civilian market has not so far developed to the degree projected. However, in projecting the civilian market consumption for the 12 months ended June 30, 1967, we have used the same rate of growth as indicated in the "Joint Report." After allowance for losses and unaccounted for gas we derived the estimated volume of gas to be purchased for the civilian market for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1967, to be 4,053,490 Mcf. The peak-day demand for this period is calculated at 28,700 Mcf., based upon projecting the 1964 peak of "about 25,000 Mcf." set forth in the company's letter of December 23, 1964.

From the foregoing we have computed the total cost of service of Alaska Pipeline Co. for the 12 months ending June 30, 1967, based on a 6.5-percent rate of return but excluding the costs incident to the additional facilities necessary to serve the military market. Such costs are shown in the table below:

Cost of purchased gas	$2,503,372
Other gas supply expenses	12,742
Transmission expense	19,139
Administrative and general expense	177,480
Depreciation	391,230
Taxes	6,376
Return	735,531
Total	3,845,870

The return amount of $735,531 is calculated by applying a rate of return of 6.5 percent to a rate base of $11,315,874, determined as follows:

Total gas plant	$13,340,603
Less: Accumulated provision for depreciation	(2,053,333)
Net plant	11,287,270
Working capital	28,604
Total rate base	11,315,874

The accumulated provision for depreciation represents the average of the estimated reserve balances at June 30, 1966, and June 30, 1967. The working capital amount is calculated in accordance with FPC standard procedures.

The annual cost incident to the additional facilities necessary to serve the military loads estimated to cost approximately $1 million is as follows:

Return	$65,000
Depreciation at 3.5 percent	35,000
Taxes at 0.523 percent	523
Total	100,523

The depreciation rate is the rate proposed to be applied in the "Joint Report." The tax rate reflects the company's experience for the first 9 months of 1964 as related to net plant. We do not have information showing the character of the tax amounts included in 1964 expense. The "Joint Report" indicates a gross receipts tax of one-quarter of 1 percent would be imposed and that the ad valorem tax on the pipeline would approximate 1.25 percent of tangible pipeline property. We have no information why the company's tax cost for the first 9 months of 1964 is so small in relation to the estimate in the "Joint Report."

We have allocated the cost of service amount of $3,845,870 as shown above, between the military and civilian markets in accordance with methods which have been consistently used by the Federal Power Commission. These methods involve a division of the cost of service between demand and commodity costs and a determination of unit demand and commodity costs. The results of this division are shown below:

	Demand	Commodity
Cost of purchased gas		$2,503,372
Other gas supply expenses		12,742
Transmission expense	$9,569	9,570
Administrative and general expense	88,740	88,740
Depreciation	195,615	195,615
Taxes	3,188	3,188
Return	367,766	367,765
Total	664,878	3,180,992
Annual Mcf		10,013,490
Peak-day Mcf	58,100	
Unit demand and commodity costs	$11.443683	$0.3176707

The unit costs shown above are used to determine the cost of gas at the city gate for the civilian market and the cost of gas delivered at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base metering stations in the table set forth below:

	Mcf.	Unit cost	Total cost
Civilian market, city gate:			
Annual	4,053,490	$0.3176707	$1,287,675
Peak day	28,700	11.443683	328,434
Total			1,616,109
Average cost per Mcf. (cents)			39.87
Military market:			
Annual	5,960,000	0.3176707	1,893,317
Peak day	29,400	11.443683	336,444
Total			2,229,761
Additional facility cost			100,523
Total			2,330,284
Average cost per Mcf. (cents)			39.1

In its November 24, 1964, response to the inquiry of the Government concerning whether a surcharge for the cost of the connecting line to the military bases was prorated in the rate, Alaska Pipeline Co. responded:

"The cost of the pipeline from the city gate of Anchorage to the military bases is included as part of the cost recoverable through the rate being charged the Government for gas service. However, only 3.5 percent of this incremental investment cost is included in the rate being charged the Government, which returns to the company only 17.5 percent of this incremental investment on a 5-year

basis. These incremental facilities will be used to serve customers other than the military bases alone; therefore, the entire cost of these facilities is being spread over the incremental civilian business to be derived therefrom as well as the military business."

The 3.5 percent referred to in the above statement is the annual charge for depreciation which we have included above as part of the additional facilities cost. We have no definite information as to possible civilian loads which might be served by these facilities which extend from the city gate to the two military bases. Nevertheless, for the purpose of comparison we have assumed that ultimately civilian markets served from these facilities will be approximately equal to the military market. On this basis the military market cost of service would be computed as follows:

Total cost without additional facilities per above	$2,229,761
Additional facility cost: ½ of $100,523	50,261
Total	2,280,022
Average cost per thousand cubic feet—cents	38.26

In view of the statement of the company that it has negotiated a lower wellhead price effective at the time sales to the military bases commenced, it should be pointed out that for each 1 cent per thousand cubic feet reduction in the wellhead rate there would be a 1 cent per thousand feet equivalent reduction in the cost of service to both the civilian and military markets. Thus if the 29 cents per thousand cubic feet military service rate is to recover the full cost of service the wellhead price would be approximately 15 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The review and analysis which we have made of the documents furnished by you have served to confirm the opinion we previously expressed that the 29 cents per thousand cubic feet bid price for gas to be furnished to the Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson, Alaska, for the 5-year period commencing July 1, 1966, will not recover the cost of furnishing such service where such costs are determined under sound principles of cost determination and allocation to meet the "just and reasonable" ratemaking standard.

Yours very truly,

MELWOOD W. VAN SCOYOC,
President.

APPENDIX II

Evaluation of fuels—Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base combined

Item	Coal	Gas	Oil
1. Efficiency of firing equipment.	80 percent	79.1 percent	80 percent.[1]
2. Unit fuel cost	$11.39 per ton ($0.496 per million B.t.u.).	$0.0391 per therm ($0.391 per million B.t.u.).	$0.0643 per gallon. ($0.429 per million B.t.u.).
3. Annual fuel requirements[2]	251,000 tons (5,764,466 million B.t.u.).	57,694,400 therms (5,769,440 million B.t.u.).	38,258,337 gallons. (5,738,750 million B.t.u.).
4. Annual fuel cost	$2,858,890	$2,255,851	$2,460,000.
5. Fuel and ash handling; maintenance and repair costs.	$364,388[3]	$144,536[4]	$147,830.[4]
6. Operating labor cost	$457,636	$407,534	$407,534.
7. Amortization of conversion cost ($1,560,000 over 5 years at 4 percent).	None	$344,822	$344,822.[5]
8. Loss of freight revenue to Alaska Railroad.	do	$750,000	$750,000.
9. Total annual costs to United States (items 4-8).	$3,680,914	$3,902,743	$4,110,186.
10. Annual deficit from conversion.		$221,829	$429,272.

[1] This is the highest realistic efficiency that can be expected. See Air Force results for Dover and Maguire Air Force Bases. DOD used 83.9 percent.
[2] Adjusted for boiler efficiencies, heat required for thawing coal or heating oil and power requirements for handling, burning and refuse disposal equipment.
[3] Reduced from DOD total for these items of $412,267, through savings in plant labor and disposal costs, as well as erroneous charge for military labor.
[4] Labor costs for operation of oil storage, pumping, and heating, and limited standby operation of coal and ash handling equipment are included in "6. Operating labor cost."
[5] Conversion cost assumed same as for gas although DOD estimated this at $1,691,185 or $300,000 higher.

APPENDIX III

McCARTY & WHEATLEY,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Washington, D.C.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO THE PROTEST TO THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL BY EVAN JONES

On December 8, 1964, Evan Jones Coal Co. filed a protest with the Comptroller General against the proposal of the Department of Defense to award a 5-year gas contract to the Alaska Pipeline Co. for the fuel requirements of the steamplants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. On December 11, 1964, the protest was supplemented with a detailed analysis of the grounds upon which it was based. Concisely stated these grounds were:

I. The Department of Defense wrongly relied upon section 201(a)(3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, which provides that "contracts for public utility services may be made for periods not exceeding ten years," to justify an award of a multiyear gas contract to the Pipeline Co.

The Department's error lies in its attempt to use this authority to contract with a private business rather than a public utility. The Alaska Pipeline Co. is admittedly not a public utility and thus does not meet the basic criterion of the statute. It is not presently subject to regulation. It is also clear from the statute, its legislative history, and the administrative construction given it by those charged with its execution, including the military, that section 210(a)(3) was intended to apply only to situations where no competition exists. Any other construction would do violence to the underlying premise to the procurement laws; namely, that full and free competition is the best assurance that the Government will obtain the most favorable price available. As there is keen competition for this contract, it follows that the multiyear authorization is unavailable.

II. The Department of Defense, in recognizing that competition on an equal basis must be granted where more than one supplier is prepared to fulfill the same governmental need, erroneously attempted to justify an offer of a 5-year contract to coal under section 405 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended. That section created a working capital (or stock) fund within the Department of Defense to be used by the Secretary to "finance inventories of such supplies as he may designate" (10 U.S.C. 2208 (supp. 1962)).

However, it is clear from the statute itself, its legislative history, and the regulations issued under it, that this fund may not be so used to finance a 5-year coal contract. The statute restricts the availability of the fund to inventory financing, for standard stock items of common use which are held in stores for distribution to consuming activities. The Senate report (S. 866, 81st Cong., 1st sess., 16–20 (1949)) and the comments of the draftsmen at the hearings (hearings on S. 1269 and S. 1843 before Senate Armed Services Committee, 81st Cong., 1st sess., 208–209, 252) make it absolutely clear that the statute was intended to be so limited.

In contrast to the narrow authority conferred by this statute, the coal contract for which bids were solicited called for delivery of coal from the mine directly to the consuming activity as required by it. By no stretch of the imagination can this type of contract result in inventories within the meaning of this act. Furthermore, in correspondence with members of the Alaska delegation, the Department admitted that "coal does not fully meet the established criteria for inclusion in a stock fund," as the Department's regulations recognize the restricted nature of the stock fund concept.

Since the stock fund is unavailable to finance a multiyear coal contract, it follows that the opportunity to compete on the same basis with gas was wholly illusory. Thus the requirement of full and free competition was not met, and the procurement must be voided.

III. The requirement of full and free competition was further disregarded by denying coal's request for a postponement of the bidding. As soon as the Department invited bids for a 5-year contract, Evan Jones employed, at considerable expense, contract exploration drill rigs and a team of consulting engineers to provide data on coal reserves necessary to the preparation of a long-term bid. This work would normally take about a year and under accelerated conditions could not have been completed before April of 1965.

Furthermore, an increase in coal tonnages for the military of approximately 50 percent for the current fiscal year required the purchase of $350,000 worth of new equipment which was put into operation in July–August of 1964. The severe conditions under which coal is mined in Alaska requires that new equipment be operated for at least a year before any accurate cost data can be obtained.

Due to these factors, on September 4, 1965, Evan Jones requested a postponement of the bidding until April of 1965. Although the Department was aware that award of a contract to gas would destroy the coal industry and despite the fact that a previous request for a postponement by oil had been honored, the coal request was summarily denied. This disparate treatment of the two fuels violated the principle of full and free competition, by denying coal an equal opportunity to prepare a competitive bid.

IV. The gas bid of 29 cents per thousand cubic feet was well below cost and is subject to escalation under regulation. This exceptionally low bid prompted Evan Jones to retain Van Scoyoc & Wiskup, a prominent Washington firm of public utility consultants to study the company's cost of service. This study, under accepted FPC methods of cost allocation, showed the pipeline's cost of service was at least 38 cents per thousand cubic feet and that the 29-cent price "would not, if subject to regulation, meet the cost of service standard applicable to a just and reasonable rate." In view of the fact that the contract offered gas contained an article 5 which subjected the price charged to any public regulatory body having jurisdiction, the gas bid should have been evaluated on the basis of what a regulated price would be.

For these reasons the protest concluded that the procurement should be set aside as contrary to law.

Despite the pendency of this protest, a contract was nevertheless awarded on December 29, 1964. It was not, however, the same contract for which bids were solicited. In what appears to be a clear recognition of the problems raised by the Van Scoyoc report, the Department, on December 18, ordered article 5 amended by deleting the parts relating to regulatory bodies and substituting a clause which reads:

"5. *Change of rates.*—At the request of either party to this contract, said party having reasonable cause therefor, the rates set forth herein shall be renegotiated and any adjustment so negotiated by mutual agreement shall become effective as of the date of such agreement * * *"

On January 28, 1965, Defense transmitted an administrative report on the procurement to the Comptroller General. Defense took the position that section 201(a)(3) did not require that gas be furnished by a public utility. It also stated that regulation by a public body was not necessary to the public utility concept, nor was it required that the supplier be in a monopoly position. In regard to the availability of the stock fund to finance a coal contract, Defense said this fund was patterned on the Navy stock fund which had been used to finance fuel purchases. It further stated that whether or not authority existed for a long-term coal contract, a 5-year gas contract could nevertheless be awarded.

Defense's chief answer to the Van Scoyoc report was the new article 5 of the contract which it asserted answered Evan Jones' contentions based upon a below cost bid. Defense discounted Van Scoyoc on the basis that he did not have up-to-date gas cost data, while conceding that Defense did not know the gas costs either.

Defense did show, however, a 9-month balance sheet for the pipeline and a quantity of previously unavailable other financial data upon which the cost of service could be based. This data also showed that although Defense had asked for the wellhead gas price, this had been denied them by the pipeline. Defense's report to the Comptroller showed further that one-half the capital stock of the Pipeline Co. was owned by Union Oil of California and Marathon Oil Co., the companies from which the pipeline purchases all of its gas.

On February 9, 1965, the Alaska Pipeline Co. filed a memorandum in answer to the Evan Jones protest. So far as the challenge to the legality of a gas contract is concerned, the pipeline's argument, although more detailed, closely parallels the report of the Department of Defense. In regard to the availability of the stock fund, the memorandum took the position that so long as gas qualified for a long-term contract, it made no difference that competing fuels were restricted to contracts for 1 year. Finally, the memorandum attacked the accuracy of the Van Scoyoc report primarily because it was not based upon com-

pany records and was based on a 25-cent wellhead price that had subsequently been renegotiated. However, no data was offered to rebut that used by Van Scoyoc, and the company did not reveal the new wellhead price.

On April 9, Evan Jones filed its reply to the arguments raised by Defense's report and the Pipeline's memorandum. This reply pointed out that section 201(a)(3) expressly prohibits the award of a long-term contract to other than a public utility. The pipeline's own authorities conclusively established this; the GSA opinion upon which it relied expressly held that while common carriers are public utilities and entitled to a long-term contract, contract carriers, such as the pipeline would be in this case, are not, and contracts with them are limited to 1 year. This GSA opinion further states that the long-term authority of section 201(a)(3) is limited to entities who operate at the command of the general public, which the pipeline definitely does not.

The long-term authority of section 201(a)(3) can be explained only by reference to the monopoly status of public utilities and their regulated nature. In the ordinary procurement the Government relies upon competition to provide a favorable price. However, as competition is missing in connection with a public utility monopoly, Congress obviously intended to give GSA bargaining power by holding out a long-term contract inducement, secure in the knowledge that rates could not become unreasonably high or discriminatory, because the rate charged must be just and reasonable, a requirement imposed either by a public body or by the common law. So construed section 201(a)(3) compliments the overall procurement scheme. Construed in the way urged by Defense and Pipeline, it becomes an arbitrary and irrational exception, completely at odds with the rest of the congressional procurement design.

The Evan Jones reply also analyzed article 5 of the gas contract as amended after the protest was filed, concluding that since section 201(a)(3) requires some form of regulation, this amendment which purports to remove the contract from any regulatory controls also removes it from the scope of the section. It also pointed out even assuming the amendment was legal, it would not prevent a price escalation when the Alaska PSC is given jurisdiction. Furthermore, if the pipeline is in fact a public utility, it may take advantage of a ruling of the Comptroller General (27 Comp. Gen. 580 (1948)) to the effect that a public utility unregulated by a public body has a duty to raise unreasonably low rates and may do so, notwithstanding a contract to the contrary.

The objections to the Van Scoyoc report were answered by Van Scoyoc himself. He reevaluated his prior study based on data contained in Defense's report, much of which had been received from Pipeline. His new study reached the conclusion that a just and reasonable rate would be at least 39.1 cents per thousand cubic feet, rather than at least 38 cents, as he had originally concluded. Thus the problem of how Defense would handle a regulated price, and with it the contention that the gas bid should have been evaluated on the basis of a regulated price, remain unanswered by either Defense or Pipeline. This and other factors, including loss to the Alaska Railroad, and a proper computation of the cost of amortizing the conversion makes it clear that there is a deficit rather than a savings in this conversion. All told, in awarding the contract, Defense failed to follow the mandate of the Armed Forces Procurement Act (sec. 1(44)) that awards be made only as "most advantageous to the United States, price and other factors considered." (10 U.S.C. 2305(c).)

The protest is still pending before the Comptroller General.

ROBERT L. MCCARTY.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Matheson.

Senator Cannon, do you have any questions?

Senator CANNON. No, I don't have any questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett?

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you for the opportunity, but I was obliged to be elsewhere and I am not in position to ask Mr. Matheson any questions.

I have no questions.

Senator BYRD. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. Yes, I just heard a very interesting statement.

Are the gas companies on Federal lands?

Mr. MATHESON. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Do you know what sort of arrangements they have with each other?

Mr. MATHESON. No, I do not. I am not fully qualified, I think that the representatives of the gas companies could certainly bring that out. They are on Federal land on Kenai Peninsula.

Senator INOUYE. Is it your firm belief that if this conversion goes through you are bankrupt?

Mr. MATHESON. Certainly we will go out of business; absolutely. First of all, the majority of our market is with the military and, secondly, the Alaska Railroad could not possibly operate the railroad spur for the small tonnage involved, so any market we have currently transported by rail it would be inconceivable they could operate a spur for the 30,000 tons or something of this nature that could conceivably be used, 20,000 tons.

Senator BARTLETT. Along that point, if I may, didn't the manager of the railroad say he would close it if there was the conversion?

Mr. MATHESON. That is correct.

Senator INOUYE. If I may ask one more question.

I heard a previous witness testify that your company had invested $300,000 in new equipment.

Mr. MATHESON. This is correct.

Senator INOUYE. Was this done at some suggestion of the military?

Mr. MATHESON. No. This was certainly our own decision. We recognized it was a very difficult decision to make in an attempt to go ahead and modernize, to attempt to continue in the face of the attempted conversion. I think that our company several years ago had a real opportunity to go ahead and charge the Government a great deal of money for its coal, say 4 years ago when gas was on the horizon, and make a substantial profit for several years and get out by the time the gasline came into existence. We took the position that we were attempting to become competitive and produce this coal for an economical rate and I think we have done a good job in this regard, and the Government is getting a very good buy on fuel. We are very proud of our mine and we are able to operate the property at unit costs comparable with open pits in the States, and I think that is quite an achievement considering the locality of the product.

Senator INOUYE. Since you have been dealing with the military have you been able to supply a stable supply of fuel?

Mr. MATHESON. Yes. We have consistently provided a stable supply of fuel. The military has with coal a large stockpile, generally 60 to 80 days, on the base, so if any fuel interruptions occur they can simply extract the coal from their stockpile.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Senator Inouye.

Senator Yarborough?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I am required to be at another meeting at 3:45.

Senator BYRD. Thank you for your attendance.

Mr. Matheson, what is the total investment you have in your mine operation?

Mr. MATHESON. That is a good question as to what that mine might be worth today, approximately $2½ million, roughly.

Senator BYRD. And your modernization program cost around $300,000, am I correct?

Mr. MATHESON. Yes. In fact, I think we spent closer to $400,000 within the last 12 months.

Senator BYRD. Has the modernization program been completed?

Mr. MATHESON. We certainly are unable to do the things we would like to do in the mine when each and every year you are presented with the military's insistent attitude of conversion. It becomes extremely difficult to make a long-range decision. We bid on an annual basis and each year for the past several years this threat of gas conversion has been forced upon us. Certainly this isn't a manner in which one could operate the most efficient coal mine. In fact it is a very, very difficult problem that we are faced with.

Senator BYRD. You have been confronted with this threat of conversion heretofore?

Mr. MATHESON. Yes, indeed. In fact, the military has been after natural gas for some years. The Department of Defense has never seen fit to show us the figures that gas has bid in years past, but it is our understanding that the initial offer was in the vicinity of 50 cents per million B.t.u. I am sure some of the people in Defense could bring this out more clearly. They have had an offer that we understood was not over 35 cents 2 years ago or thereabouts.

Now, they have an offer of 29 cents. It would seem that they are making money by waiting.

Senator BYRD. Well, Mr. Matheson, when you speak of current reserves being in the amount of 201 million tons, are you speaking of recoverable reserves?

Mr. MATHESON. The 201-million-ton figure is a recoverable reserve figure produced by the Geological Survey about 1960. Our particular mine from our own studies has reserves of about 72 million tons of recoverable coal. Most of these are underground reserves, and certainly the long-term future of the Matanuska Valley is in underground developments. This is something that we feel that this is the place where we are truly competitive, and, of course, this is not an investment to be written off in 1 year. So this is a problem that it is difficult for us to approach. It is a long-range development program.

Senator BYRD. Does the investment inclusive of or exclusive of the modernization program include deep mining facilities?

Mr. MATHESON. Deep mining facilities certainly would offer the future best price for coal in Alaska.

Senator BYRD. But you have no money presently invested in deep mining?

Mr. MATHESON. This is correct.

Senator BYRD. If you go into deep mining you would have to spend over and above your modernization costs?

Mr. MATHESON. Oh, yes; there would be. We are talking about an investment of perhaps $2 million or something of this nature.

Senator BYRD. What would be the result for your company and its investment after the conversion? Do you feel that this investment will be recouped or do you feel that you are going to stand to lose some of it?

Mr. MATHESON. There is no question but what there will be a loss to the company. We will go out of business; we will simply salvage

what we can out of the equipment we currently have and shut the mine down completely. It is most unlikely that coal will be produced from that area again.

Senator BYRD. Can you resume mining operations once you have closed an operation such as this? This involves strip mining at the present time, as I understand it.

Mr. MATHESON. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Can you resume at other than great cost?

Mr. MATHESON. In many strip mines it is a relatively simple matter to reopen. In the instance of the Alaskan mines we have a rather unusual mining method with extremely steep high walls that deteriorate with the freezing and thawing of seasonal conditions, and certainly those pits would cave heavily and there would be a great expense and time involved in reopening the mines.

Senator BYRD. Can you be specific with reference to the cost in reopening the mine?

Mr. MATHESON. It is rather difficult right off the top of my head to come up with a figure of that nature.

Senator BYRD. Any other questions?

Senator CANNON. Mr. Chairman—how deep are you going in your strip mining? How deep below the surface?

Mr. MATHESON. We are actually strip mining pitching seams and some of our high walls are about 500 feet at 60°, so of course, with freezing and thawing, we are able to operate under those walls because of the long period of frozen ground. We have frost there for 8 months or thereabouts, so we can operate under a wall that you couldn't operate under, say, in Pennsylvania.

Senator CANNON. How wide are your cuts?

Mr. MATHESON. Well, initially they begin at perhaps 350, 400 feet, and then they will vary—until when the pit is complete it will be perhaps 30 feet wide, with the high wall going up.

Senator CANNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. What is the date of your protest to the Comptroller General?

Mr. MATHESON. I do not have that readily available.

Mr. MCCARTY. Mr. Chairman, Robert McCarty, attorney for the mine.

Our memorandum to which Mr. Matheson referred in the course of his statement which is attached to it and already included in the record shows the date as of December 8 followed by another filing on December 11 and that memorandum summarizes the material in the protest.

Senator BYRD. Has there been any response from the Comptroller General?

Mr. MATHESON. We have had no response to date. It is under advisement.

Senator BYRD. Were you given an opportunity to compete, Mr. Matheson? If so, what kind of price did you submit?

Mr. MATHESON. The coal has historically been bid on an annual basis. For the past several years we have certainly experienced severe competition. We recognize that the Department of Defense was looking very strongly at conversion. We are bidding on an annual basis. Certainly we could not justify the expense involved in prepar-

ing long-term reserves in a unique mining system that would be necessary for a 5- or 10-year bid. In order to properly establish strip ratios in exactly the manner in which this coal lies involved expenditures of large sums of money, and certainly the Department of Defense for some months had talked about the possibility of stock funds financing, but we were certainly in no position to commit funds preparing a long-term bid.

The Department of Defense gave us 29 days to produce a figure for a 5-year bid. We had no alternative other than to bid something which we thought reasonably safe, in the time allotted, because we were committing ourselves to $10 or $12 million and had to be in a position where we could come out on a bid figure.

Senator BYRD. Do you feel the time allotted was rather restrictive?

Mr. MATHESON. I feel the time allotted was most restrictive——

Senator BYRD. Do you——

Mr. MATHESON (continuing). After 25 years of annual bidding, we were given 29 days to prepare a 5-year bid. This is different.

Senator BYRD. What was your bid?

Mr. MATHESON. We had bid $8.85 per ton of washed coal f.o.b. the mine.

Senator BYRD. How does this cost compare with the cost per ton over the previous recent years?

Mr. MATHESON. Our current bid was $7.90 per ton. Our bids have gone from approximately $12.60 per ton in 1958—by the way, this was the year in which we converted from a rather inefficient underground mine into a strip operation and the costs have declined to a price of $7.90. This decline in price is something that natural gas takes full credit for, and I would like to state that I am sure that natural gas is partially responsible for our decrease in price.

There is nothing that keeps a product cheap like competition, but competition is a two-way street, and certainly coal is what has given you this low gas price. Remember, they came into this market at a much higher price, and competition is always a two-way street. I think we are an effective force for low wholesale fuel costs in that area. This is an important thing for everyone concerned.

Senator BYRD. Well, did your price bids reflect in anyway the fear that you might have only a short time, to wit, perhaps a year, in which to include your costs of modernization of your facilities?

Mr. MATHESON. That is unquestionably true, Senator. We must bid each year, assuming a writeoff for what we think is the reasonable length of life of the property, and currently we must bid for coal assuming that we have only 18 months or thereabouts left as far as the life of our operations are concerned.

Senator BYRD. In other words, had you not had a history of rumored conversion before you, is it possible that your prices as reflected in the bids might have been lower?

Mr. MATHESON. I think that is certainly true. If you can afford to modernize with a long-range amortization program, you can offer lower prices to the customers.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett, do you have anything by way of questions?

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. Or comments?

Senator BARTLETT. Mr. Matheson, has anything been said here yet—as I indicated I had to be away from the committee room—as to how the Matanuska Valley came into being?

Mr. MATHESON. Senator Bartlett, I did include that in my statement. I tried to give a summary of the manner in which the community came into existence and, of course, the beginning of the Matanuska Colony in the mid-1930's.

Senator BARTLETT. Are there any year-round mining operations remaining in the State of Alaska except those of the coal mines?

Mr. MATHESON. No, sir; I do not believe that there is any other year around mine. I just can't think of one.

Senator BARTLETT. I can't, either.

The gold lode claims are all closed down, are they not?

Mr. MATHESON. This is correct. In fact Alaska does not currently have an underground operation of any type, in existence.

Senator BARTLETT. The production of gold has become curiously nonexistent and of subordinate value in relation to other minerals.

Mr. MATHESON. It certainly has. It declined from $27 million in 1940 to $1½ million for the current year. It is an astounding decline.

Senator BARTLETT. Is there anywhere else that you know of where the people are now employed in coal mining, whatever their skills might be, whether their skills are related directly to mining or not, would go to year-round employment with a hope of obtaining it?

Mr. MATHESON. I certainly do not know of any. We are consistently a labor surplus area, and where these people might go, I just don't know. The jobs just simply are not available.

Previously, I believe, Senator Smith had asked about numbers of people that our employees were not truly coal miners. I would like to think that most of them are able men that can do many jobs. However, we have a good many who have specialized skills. Our preparation plant employs about 30 people who have spent, their average tenure with the property must be well over 15 years, they have done nothing else other than operate a preparation plant. There are no other preparation plants in Alaska.

Senator BARTLETT. Do many of these people own their own homes?

Mr. MATHESON. The great majority of them have their own homes and families in the area.

Senator BARTLETT. If the mine closes what will be the situation with respect to the housing market, in your judgment?

Mr. MATHESON. I think that there will be a very severe depression in the market. I am sure that real estate currently in Palmer has lost its value through the threat of conversion. This has already had a considerable effect in the area.

Senator BARTLETT. They have had some difficulties in the valley heretofore comparatively recently with respect to the sale of dairy products, have they not?

Mr. MATHESON. They have had considerable problems in this regard, and Mr. La Zelle outlined this in detail to the committee. And I believe Mr. Schmidtke of Palmer also has some information in that regard.

Senator BARTLETT. How is your coal transported from the mine?

Mr. MATHESON. The coal is transported, I shouldn't say all, because we have a very small truck sales amounting to about 2,000 tons per

year, but roughly 298,000 tons, 300,000 tons are transported over the Alaska Railroad at $2.54 a ton. This amount to about $750,000 a year for the railroad.

Senator BARTLETT. How does the coal get from the mine to the railroad?

Mr. MATHESON. This is trucked. We have a rail spur right to our separation plant.

Senator BARTLETT. What kind of trucks do you use?

Mr. MATHESON. We use Euclids, Kenwoods, we have about 16 or 17 heavy haulers.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you use the heavy hauler for?

I am trying to get at the type of machine used here.

Mr. MATHESON. We have a great deal of heavy equipment.

Currently, we are operating nine Euclid rock trucks which are trucks that can handle about 30 tons per load. They weigh something in the vicinity of 80,000 pounds.

Senator BARTLETT. What do they cost?

Mr. MATHESON. They cost approximately $62,000 apiece, currently.

Senator BARTLETT. What do you have to pay the driver?

Mr. MATHESON. A driver at Evan Jones currently is making $4.87, I believe—our scale, the common laborer makes $4.35 an hour, and the shovel runner is making $5.075.

Senator BARTLETT. What do these people average for a year?

Mr. MATHESON. Well, I believe our average miner made over $12,000 last year.

Senator BARTLETT. And if you lose these military contracts he wouldn't be making anything as far as the mine is concerned because the mine is going to close?

Mr. MATHESON. That is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. I have no further questions.

Senator BYRD. The agricultural production, as I understood one of the witnesses to say earlier, depends in some measure upon the retention of the railroad, and I believe it is understood the condition of the agricultural economy is not good at the moment.

Mr. MATHESON. This is correct. I should perhaps let Mr. Schmidtke elaborate on the agricultural phase.

Senator BYRD. Fine.

You say in your statement that the Alaska Public Service Commission is now conducting an investigation of gas rates. Is there any indication as to when this investigation will be completed?

Mr. MATHESON. I really couldn't say. The hearings were supposed to be some time in July and I just really don't know the details.

Senator BYRD. They are still scheduled for July, are they not?

Mr. MATHESON. I certainly can't say that officially, but that was my understanding.

Senator BYRD. You further state that the Alaska Legislature is now considering a bill specifically designed to subject the pipeline company to the regulatory jurisdiction of the Alaska Commission. You say that the bill has passed the house. Is the legislature now in session?

Mr. MATHESON. The legislature is not currently in session. It will resume in January.

Senator BYRD. January of next year?

Mr. MATHESON. Yes, January 1966.

Seantor BYRD. The bill which passed the house will have to be reintroduced into the house or will it——

Mr. MATHESON. I, again, am certainly not an expert on those legislative matters, but I believe it does have to be reintroduced into the house, but I couldn't guarantee that.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett, could you, for the record, indicate it?

Senator BARTLETT. We will get it for the record.

Senator BYRD. I think it might be important to have some understanding as to when the legislature might reach a decision on this important point; the committee may or may not wish to delay this item until the State of Alaska has had an opportunity to act in this regard.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
May 27, 1965.

Mr. GORDON A. NEASE,
Armed Services Committee,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. NEASE: During the course of the hearing on May 20 on the military proposal to convert the Anchorage bases from coal to gas heat, I promised the acting chairman, Senator Byrd, to provide, for the record, three items of information. They are here provided:

The Governor's proposal to include gas pipelines under regulation is embodied in a bill containing several amendments to the act creating the Alaska Public Service Commission as requested by the Governor. This bill passed the Alaska House of Representatives in this session of the legislature. When the measure was brought up in the State senate, it was referred for study over the summer to the Alaska Legislative Council. It will be returned to the senate at the beginning of the next session of the legislature. The bill officially is still pending. It will not need to be reintroduced.

The attached table details the amount and duration of unemployment compensation payments in Alaska. The highest basic weekly benefit paid in the State is $45 for a period of 26 weeks. It must be remembered that the cost of living in Anchorage and the surrounding area including Palmer is 37.8 percent higher than Washington, D.C., according to the Civil Service Commission's latest report dated May 10, 1965.

Also attached is a telegram from the Alaska commissioner of labor giving the unemployment statistics for Palmer and the Matanuska Valley. Attached as well are two tables giving statewide employment statistics for the year 1964 and the first 4 months of 1965.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. BARTLETT.

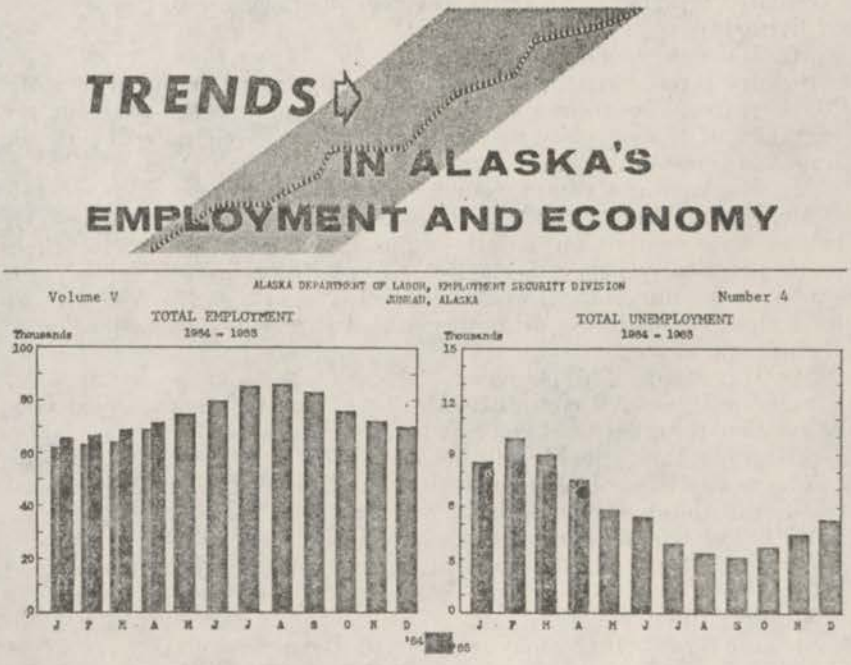
JUNEAU, ALASKA, *May 21, 1965.*

Senator E. L. BARTLETT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

Available figures on unemployment in Palmer and Matanuska Valley relate to the Palmer, Wasilla-Talkeetna Election District. Average annual total unemployment rate was 10.1 in 1964, 14.2 in 1963, 14.9 in 1962, and 15.8 in 1961. Trend in unemployment has been downward in each year since 1961. Unemployment rate ranged from 21.2 percent in February to 3.6 percent in September during 1964. The average number unemployed in 1964 was 200. More recent data not available.

GIL JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Labor, Alaska Department of Labor.

Total base period wages	Basic weekly benefit amount	Augmented weekly benefit amount with the following dependents					Benefit duration factor
		1	2	3	4	5	
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
$0 to $499.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$500 to $599.99	$10	$15	$20	$20	$20	$20	$15
$600 to $699.99	11	16	21	22	22	22	16
$700 to $799.99	12	17	22	24	24	24	17
$800 to $899.99	13	18	23	26	26	26	18
$900 to $999.99	14	19	24	28	28	28	19
$1,000 to $1,099.99	15	20	25	30	30	30	20
$1,100 to $1,199.99	16	21	26	31	32	32	21
$1,200 to $1,299.99	17	22	27	32	34	34	22
$1,300 to $1,399.99	18	23	28	33	36	36	23
$1,400 to $1,499.99	19	24	29	34	38	38	24
$1,500 to $1,599.99	20	25	30	35	40	40	25
$1,600 to $1,699.99	21	26	31	36	41	42	26
$1,700 to $1,799.99	22	27	32	37	42	44	26
$1,800 to $1,899.99	23	28	33	38	43	46	26
$1,900 to $1,999.99	24	29	34	39	44	48	26
$2,000 to $2,099.99	25	30	35	40	45	50	26
$2,100 to $2,199.99	26	31	36	41	46	51	26
$2,200 to $2,299.99	27	32	37	42	47	52	26
$2,300 to $2,399.99	28	33	38	43	48	53	26
$2,400 to $2,499.99	29	34	39	44	49	54	26
$2,500 to $2,599.99	30	35	40	45	50	55	26
$2,600 to $2,699.99	31	36	41	46	51	56	26
$2,700 to $2,799.99	32	37	42	47	52	57	26
$2,800 to $2,899.99	33	38	43	48	53	58	26
$2,900 to $2,999.99	34	39	44	49	54	59	26
$3,000 to $3,099.99	35	40	45	50	55	60	26
$3,100 to $3,199.99	36	41	46	51	56	61	26
$3,200 to $3,299.99	37	42	47	52	57	62	26
$3,300 to $3,399.99	38	43	48	53	58	63	26
$3,400 to $3,499.99	39	44	49	54	59	64	26
$3,500 to $3,599.99	40	45	50	55	60	65	26
$3,600 to $3,699.99	41	46	51	56	61	66	26
$3,700 to $3,799.99	42	47	52	57	62	67	26
$3,800 to $3,899.99	43	48	53	58	63	68	26
$3,900 to $3,999.99	44	49	54	59	64	69	26
$4,000 and over	45	50	55	60	65	70	26



Senator BYRD. Unless there are further questions from my colleagues—Senator Bartlett?

Senator BARTLETT. You were telling me something about the pay rate for these men on a per-man basis and an hourly basis. Is this rate higher than a coal miner or a person who works in a coal mine at similar jobs would get in the States in the coalfields?

Mr. MATHESON. I believe that the coal miner in the States is making $26.87 or something of this nature in the United States per day, and you could say that our average miner would be making about, well, $4.80 times 8 which at 6 days is over $40. We mention $45 for estimating most of the time.

Senator BARTLETT. Will you submit a statement for the record making those figures accurate in each case?

Mr. MATHESON. I certainly will.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

Average wage, Evan Jones Coal Co., $42.50 per day; contract wage, United States, $26.19 per day.

Senator BARTLETT. One final question. Is the cost of living higher in Alaska than in Nevada or West Virginia? I am not saying Hawaii.

Mr. MATHESON. The cost of living is substantially higher, I can certainly vouch for that.

Senator BARTLETT. It is higher to the point, is it not, that the Federal Government has a 25-percent cost-of-living allowance for Alaska?

Mr. MATHESON. Yes, Senator; that is true.

Senator BARTLETT. Not quite as high as for Hawaii.

Mr. MATHESON. And it is a tax-free cost-of-living allowance which amounts to almost 40 percent.

Senator BARTLETT. And that was instituted because of the high cost of living?

Mr. MATHESON. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett, it might be worth while to have Mr. Mark respond to your question with reference to the wage or the earnings of miners elsewhere in the country as compared with the wages of those in Alaska.

Mr. Mark, would you or your associates care to respond?

Mr. MARK. Well, I think the question was answered correctly. Of course we base that on a daily wage. In Alaska the mineworkers work practically every day. But in the States here it is only the captive coal mines that work practically every day. And you do have that cost-of-living allowance which enters into this equation of the miners.

Mr. MATHESON. This is correct.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Matheson, you may supplement your response to the question if you care to, as requested.

All right, thank you, Mr. Matheson.

The next witness is Mayor Ted Schmidtke, chairman, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Palmer, Alaska.

We are glad to have you with us, Mr. Mayor.

You have a prepared statement, I note. Would you care to read it?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Or you may submit it and comment on it.

STATEMENT OF MAYOR TED SCHMIDTKE, CHAIRMAN, MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH, PALMER, ALASKA

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Mr. Chairman, my name is T. O. Schmidtke. I am the mayor of Palmer, Alaska. I have also been asked by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to represent the borough in appearing before you. On behalf of the people of Palmer and the borough, I wish to thank you for the opportunity to present this statement in opposition to the proposed conversion of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base from coal to natural gas.

Palmer and the borough have an important financial stake in the retention of the coal industry. The primary revenue source of the city of Palmer is its sales tax, from which we have derived approximately $100,000 annually. This amount represents some $5 million in gross taxable business within the city. You have information that the coal industry locally spends approximately $1 million annually in direct wages, and we estimate that each of these dollars generates a buying power of $5 to $7 within the borough area. It is reasonable to assume that we derive at least 20 percent of our sales tax income directly or indirectly from the payroll of our basic coal industry.

In the event this payroll is lost, our city government would have to at least double property taxes in order to continue its present services, thus placing an intolerable burden on the average homeowner. Even such an increase in property taxes would not supply us with sufficient revenues to operate our city efficiently. We would be forced to make cutbacks in all the services currently provided for the people of this area. There is no question that we would have to abandon planned advances in public works and other capital improvements.

Palmer has just completed the installation of a complete sewer system throughout the community. This system cost $750,000, of which $550,000 will be financed through bonds sold to the Community Facilities Administration. These bonds must be retired directly by the individuals owning property within this community. Loss of the coal industry would mean that many of the people employed by it who live in the city would be forced to leave. For those who remained the burden of this project would fall heavily upon their shoulders, and there is a strong possibility that it would be more than they could bear. The sewer project was undertaken based on a feasibility study which assumed retention of the coal industry. It is extremely doubtful that this project could have been found feasible if the loss of this industry had been considered.

Conversion with the accompanying loss of employment would also drastically affect the basic business climate of Palmer and the borough. Even with the mines in operation, the area's total retail sales have decreased by over $6 million since 1961, a reduction of almost one-half. This decrease has resulted from the near cessation of homestead development, curtailed activity in the construction program, and the removal of government offices from Palmer as well as local supporting industry from the borough. In addition, many producing farms have gone out of operation.

These losses have resulted in an unemployment rate of about 12 percent, or over twice the national average. And we estimate that the loss of the 85 to 90 jobs from this conversion would cost an additional

40 positions in the service businesses of the city. When you consider that there are only a total of some 800 persons now gainfully employed in the area, the enormous economic impact upon the community becomes readily apparent.

Palmer and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough is currently a struggling rural area. We believe that we have the potential to become one of the strongest economic areas in Alaska. But that goal still eludes us, and our coal industry is essential if we are to attain it within the reasonably foreseeable future. In reaching a decision on the future of this industry, I am confident that the Congress will carefully consider the effects of the loss of the coal industry which I have attempted to describe in this brief statement.

On behalf of Palmer and the borough, I again thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Mayor.

Could you answer the question with reference to the meeting of the legislature and as to the status of the bill to which references have been made?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. The bill was passed by the House and was returned by the Senate to hold public hearings throughout the State of Alaska. It was quite a disagreement between the municipalities that did not want to be covered by public service or be regulated by a State agency, and there is a chance it may have to be reintroduced into the House.

Senator BYRD. In which case this would probably occur at the beginning of the next convening of the legislature?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes, I believe that the Governor of Alaska had more or less given A–1 priority.

Senator BYRD. It has the Governor's support?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. But it may indeed not have to be reintroduced in the House?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. There is that possibility.

Senator BYRD. In which case it would be considered by the Senate, and the Senate and House will meet again in January?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes.

Senator BYRD. This coming January.

(NOTE.—See letter from Senator Bartlett dated May 27, 1965, previously included in the record.)

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett?

Senator BARTLETT. I have no questions. I think it is well that the mayor of Palmer came here and expressed his views on behalf of these people to you, Mr. Chairman, because it shows the urgency of the situation insofar as that part of Alaska is concerned.

Senator BYRD. Senator Inouye, do you have any questions at this point?

Senator INOUYE. Yes.

Mr. Mayor, I note in your statement you argue that the property tax may have to be doubled if this conversion goes through. What are the property taxes at the present time?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. At the present time Matanuska Valley has a very high property tax. We are paying, will be paying, 20 mills on a hundred percent valuation plus the 2 percent sales tax. Fourteen mills goes to schools, 6 mills to help operate the city, and the entire bonded indebtedness.

Senator INOUYE. If this conversion goes through you will have difficulty in retiring these bonds which were just sold to the Community Facility Administration?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. We would anticipate we would run into difficulty inasmuch as from previous testimony it has been brought up that when the mining company went bankrupt the people that I knew from that mine have left the area of that part of Alaska, and there is a definite lack of a real good real estate market in that area.

Senator INOUYE. When the coal mine went bankrupt and the employees were laid off, you testified that they all left your area——

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. The ones that I knew, very few stayed around.

Senator INOUYE. What sort of economic effect did the closure have on your community?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. It had, I believe, a very depressing effect on the advance of total applications for unemployment, and being in the newspaper business I can tell by the number of classified ads I place for real estate, and they definitely have increased.

Senator INOUYE. Did it affect your income?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. My income?

Senator INOUYE. The income of the village or the city of Palmer.

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes, I think it did from the standpoint of our sales tax had been increasing approximaetly 5 percent a year to 7 percent, and it showed a drop in, I believe it was, February, from about $7,400 to $6,600.

Senator INOUYE. Was this coal company using the facilities of the railroad company?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. Did the closure affect the rates of the railroad company?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Not to my knowledge.

Senator INOUYE. Do you think the closure of this coal mine will affect the rates of the railroad company?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. I would assume that it would inasmuch as it seems to be a fairly high freight rate to haul a ton of coal that distance, and from observations that I have seen and heard from other people they have a very high profit ratio on that portion of the line so theoretically that portion of the line could be subsidizing lower freight rates in other portions of the railroad.

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

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

Mayor, when was the feasibility study conducted?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. In 1961.

Senator BYRD. 1961.

Could you submit the statistics concerning your sales tax income? You indicate that it is your assumption that at least 20 percent of the sales tax income is derived directly or indirectly from the coal industry payroll. Can you give us some specifics on this?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. I just base it on the amount of expenditures. If you spend a million dollars which is spent all in the area, or paid out in the area, as the other business districts are smaller outside of the city of Palmer; then the city of Palmer, and I think I based it fairly reasonably, would lose $20,000, which would be a total of retail sales value of about $1 million.

Senator BYRD. I presume then that you would have no way of supplying firm statistics on that?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. I could probably submit it later.

Senator BYRD. I don't know how long the record will be open.

Senator Bartlett, you might include these in the record if the mayor gets them in time.

Senator BARTLETT. Very well.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mayor. We are grateful for your testimony.

Senator BARTLETT. One further question.

Senator BYRD. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. You publish the local paper?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. In addition to being mayor?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Right.

Senator BARTLETT. The Valley Frontiersman?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Right.

Senator BARTLETT. On a personal basis, would you expect your business to suffer?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Definitely. Just the one company alone, the Evans Jones Co. does approximately, my total business is approximately 2½ percent directly. The company that went bankrupt was approximately 1 percent. And I would assume that through loss of retail sales my gross income would be definitely downward.

Senator BARTLETT. Closing the coal mine would be meaningful to you in a business way as it would be to every other business in the community?

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Yes.

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Once again, what is the total population of the area? It was indicated earlier.

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. It is approximately 5,700 to 6,000 in the total borough area. In the city of Palmer it is about 1,200 people.

Senator BYRD. All right. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. SCHMIDTKE. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. The next witness is Mr. Dale Teel, vice president, Alaska Pipeline Co., Anchorage, Alaska.

Mr. TEEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF DALE TEEL, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER, ALASKA PIPELINE CO.; ACCOMPANIED BY SEABORN EASTLAND, JR., VICE PRESIDENT AND COUNSEL

Mr. TEEL. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much.

My name is Dale Teel. I am vice president and general manager of Alaska Pipeline Co. of Anchorage, Alaska, and president of its wholly owned subsidiary, Anchorage Natural Gas Corp. My professional background is in engineering, and I hold a degree in chemical engineering from the University of Illinois. I am a native of southern Illinois, and my father is a retired coal miner. I have resided, with my family, in Alaska for more than 5 years.

I moved to Alaska from Honolulu Gas Co. in Hawaii, where I had worked for the previous 10 years. I went to Alaska first as a consultant and stayed as an executive officer of the company.

Alaska Pipeline Co. has built a 90-mile gas transmission line from Alaska's Kenai gas field, across Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet to Anchorage, and I could indicate that on a map very briefly, with your permission.

Senator BYRD. All right. Where is the map?

Mr. TEEL. Right here.

Our pipeline runs from the water's edge along Cook Inlet, the area of Kenai, across the Kenai Peninsula with two lines across Turnagain Arm and into Anchorage. The pipeline is owned by Alaska Pipeline Co. and it is proposed to extend it to the military bases. Its present length is approximately 90 miles with approximately 12 mile extension to the bases.

Thank you.

Anchorage Natural Gas Corp. distributes this gas in the cities of Anchorage and Soldatna and the surrounding areas. Alaska Pipeline Co. signed a contract with the Department of Defense on December 28, 1964, to supply the boiler fuel requirements of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, both within 3 miles of Anchorage. The contract will take effect on July 1, 1966, if Congress authorizes the conversion of boilers to allow use of gas and approves the request for funds. That cost will be returned to the Defense Department by fuel savings in little more than a single year.

I hope that my remarks will be of value to you as you consider the merits of the request by the Department of Defense for approval to implement the contract they have with us.

The contract marks the outcome of 4 years of study and restudy by the Department of Defense and other agencies of the Government. Always the military were interested in economy, efficiency, and military backup of alternate fuels, but the decision was delayed time and time again to be sure that every opportunity was thoroughly explored. The request for conversion funds comes now as a result of competitive bidding by coal, oil, and gas—all produced in the Anchorage area near the military bases, and the conversion will give the military the capability of using its choice of any of these fuels in future years.

Natural gas is one of Alaska's newest major industries. Now in its fourth year of development, natural gas can have a profound beneficial effect on the economy of Alaska. Already it has reversed the upward trend of the cost of living and it offers Alaska, and the military installations, great savings as a source of energy. Costs of competing fuels have dropped as much as 35 percent where gas is available; obviously in Alaska the cost of fuel is a major item in the cost of living. The natural gas industry has brought private risk capital to Alaska, and its successful development will attract other new industries to Alaska.

Conversion of the military bases in the Anchorage area offers natural gas its only major potential market at present—a market which can more than double the volume of gas now being used. Because of the great distances involved, gas cannot at present look elsewhere for a market, as in the case of coal and oil, but must be used locally in Alaska. It is indeed fortunate for Alaska that gas was found near the Anchorage military bases, because without them the industry could not have been financed and developed as it has today.

Alaska Pipeline Co.—natural gas—is facing powerful opposition to its efforts to achieve a prosperous level of operations. I would like to include in the record some of the events leading to the award and execution of the contract to serve the Anchorage military bases.

1. The appropriation request by the Department of Defense is the result of several years of study.

Proposals for conversion of the two military bases to gas have been exhaustively studied, restudied, reviewed, and evaluated since 1960. Preliminary discussions between officials of Alaska Pipeline and representatives of the military were held in Anchorage in March 1959 concerning the use of natural gas as fuel at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf. In addition to the prospect of substantial economies to be derived from the price of gas as compared with that of coal, representatives of both Fort Richardson and Elmendorf were interested in the improvement of their operations to be derived from gas firing by elimination of coal and ash handling operations, by elimination of the need for the thawing of coal during winter months, and by the greater efficiency of operation with gas. These discussions led to the presentation of a proposal by Alaska Pipeline Co. to the military in Alaska in December 1960 whereby the company proposed to convert four of the boilers at each of the bases from coal to natural gas firing.

In May 1961 a second proposal was submitted by Alaska Pipeline Co. to military authorities in Alaska, in which the company proposed to provide gas service to each base at a price which included the cost of conversion from coal to natural gas firing. Subsequently, the company was advised that a proposal for gas service was sought wherein the military would do its own conversion work. Thereafter, by letter of June 30, 1961, the company was invited by Headquarters, U.S. Army, Alaska Command, to submit a third proposal to supply the two bases, returnable in July 1961. At the same time other companies which might be able to serve the facilities were asked to submit proposals for natural gas service. In response thereto the company submitted its proposal of July 14, 1961. This proposal was received in Alaska and after evaluation was forwarded to the Corps of Engineers in Washington, apparently with a favorable recommendation of the using agency.

On September 12, 1961, the Department of the Army completed a fuel analysis which recommended conversion of the heating plant at Fort Richardson from coal to natural gas.

By letter of November 1, 1961, Alaska Pipeline was notified by the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, that a decision on any proprosal to convert to another fuel would be deferred until after December 15, 1961, for the reason that the Standard Oil Co. of California had expressed an interest in submitting a proposal. In light of Standard's plans to construct Alaska's first oil refinery at a site on the Kenai Peninsula, which was expected to go on stream in late 1962, representatives of Standard requested a delay in order to submit a proposal for the use of residual fuel oil.

At this point the Department of the Army was requested to obtain fuel prices from all interested suppliers in order to make a fuel analysis for both Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base based on a single fuel contract. Evan Jones Coal Co. and Marak Coal Co.,

both of whom were suppliers to the military at the time—Marak subsequently shut down its operations in June 1964—were invited to submit proposals for coal on a long-term, multiyear basis.

In December 1961 the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (I. & L.), Installations, requested the opinion of the Comptroller General whether funds appropriated for operation and maintenance in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1962, might be used in connection with the proposed conversion of four of the eight boilers of the heating plant at Fort Richardson from coal to natural gas. In a decision rendered in February 1962 the Comptroller General indicated that such funds could not be used to finance the cost of the contemplated conversion. In March 1962 the Assistant Secretary of Defense notified the company of the decision of the Comptroller General and indicated that, if conversion to gas should prove most economical, it would be necessary to seek funds therefor from Congress as an item in a future military construction program.

On March 28, 1962, the Army, having received proposals from all three fuels on a multiyear basis, reported that its analysis showed gas to be the lowest cost fuel, with an annual savings to the Department of over $1 million in relation to the cost of fuel at the time, and requested approval for conversion of the two facilities.

By letter of May 14, 1962, Alaska Pipeline Co. was notified by the Department of Defense that the proposed fuel conversion had been referred to the Bureau of the Budget, and that, while initial study of the project indicated important savings to the Department, due to the many Federal interests involved and the importance of the matter to the State of Alaska, the Department had agreed with the Bureau of the Budget that all possibilities should be explored before the final decision. Accordingly, the project was not introduced in the military construction program for fiscal year 1963.

One reason for the postponement was the complaint from representatives of the coal companies that it would be "inequitable" for coal to have a bid on a 1-year basis as a commodity while gas could be contracted for on a multiyear basis as a utility service. This complaint prompted the Defense Department to consider the use of stock funds for multiyear financing for coal and oil.

Early in 1963 legislation was introduced in the 88th Congress, S. 572, H.R. 3111, to amend section 201(a)(3) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act in order to classify coal and oil as "public utility services" for Federal procurement purposes. Introduction of these bills had the effect of delaying invitations for bids from coal and oil based on use of stock funds. In March 1963 the Department of Defense notified Alaska Pipeline Co. that it would not request authorization for funds to convert until Congress had had an opportunity to act on the bills introduced. Definitive action on the bills was not taken in Congress, although a bill did pass the Senate. Thereafter, in 1964, the Defense Department announced its intention to solicit bids for all three fuels on a multiyear basis, and in August 1964 invitations for bids were issued for a 5-year contract to supply fuel requirements of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Bids were received from responsible bidders: Evan Jones Coal Co., for coal supply; Standard Oil Co. of California (operator of a refinery

on the Kenai Peninsula) for residual fuel oil; and Alaska Pipeline Co., for natural gas. Alaska Pipeline Co.'s was substantially the low bid; coal was the highest of the three bids.

I would like to pause here in respect to the bidding time and read a copy of a report which we were given. It is from the headquarters of the Defense Supply Agency, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va., and I will just read point No. 2 of that memorandum.

Senator BYRD. What is the date of the report?

Mr. TEEL. January 19, 1965.

The July 29, 1964, memorandum (enclosure 2 to enclosure 1) from the DASD (Properties and Installations) to the Department of the Army stated that 45 days should be allowed for the submission of bids and requested a report by October 16, 1964. In view of the date of the request by the Army for the issuance of the invitations (August 10, 1964) and the date on which a report was due to OSD, only 30 days were allowed for the submission of bids. This time period was consistent with ASPR 2-202.1. Also in a June 1, 1964, meeting in the office of the DASD (Properties and Installations) the Evan Jones Co. was informed that an invitation for bids on a 5-year basis would be issued soon (enclosure 2 to this memo). Under the circumstances the bidding time does not seem to have been unreasonably short.

In response to other points raised this afternoon——

Senator BYRD. Pardon me; how lengthy is this memorandum?

Mr. TEEL. It is attached with other materials. The memorandum itself is slightly over one page.

Senator BYRD. Suppose we include it in the record.

Mr. TEEL. Certainly.

(The memorandum referred to follows:)

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY,
CAMERON STATION,
Alexandria, Va., January 19, 1965.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL (LOGISTICS), OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subject: GAO request for report on protest re procurement of fuel for Fort Richardson and Elmendorf AFB, Alaska.

1. In accordance with your December 30, 1964, memorandum, subject as above, enclosed is a January 13, 1965, letter to this office from the Defense Fuel Supply Center (DFSC), with supporting documents, which sets forth the actions taken by this Agency on the procurement in question (enclosure 1). Also enclosed is a copy of a September 18, 1964, letter from DASD (Properties and Installations) to Senator Bartlett on this subject (enclosure 2), and a copy of the October 1, 1964, letter from the DFSC forwarding the bids to the Department of the Army (enclosure 3).

2. The July 29, 1964, memorandum (enclosure 2 to enclosure 1) from the DASD (Properties and Installations) to the Department of the Army stated that 45 days should be allowed for the submission of bids and requested a report by October 16, 1964. In view of the date of the request by the Army for the issuance of the invitations (August 10, 1964) and the date on which a report was due to OSD, only 30 days were allowed for the submission of bids. This time period was consistent with ASPR 2-202.1. Also in a June 1, 1964, meeting in the office of the DASD (Properties and Installations) the Evan Jones Co. was informed that an invitation for bids on a 5-year basis would be issued soon (enclosure 2 to this memo). Under the circumstances the bidding time does not seem to have been unreasonably short.

3. The Evan Jones Co. argues that soliciting bids on the basis of using coal, gas, or oil was not proper and did not permit full and free competition. The Government was not buying coal, gas, or oil per se but was buying fuel. Any of those products could be used. Under invitation for bids DSA-6-65-81 and invitation for bids DSA-6-65-94 the Government informed each of the bidders that bids for the three fuels were being sought and would be evaluated to determine

which was the most economical and that it was possible that no award would be made as a result of the solicitation (see enclosures 5 and 6 to enclosure 1). Asking for bids on each of these products and the determination of which of those methods afforded the lowest cost to the Government gave suppliers of each of the products an opportunity to compete. In this connection, the Comptroller General has held that a method of procurement in which the Government reserved the right to select the method of operation and provided for the evaluation of one alternative against the other did not violate the competitive bidding principles (42 Comp. Gen. 640).

ALBERT RABY, Jr.,
Assistant Counsel
(For the Director).

Mr. TEEL. General Accounting Office has told us by letter that it is ready to rule on the question of using stock funds for coal purchases but has elected to delay that ruling until these hearings are over.

Senator BYRD. When did you get this word from the General Accounting Office?

Mr. TEEL. The date of that word I would ask you permission to defer to my attorney who is with me.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. TEEL. Mr. Eastland, state your full name, Mr. Eastland.

Mr. EASTLAND. I am Seaborn Eastland, Houston, Tex.

I want to say I have that letter with me, I can get it.

Senator BYRD. Would you submit the letter for the record?

Mr. EASTLAND. It is about in February or March.

Senator BYRD. If you will please submit the letter for the record, Mr. Eastland.

Mr. EASTLAND. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Thank you.

(Letter of March 9, 1965, referred to follows:)

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE,
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1965.

CHAPMAN, FRIEDMAN, SHEA, CLUBB & DUFF,
Pennsylvania Building,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: With reference to the protest of the Evan Jones Coal Co. against the award of a contract to the Alaska Pipeline Co. to supply the fuel requirements at military installations at Anchorage, Alaska, you are advised that we are deferring our final decision on the protest until after congressional hearings are held on the request of the Department of Defense for authority to use military construction funds for conversion of existing coal-burning equipment to gas-fueled equipment.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT GOLDSTEIN,
Assistant General Counsel.

Mr. TEEL. Mr. Chairman and Senators, Alaska Pipeline has had proposals to serve these bases before the military for over 4 years. Time and again there have been delays for one reason or another, and each delay has had the effect of allowing coal to continue service to the bases at prices far above those offered by gas. Further delay will simply constitute a subsidy for an additional period to the coal company at the expense of the gas consumers of Anchorage and every taxpayer of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, my second central point concerns the benefits of conversion to the Federal Government.

The Department of Defense indicates that, based on the bid prices received in response to invitations, conversion from coal to gas at the

two military bases will result in annual savings to the Department in excess of $1,500,000.

However, the Department of Defense has considered not only the important savings which would result from conversion but also the fact that Federal interests and interests of the State of Alaska are involved, and the conversion has been requested with these interests in mind as well as the fuel cost savings. The expanded choice of fuels for future use also has been important to the Department of Defense. Savings to the Federal Government will represent approximately $1 million annually after allowance for an estimated annual loss of $500,000 to the Alaska Railroad. The loss to Alaska Railroad represents coal freight hauling, and it is our understanding that the $500,000 figure is loss of gross revenue, not a net loss figure.

While the savings to the Government on its fuel bill are substantial in absolute terms ($6 million over a 5-year period), evaluation of the bids indicates that the bid of Alaska Pipeline Co. was less than half that of coal. Evan Jones Coal Co., the present supplier, bid a price of $8.85 per ton at the mine, a price higher than its present price to the military. The gas bid was 29 cents per million B.t.u. of gas delivered to the powerplants, the equivalent of $4.16 per ton of coal at the mine, according to statements of Evan Jones Coal Co. appearing in the press. Stated differently, the coal company spokesman is quoted in the press as follows: "Basically, natural gas is offering 29 cents. Our delivered price is about 46 cents."

In percentage terms, the annual saving of $1,500,000 represents 60 percent of the coal bid price based on the anticipated tonnage of coal.

It is also noteworthy that, based on the bid prices received, use of oil rather than coal at the two bases would result in an annual savings to the Department of $830,000.

In addition to substantial savings, the Defense Department's conversion plans will also give the two bases a flexibility in choice of fuel when up to now the bases have been limited to use of coal.

At Fort Richardson not all the boilers will be converted and those boilers which are converted will be interchangeable between gas and oil so that either gas or oil or coal may be utilized for the heat and power requirements of the base. At Elmendorf Air Force Base, conversion will provide interchangeable use of gas or oil.

The Federal Government will also benefit in that the two bases will no longer be captive markets of coal. If reminder is helpful from time to time, the present case provides a classic example of the beneficial effect of competition. Natural gas service became available in the Anchorage area in 1961. As well, Alaska Pipeline Co.'s desire to serve the military also was evident since 1960. Evan Jones' prices to the military in this period are the following:

Fiscal year:	*Price per ton*
1957	$12.65
1958	12.65
1959	12.10
1960	12.20
1961	11.45
1962	9.90
1963	8.50
1964	7.90
1965	[1] 8.85

[1] Bid price.

Finally, the committee is reminded that the gas to be used in supplying the military is produced from leases on lands of the Federal Government. Based on projected volumes of use by the military over the 5-year period of this contract, the Federal Government will receive aproximately $70,000 in royalties, in addition to royalties of approximately $600,000 to the State of Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, my third central point describes the benefits of this conversion to the State of Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, Alaska Pipeline and its subsidiary have invested over $20 million to bring gas from the Kenai Peninsula to Anchorage and to establish a distribution system to serve nearly 6,000 commercial and residential customers in the Anchorage area.

The voting stock of the company is domiciled in Alaska, California, Hawaii, New York, and Texas.

Some 200 miles of pipe have been laid under the streets of Greater Anchorage and our investment in Alaska continues to increase at the rate of $500,000 or more per year. An expenditure of approximately $1 million will have been made by Alaska Pipeline Co. to extend service to the two military bases. These expenditures mean new construction and new jobs. And it is such private risk ventures as this, Mr. Chairman, that Congress contemplated in 1958 when opponents of statehood pointed to Alaska's lack of development and its dependence on Federal spending. A report of the House states:

> It should be pointed out that not all growth in economic activity in Alaska is a direct result of Federal construction programs. The pulpmill at Ketchikan, on which construction is now completed; the widespread activity in oil exploration in several parts of the territory; the growth of tin production of the Seward Peninsula; the widespread interest in development of low-cost power by private risk capital; and the opening up of a number of mining activities of various types are examples of the growth in economic activities based directly on the resources of the territory which may be expected. (H. Rept. No. 624, 85th Cong., 2d sess., 14 (1958).)

Competition brought on by the investment of risk capital is the key to lowering the cost of living in Alaska and is thus the key to Alaska's growth.

As stated above, our pipeline and plant capacity was originally based upon the possibility of supplying the substantial military energy load. With full utilization of our capacity, reductions in unit gas costs will natnrally occur. Gas service, however, has already provided substantial benefits to the Alaska public in the area served. Savings to the city of Anchorage have exceeded $500,000 because power generation with gas costs far less than the city formerly paid for hydroelectric and coal/steam power generation. Fuel costs have been reduced for nearly 6,000 gas customers.

I have some notes on a few examples I could recite. The State of Alaska itself converted its buildings from oil to gas. The preconversion oil cost was $60,000 per year. The gas cost turned out to be $42,000 per year, a fuel saving of $18,000. In addition the State saved $9,000 per year on labor. The total savings was $27,000 per year on a bill of $60,000 for oil.

The school district converted approximately 25 or 30 school buildings from an oil cost of $121,000 a year to gas at $81,000 per year, a saving of $40,000, plus $50,000 per year, a yearly saving on labor, a total savings of $90,000 per year on an initial oil bill of $121,000.

The Federal building, the post office in Anchorage burned coal prior to conversion at an annual cost of $24,00. A gas cost following conversion of $15,000 a fuel saving thus of $9,000, and they saved $15,000 a year on labor, with a total saving of $24,000 compared to preconversion fuel cost of $24,000.

Because our total volume of gas will more than double when service to the bases is underway, we have negotiated a lower wellhead price effective upon commencement of service to the military. This will enable us to make a rate reduction to residential and commercial consumers in Anchorage. The fact of this reduction has already been stated publicly and it will amount to about $300,000 per year.

The Alaska Pipeline Co. and its subsidiary presently have a payroll of $1 million annually. Additionally, gas has opened the way for businesses dealing in service, equipment, and supplies relating to gas. A new appliance and installation market has come into being.

Lower fuel prices are also a substantial factor in attracting much needed new industry to the State. Based on lower prices for fuel, discussions are already underway for a new papermill, a pulp plant, and a cement factory in the Anchorage area. All new industry will benefit Alaska.

The State of Alaska will also benefit from conversion through royalty revenues on gas production. Through December 1964 the State of Alaska had received $255,900 in royalties based on production of gas and the Federal Government $28,400. On the basis of estimated military sales along over the 5-year contract period, the State will receive $618,800 in royalties for the period and the Federal Government $68,-800. This amount represents revenue from a single source, sorely needed by the State.

Senator Byrd. How would this revenue compare with the revenues received by the State and Federal Governments if the bases continue to utilize coal?

Mr. Teel. The revenue, the revenue I read, was that revenue accruing to the State as a result of the gas used by the military and that only. There is a small royalty on coal production, I believe, per ton but it is very small in relation to these numbers I have just read.

Senator Byrd. Can you give us something more specific for comparison?

Mr. Teel. I believe it is approximately $125,000 for the comparable volume over the comparable period.

Senator Byrd. To the State or to the Federal Government?

Mr. Teel. To the State.

So a net increase of $500,000 for this contract period to the State of Alaska.

Senator Byrd. What is the wellhead price of gas?

Mr. Teel. The current wellhead price of gas is 25 cents per thousand cubic feet. We have negotiated with the producers a new price of 20 cents per thousand cubic feet and when we can double the volume as would be true in the case of attachments of the military load.

Senator Byrd. What was it a year ago?

Mr. Teel. It has been 25 cents for the past approximately 3 years. The initial rate was 32½ cents. But we were able to get a reduction about a year after we started in business.

Senator Byrd. All right.

Mr. TEEL. My fourth point, Mr. Chairman, covers the impact of the military conversion on the natural gas industry in Alaska. The companies have been on stream and have served the Anchorage area continuously since August 1961. We are proud of our service through the Good Friday earthquake disaster of March of last year, furnishing energy for electric power generation when all other sources of energy failed during the critical stage of the disaster. Gas power was employed by the military at times following the earthquake up to the limit of the available capacity all of which was running at full load.

Here I must disagree with Mr. LaZelle as to the feasibility of the new proposed coal powerplant in competition with natural gas. A much larger REA cooperative in Anchorage, the Chugach Electric Cooperative Association has declined to participate in such a project, as has the city of Anchorage to date in its electrical utility and both of which have effectively concluded natural gas offers the best source of powerplant fuel.

As Mr. LaZelle stated, the Matanuska Electric Association is a preferred customer of the Government's existing hydroelectric powerplant which is the largest existing source of low-cost firm power in the entire area.

Mr. LaZelle did not mention that Evan Jones Coal Co. is also one of the defendants along with another REA cooperative in an antitrust action brought by Mrak Coal Co., the plaintiff.

When constructed the pumping size of the——

Senator BYRD. Now, Mr. LaZelle will be given an opportunity to respond to that. What was your statement about antitrust?

Mr. TEEL. According to the newspaper report the Evan Jones Coal Co. is a codefendant with Chugach in an antitrust suit brought by Mrak, the one that is bankrupt.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Matheson may wish to respond to this. This material is not included in your written statement?

Mr. TEEL. No, sir.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. TEEL. The company and its subsidiary represent a total investment of approximately $20 million, one of the largest single private investments in Alaska.

When constructed, the 12-inch size of the company's pipeline was determined with a view to serving the potential load at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base. The military gas volume exceeds the entire civilian load of Anchorage. The only practical decision was to size the line originally so as to provide a capability to serve the military, even though the extra investment intensified our financing problems. The company assumed then, as it does now, that if substantial savings could be offered to the military by delivery of gas, there would be an opportunity to serve the military.

To implement this contract our company will have spent approximately $1 million to extend service from the Anchorage City gate station to the military bases, and will create jobs in so doing. Our employees are represented by the United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipefitting Industry, affiliated with AFL-CIO. Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from Mr. Peter

Schoemann, general president of the United Association, evidencing support.

I have one comment here and that is that our labor rate is not as high as in the coal industry, it is about 20 to 25 percent less. We also operate construction equipment although it is much smaller than the coal mine.

Senator BYRD. When you say your labor rates what do you mean?

Mr. TEEL. We do all of our own construction and we do installation work and we have an employee—our payroll is approximately $1 million per year, we have approximately 100 employees now at work. It goes up in the summertime when construction is possible.

Senator BYRD. The payroll is presently about a million dollars a year?

Mr. TEEL. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. By how much will it increase as a result of this contract if it is consummated?

Mr. TEEL. Our annual payroll on a continuing basis is not expected to increase very much. There would be the expenditure of this approximately $1 million to extend facilities by us and a million and a half, of course, by the military for the conversion.

Senator BYRD. So, if your payroll shows no increase as a result of the consummation of this contract and the payroll of the mines shows a concommitant decrease then the overall economy would appear to suffer by the amount of the decrease in the mining company payroll, plus the decrease to the Railroad Company; is that a fair statement?

Mr. TEEL. It is not entirely fair in that we will have some increased payroll as a result of serving these bases. I don't mean to imply——

Senator BYRD. My question was whether you would have an increased payroll and I understood you to say you would not.

Mr. TEEL. I didn't say we would not have any increase. It would not be a great increase. It would not be much, as much as a million dollars.

Senator BYRD. Can you be precise and indicate for the record what your increase would be?

Mr. TEEL. I would say it would probably be well under $100,000 a year.

Senator BYRD. All right, excuse me for interrupting.

Mr. TEEL. It is obvious that if we are deprived of the opportunity to serve the loads for which our facilities were designed and financed—including the Anchorage military bases—we shall not meet the reasonable growth.

But with the volumes of gas which the military will use, we should be able to accelerate and expand our role in the development of Alaska. Specifically, although other new pipelines are not feasible for the immediate future, we already are studying and actively examining the possibility of moving natural gas in liquid form over the highways and railway system of Alaska. Such a development would be a pioneering move in the industry—it has never been done, to our knowledge.

But high-cost diesel oil shipped from outside for heating purposes is vulnerable to such competition in Alaska. We already can contemplate the prospect of moving liquid natural gas, at 260° below zero, from Anchorage to Palmer in the Matanuska Valley, Fairbanks, and Seward, as well as to proposed new industrial plantsites in the railbelt area.

Logically such transportation would be provided by the Alaska Railroad. We have in fact started conversations with them and they have opened their files on the matter for us to use freely. In whatever measure this program should develop, it will benefit the Alaska Railroad. Such a development, plus the acceleration of industrial growth which natural gas can bring to the railbelt area, can improve the economic prosperity of the Alaska Railroad, and tend to offset the loss of its revenue for hauling coal from one coal mine.

We should emphasize that liquid natural gas cannot be expected ever to compete with local coal itself—a comparatively great amount of capital investment, and comparatively complex operational techniques and costs apply, but liquid natural gas can compete with diesel oil shipped from out of State. Technologically, this new industrial era for natural gas in Alaska is now on the horizon, and awaits only the energetic application of effort—and a parent operation enabled to utilize its full potential—to become a reality in Alaska.

It is true, coincidentally, that the civilian rate reductions which we have pledged to accompany the start of deliveries to the military should accelerate the acceptance of natural gas for civilian uses; the ability of Alaska Pipeline Co. to reach its full potential will benefit gas appliance retail and installations businesses and eventually all users of natural gas through still further lowering of gas rates.

A number of allegations have been made that conversion of the two military bases from coal to gas firing would result in a staggering blow to the economy of South Central Alaska. Such statements we feel are greatly exaggerated and in the long run are untrue. Evan Jones Coal Co. has stated that if it does not continue to supply the military requirement it will be forced to close down its Jonesville mine.

Unquestionably the loss of a substantial customer is difficult for the coal company. There are, however, other markets. We have been informed that both Japan and Korea might utilize this coal if it could be delivered to deep water at a feasible freight rate. If a subsidy to this coal company is to be considered, the best course would be special rail rates to deliver the coal over the short haul at favorable rates for export. This would not only save the State of Alaska over $600,000 in gas royalties, save U.S. taxpayers over $6 million in savings on fuel costs, allow a reduction in gas rates to customers in the Anchorage area and create an attractive climate for new industry and jobs in the area but would also create jobs among coal handlers and dock workers and contribute to easing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

Senator BYRD. Excuse me.

When you say special rail rates, what do you mean? Will you elucidate on that?

Mr. TEEL. The present rate——

Senator BYRD. You are speaking of a subsidy?

Mr. TEEL. We have heard here earlier, Mr. Chairman, that this particular haul is a very lucrative one for the railroad. Perhaps a less lucrative rate on this coal would permit the coal to find an export market, this is the gist of my statement.

Senator BYRD. When you refer to a subsidy to the coal company, what do you mean by by that?

Mr. TEEL. I would refer back to the difference in military operating costs, if they burn coal as compared to gas. The military statement there says their savings available is a million and a half dollars, and my reference to subsidy would trace from that increased artificially high-operating costs to the military. Calling it another name.

Senator BYRD. Who is going to pay the subsidy to the coal company to which you refer? You say if a subsidy to the coal company is to be considered, the best course would be special rail rates.

Mr. TEEL. It is our feeling that the military should not be obliged to pay coal at this price, if natural gas is available at this much savings.

Senator BYRD. All right.

Mr. TEEL. And were the Jonesville mine to be closed down, it is well to keep in mind that one mine does not represent the entire coal industry in Alaska. The Jonesville operation is a strip mining operation employing approximately 70 workers including those engaged in loading and hauling coal. The workers themselves are not miners in the usual sense but are more on the order of dragline operators employed in a strip mine. The major part of the Alaska coal industry is found farther north where it is and will remain the basic fuel.

It is also well to bear in mind that even before the advent of gas to the Anchorage area coal had lost most of its civilian market to oil shipped from the west coast of the continental United States. However, coal continued to serve the military bases and was apparently content in doing so.

No cries of economic chaos were heard when Evan Jones Coal Co. converted from conventional to strip mining in the 1950's, and the process laid off great numbers of its employees. According to news reports of Evan Jones' management, during the early 1950's Evan Jones provided employment for about 250 people, but in recent years the company has become more mechanized and has gone into strip mining to remain competitive.

It was during the Korean war that the fuel load built up at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base to increased volumes that have largely remained in effect through the succeeding years. Yet this coal company, becoming more efficient through mechanization and making savings by vastly reducing the number of its employees, did not make substantial reductions in prices charged its captive military market until natural gas was present in the early 1960's.

Another allegation which has been leveled by Evan Jones is that the bid by Alaska Pipeline Co. of 29 cents per thousand cubic feet is below cost. For the record the company states unequivocally that, based on accepted FPC methods of cost allocation, Alaska Pipeline's contract price is not below cost of service and includes a reasonable rate of return. One does not borrow $16 million from three of the larger insurance companies in this country and expect them to stand by while the product is offered below cost.

Further, if our contract price were below cost of service which it is not, the difference would come out of our shareholders' pockets since the contract price to the military cannot be changed without the agreement of both parties.

In plain English the contract says that we cannot raise our price without the consent of the Government nor can the Government force us to lower our price without our consent. This language, I am read-

ing an insert, sir, this language was substituted by the military purchasing and contracting officer prior to the execution of the contract in order to remove the uncertainty of price which earlier references to regulatory action might have been claimed.

Senator BYRD. Were you reading the exact language of the contract?

Mr. TEEL. I was not here, sir. We have it.

Senator BYRD. Would you read it now? Do you have it with you? Don't bother at the moment but shortly.

Mr. TEEL. Yes.

It may be of interest to this committee that Anchorage Natural Gas Corp. has offered rates as low as 30 cents per M c.f. for similar service—to generate electric power when utilized in volume comparable to that which will be used by the military.

Finally, allegations have been made that conversion will cause a general increase by Alaska Railroad in freight rates to the military and to civilians from Seward to Fairbanks and would bring about abandonment of service to the Matanuska Valley. This argument, Mr. Chairman, has the cart squarely before the horse. The haulage loss to Alaska Railroad is estimated by the Defense Department at $500,000 per year in gross revenue.

And it is also said that approximately 20 employees of the railroad would be affected. The contradictions which are sometimes posed when Government goes into business will have reached the absurd if the attraction of private industry to Alaska and the expansion of existing private industry is to be stymied due to a threat of higher rates from the Government-owed railroad. It is absurd and it also frustrates the reasonable expectations of Congress when statehood was granted. The purpose of the Alaska Railroad's operation by the Government is to benefit and develop the State, rather than to have operations of other enterprises in the State controlled for the benefit of the railroad.

It has been alleged that the conversion will result in curtailment of service by the Alaska Railroad in the Matanuska Valley area. The only validity in this allegation would be the possible termination of service on the 20-mile spur to the Evan Jones coal mine, and not the Matanuska Valley as such, because the Alaska Railroad's main line to Fairbanks runs through the heart of the Matanuska Valley and would not be in any way affected by the conversion.

Here again I would like to point to the map, with your permission.

Here we have a map of Alaska with Anchorage located here, Palmer here, Jonesville and Fairbanks up there.

Senator BYRD. At about what distance from Jonesville and Anchorage would you say?

Mr. TEEL. I would say the railroad route is approximately 500 miles. The Alaska Railroad starts at Accord and Seward and runs through Anchorage and Palmer to Fairbanks. The railroad spur affected by the conversion is this spur right here.

Mr. TEEL. From Palmer to Jonesville.

Senator BYRD. The length is approximately what, sir?

Mr. TEEL. Twenty miles.

The development of liquid natural gas through rail transportation, on the other hand, could well be the turning point for the agricultural

economy of the valley, as I outlined to the chamber of commerce of the city of Palmer a few weeks ago. Low-cost refrigeration of Matanuska Valley vegetables, fruits, and meats, which would be available as a byproduct of liquid natural gas, may well be the largest factor in achieving a revolution in the agricultural economy of the valley.

It is of interest that just last week it has been announced that the Matanuska Valley dairymen's cooperative has recovered the contract to supply the Anchorage military bases, against competition from milk distributors outside Alaska. It is surely significant that the processing and production of milk products under this new contract will be done in Anchorage in a new million-dollar plant which is being fueled by natural gas—at real savings over earlier process operations. Obviously, although natural gas may cause some temporary dislocations of some of the few miners at Evan Jones coal mine, the benefits of gas already are contributing to the prosperity of the Matanuska Valley. These temporary dislocations are characteristic of industrial progress everywhere. But in Alaska there is a great demand for equipment operators and thus the miners, who have these skills in general, need not be unemployed for any length of time.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would summarize my remarks as follows:

1. The request by the Department of Defense for conversion funds is the result of several years of study by the Government, and every opportunity has been taken to assure that the interests of all concerned—the Federal Government and the State of Alaska—are best served by conversion of the Anchorage military bases to natural gas.

2. Benefits to the Federal Government include the saving of more than $6 million on fuel purchases, the diversifying of fuel-using capability to include both oil and gas along with coal for future use, and the development of progressive new industry for Alaska, to reduce Alaska's dependence on Federal spending.

3. Benefits to the State of Alaska include an increase of royalty payments in excess of $500,000 for gas as compared to coal; stimulation of a new and progressive industry in Alaska which will permit civilian gas rate reductions; the investment of almost $1 million of additional private capital to extend gas service to the military bases; the investment of $1½ million by the military bases for the conversion; and the prospect of future extensions of gas service to other areas along the rail belt, all of which will reduce the cost of living and doing business in Alaska.

Opposition to the conversion has grossly exaggerated the negative aspect of the conversion. Benefits from progress made possible by the conversion far outweighs such negative aspects. The coal industry has had more than 30 years of uncontested markets to Alaska's military installations, and only one coal mine, employing 70 people, is affected by the conversion. Severe as it may sound, this coal company has failed to keep pace with the demands vital to growth in Alaska.

4. The military conversion is vital to the future of the natural gas industry in Alaska. Only with the additional volume and fuller utilization of its investment in Alaska can this new industry develop its rightful place in Alaska's economy. The military conversion is part of—and typical of—the dynamic progress of new industry in Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to be heard by this

committee. I earnestly hope that authorization for the conversion will be approved. The use of natural gas by the military is plain commonsense.

(The attachment referred to follows:)

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF JOURNEYMEN
AND APPRENTICES OF THE PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING
INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,
Washington, D.C., April 9, 1965.

MR. MELVIN F. EVANS,
Business Manager, Local 367,
Anchorage, Alaska

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: This will acknowledge your recent communication in which you alert this office to the fact that the Anchorage Natural Gas Corp. are prepared to furnish natural gas to the powerplants at Elmendorf Air Force Base and at Fort Richardson when money for this purpose has been voted by the Congress.

We completely agree with the thoughts expressed in your communication and would suggest that you keep us aware of events as they occur from time to time in this matter, and further call upon us for whatever aid and assistance we may be able to furnish in bringing about the use of gas at the above-mentioned military installations.

With best wishes, I remain,
Fraternally yours,

PETER T. SCHOEMANN, *General President.*

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Mr. Teel. Your statement certainly reflects a great deal of work and it is a good statement.

I have just one question and then I will call on the other Senators.

You do not question, I presume, the statement that has been made to the effect that the conversion from coal to gas at the bases in Alaska would constitute a 90-percent cut in the market for coal?

Mr. TEEL. I question it to this degree, Mr. Chairman, in that it would be 90 percent of the output of that mine.

Now, the major part of the coal industry is farther north. It is true it would be 90 percent of that mine's output.

Senator BYRD. This question follows: By what percent of your present sales volume would the contract with the military increase?

Mr. TEEL. It would be 100-percent increase. At the present volume.

Senator BYRD. You mean a 100-percent increase for gas in that area?

Mr. TEEL. Right.

Senator BYRD. So on the one hand we have a nine-tenths reduction as far as one industry is concerned.

Mr. TEEL. That is correct.

Senator BYRD. On the other hand we have a doubling of production in connection with another industry.

Mr. TEEL. It is not a 90-percent reduction of the coal industry. It is the 90 percent of one coal mine's output.

Senator BYRD. I mean the coal industry in that area.

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett?

Senator BARTLETT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

What is the relationship, if any, Mr. Teel, between the Alaska Pipeline Co. and Alaska Natural Gas Corp.?

Mr. TEEL. Anchorage Gas Corp. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Alaska Pipeline Co.

Senator BARTLETT. You said in your statement that Anchorage Natural Gas Corp. had offered rates as low as 30 cents for generation of electric power.

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir; we have offered it. We have not contracted yet.

Senator BARTLETT. Has Alaska Natural Gas Corp. entered into negotiations with the military?

Mr. TEEL. No, sir; they have not.

Senator BARTLETT. You buy your gas from whom?

Mr. TEEL. Alaska Pipeline Co. buys gas from a joint venture or joint operation of Union Oil Co. of California and Marathon Oil Co.

Senator BARTLETT. Where is that gas purchased?

Mr. TEEL. That gas is purchased at the outlet of a reduction value at the wellhead.

Senator BARTLETT. You heard that serious consideration is being given by either Japan or Korea to importing coal from Alaska. Has there been anything in the last few months on that?

Mr. TEEL. Nothing new, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. You say you are paying 25 cents at the wellhead now?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. That rate will go down to 20 cents?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. When and if you buy more?

Mr. TEEL. When and if we can begin deliveries to the military.

Senator BARTLETT. The rate then will remain constant at 20 cents for how long?

Mr. TEEL. For the duration of the 5-year contract.

Senator BARTLETT. How many people are now employed by the two companies?

Mr. TEEL. Approximately 100. We are increasing our payroll at the moment.

Senator BARTLETT. And that employment level would be just about the same, increased by some, if you got the military contracts?

Mr. TEEL. On a continuing basis, yes.

Senator BARTLETT. You said that it has been publicly announced that residential rates would be reduced if these contracts were to be completed?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator BARTLETT. By how much?

Mr. TEEL. We would expect approximately $300,000 per year.

Senator BARTLETT. I wonder if we could bring it into a little sharper focus.

What does the average householder pay for gas now on a per annum basis?

Mr. TEEL. Per annum basis it's approximately $300.

Senator BARTLETT. How much would you estimate that the same householder would pay on the proposed lower rate?

Mr. TEEL. I expect it would achieve approximately $25 reduction per household.

Senator BARTLETT. How much is that householder paying per thousand cubic feet now?

Mr. TEEL. There is a block structure for his gas rate, the lowest block of which is $1.20 per thousand cubic feet.

Senator BARTLETT. And the highest?

Mr. TEEL. The highest is a minimum charge of $5 for the first—I have it in my files, but it is a relatively small quantity, shall we say $2.50 per thousand cubic feet.

Senator BARTLETT. And you pay 25 cents for that?

Mr. TEEL. That is correct, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. And you have an investment of $20 million?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. This question might not be appropriate and if it isn't don't answer it.

Is the company losing or making money?

Mr. TEEL. The company expects to make money this year, the company made $90,000 profit last year through an unusual combination of events.

Senator BYRD. Are you speaking with reference to the earthquake?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How much of the fuel-consuming public of Anchorage is served by the gas company?

Mr. TEEL. Gas is available in nearly all developed areas of Anchorage. We have 6,000 customers. We believe the potential is at present approximately 12,000 customers. But we have a large share of the total commercial market. We think we have possibly 90 percent of the available commercial load.

Senator BARTLETT. Would this be considered a fairly small base in Texas to return a profit on a $20 million investment in a gasline?

Mr. TEEL. I believe the answer is "Yes," sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Now, you said in your statement that the major part of the Alaska coal industry is found farther north, that would be north of what is termed the range. And then you said where it is located and that it will remain a basic fuel. Would there be any incentive on the part of your companies, if they should receive the military contract, to extend the pipeline to Fairbanks to serve the military bases there if you were able to get a contract with them?

Mr. TEEL. Mr. Bartlett, we don't believe a pipeline to Fairbanks at present can ever be feasible.

Senator BARTLETT. Too far, costs too much?

Mr. TEEL. Cost too much to build.

Senator BARTLETT. Market too small?

Mr. TEEL. That is right.

Senator BARTLETT. That is why you said you thought coal would remain a basic fuel north of the range?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Now, concerning liquid natural gas, we have heard a lot about the possibility of creating a huge industry.

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. By shipping this to Japan.

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. How close are we to perfecting a process which will make this operation feasible either exportation by ship or by transportation by land?

Mr. TEEL. In general terms, it is feasible now, as I understand. However, we are not connected with liquefaction for export. This would, if done would be done by the producers.

Senator BARTLETT. You felt that this could be of material assistance to the agricultural economy of the valley. When do you think that liquid natural gas might be available up there?

Mr. TEEL. Technologically it is feasible now. We are trying to work on it as time permits immediately, to liquefy gas in the Anchorage area through a rather new process which I hope to visit soon in San Diego.

Senator BARTLETT. You are giving active study to this?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir; we are.

Senator BARTLETT. Now, in connection with this new million-dollar plant of the dairymen's co-op in Anchorage, which you said has received a contract from the military against competition from milk distributors outside Alaska, what part did the lowered cost of fuel made possible by natural gas play in securing that contract by the co-op, and after that general question I will ask you what the savings would be in fueling this plant by natural gas over coal or oil.

Mr. TEEL. I have no information to submit on what part gas played in the bidding or the award of the contract. No part to my knowledge precisely other than the cost of the new plant could be reduced if it were designed to use gas; that is, the construction costs of the new plant and we know gas is the lowest cost fuel available in Alaska.

Senator BARTLETT. The inference I again hear is that fuel costs were the main reason for gaining this contract over outside dairies and I am wondering if that is the case?

Mr. TEEL. We believe that it is but I could not prove it here today.

Senator BARTLETT. When you mentioned in your concluding statement a saving of more than $6 million on fuel purchases——

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT (continuing). You were considering the 5-year period?

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. I have no further questions. Thank you.

Senator BYRD. Senator Inouye?

Senator INOUYE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Teel, on page 6 of the statement issued by Congressman Rivers he implies that because of the disparity in the 29 cents per thousand cubic feet for Defense and $1.50 per thousand cubic feet for the householders that the civilian ratepayers in Anchorage will be required to subsidize the military in regard to fuel.

What is your comment on that?

Mr. TEEL. It is unfortunate that Mr. Rivers drew conclusions without the full data on our costs. Our cost is not 27½ cents as his memorandum states, but 20 cents and there is quite a difference, if you subtract 20 cents from 29 or 27½ from 29. I would further go on to say that it is not realistic to compare what the householder pays for a relatively small volume of gas with what a major user such as a powerplant will pay, and I would say again that for the same use in equivalent volume we have offered the civilian market the same price effectively. There is a trifle difference because there is a franchise tax that applies to gas sold through the distribution company which does not apply to direct sales from the pipeline.

Senator INOUYE. On page 7 of Congressman Rivers statement he says:

> The gas people say they will spend about $1 million to extend the pipeline from Anchorage to the bases. The price of gas to the pipeline company, under its existing contract, will be 27½ cents for almost the full 5 years for which Defense has contracted for gas service. In short, the pipeline company in selling the gas to the military will make 1½ cents per thousand cubic feet, or approximately $81,000 per year on the volume of gas it sells to Defense. It would take some 20 years on this income to amortize the $1 million extension of the pipeline, assuming a modest 3 percent as the cost of money. This would leave nothing for operation and maintenance and nothing toward amortization of the vastly more expensive 80-mile pipeline from the wellhead to the Kenai Peninsula, which apparently the citizens of Anchorage must continue to carry in their rates, even though they will get less than half of the gas. This is a setup for an increase in the price of gas to the military after the coal industry is eliminated and regulation takes over.

Do you have any comments?

Mr. TEEL. I will say only this, we have announced on many occasions in the Anchorage newspapers that a wellhead rate reduction was available to us upon the start of delivery to the military, since the first of January of this year, and it is unfortunate that the information was not given adequate consideration in the drafting of these conclusions.

Senator INOUYE. I have just one other portion I would like to quote and have your comments on, this is on page 9 of Congressman Rivers' statement.

"This pipeline"—speaking of your pipeline—"is about 88 miles long and at least 2 miles of it at the cross"—this is at the Turnagain Arm crossing—"seems to me to be vulnerable to damage and possible breakage because of the 30-foot tide, fast tidal currents, and severe icing in the winter."

Any comments on that; it somehow implies you may not be able to supply on a stable supply basis.

Mr. TEEL. We have been in business for 5 winters now. We have had some maintenance expenses at Turnagain Arm not on the pipeline itself but the right-of-way where ice is frequently an inherent problem. There never has been any damage to our pipeline, and this pipeline went through an eight and a half Richter scale earthquake without damage, although we did have much damage, in the city of Anchorage our pipeline was not damaged.

We have no reluctance at all to claim full reliability for our pipeline.

Senator INOUYE. Briefly, your conclusion is that this conversion will not only help the military cut down costs but will also assist the State of Alaska in its economic development.

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir; we do.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much; thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BYRD. What is the average depth of your pipeline?

Mr. TEEL. Approximately 4 feet.

Senator BYRD. What is the minimum depth, and at what point?

Mr. TEEL. Minimum?

Senator BYRD. Minimum depth.

Mr. TEEL. The minimum depth is somewhat of a variable thing. The mudflats at Turnagain Arm are subject to change in contour with the tide currents, and occasionally the line has to become exposed and there have been pictures taken of it. This does not mean that a few

days later the pipe might not have 5 or 6 feet of mud on it but the mud does sheer and when you say the minimum cover on that basis you might say it might be none at all that particular spot but it is not a continuing thing.

It is an intermittent thing.

Senator BYRD. Would you care to read the exact language of the contract on the point raised by you in your statement?

Mr. TEEL. The exact language of the contract as executed says. section 5:

> At the request of either party to this contract, said party having reasonable cause therefor, the rate set for herein shall be renegotiated and any adjustment so negotiated by mutual agreement shall become effective as of the date of such agreement: *Provided, however,* That any rate so negotiated shall not be in excess of rates to any customer of the contract or having similar conditions of service.

Senator BYRD. This would mean that, I presume, if your costs at the wellhead suddenly were to be increased you would have reasonable basis upon which to request of the military renegotiation?

Mr. TEEL. That is not a very good example, Mr. Chairman, because we have a firm contract for the wellhead for the full life of the contract. We are assured that it will not change.

Senator BYRD. How lengthy is the contract that you have with the wellhead?

Mr. TEEL. Twenty years.

Senator BYRD. No, in terms of volume. How voluminous is the contract? Is it one page or two pages, or do you have it with you?

Mr. TEEL. I do not know, sir.

Senator BYRD. I think it might be well if you could supply us with the pertinent language in that contract which assures you continuity of price at the wellhead.

Mr. TEEL. We will do so.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.,
Houston, Tex., May 24, 1965.

Re hearing on May 20, 1965: Conversion of Anchorage military bases from coal to natural gas.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. Senate, Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: At the request of Senator Byrd of West Virginia, we submit herewith evidence of the wellhead price of natural gas which will apply to our purchases for delivery and resale to the Army and Air Force powerplants at Anchorage, Alaska:

(1) Copies of our letters dated September 24, 1964, to Union Oil Co. of California, and Marathon Oil Co., respectively.

(2) Copies of telegrams dated September 28, 1964, received by us in response to the above letters.

(3) Copies of letters dated May 20, 1965, certifying the authenticity of the above telegrams, acknowledged by us.

In our testimony we stated that the voting stock of our company is domiciled in Alaska, California, Hawaii, New York, and Texas. However, we did not state our understanding that Evan Jones Coal Co. is owned by an organization or organizations which in turn are Canadian owned. This may be of relevance to the committee and it may wish to make direct inquiry into the question of foreign ownership.

Your courtesy to us at the hearing on May 20 is gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours,

DALE TEEL,
Vice President and General Manager.

UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA,
Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1965.

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.,
Care of Madison Hotel,
Washington, D.C.
(Attention of Mr. Dale Teel, vice president).

GENTLEMEN. At the hearings before the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. Senate held today on the matter of conversion of boilers at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, we understand you were requested to put into the record a copy of the amendment to our gas purchase contract with you of last September which changed the price of gas effective on the first day of delivery to the military. As this amendment was made by exchange of letter and telgram last September, it is desired to now reconfirm the matter in writing. The following telegram was sent to you on September 28, 1964:

"This confirms that Union Oil Company of California agrees to amend the Gas Purchase Contract dated May 13, 1960, between Union and The Ohio Oil Company/now Marathon Oil Company/as seller and Alaska Pipeline Company as buyer as heretofore amended, promptly upon first deliveries of gas by Alaska to either Fort Richardson or Elemndorf [sic] Air Force Base Alaska, so that effective the first day of calendar month during which deliveries of gas are first made to either such base the price of gas set out in Article VI/1/ of said Gas Purchase Contract shall be 20.0 cents per mcf with escalations of 2.5 cents per mcf commencing each five years from such effective date thereafter during the remaining term of said contract. Provided that such first delivery of gas to either base is made on or before December 31, 1966. All other terms and conditions of said Gas Purchase Contract to remain in full force and effect. Until such deliveries are first made to either such base, or, in the evwpt [sic] such deliveries are not made on or before December 31, 1966, this agreement shall be null and void and said Article VI/1/ of said Gas Purchase Contract, as heretofore amended, shall remain in full force and effect."

For further verification we attach hereto a copy of your letter to us dated September 24, 1964, and a copy of our answering telegram dated September 28, 1964, and we hereby each agree and declare that they are authentic and certify the binding effect thereof.

Yours very truly,

UNION OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA,
By CHARLES E. SMITH,
Manager, Natural Gas and Gasoline.

Accepted and agreed to this 20th day of May 1965.

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.,
By DALE TEEL,
Vice President.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.,
September 29, 1964.

ROBERT B. BALDWIN,
Alaska Pipeline Co.

This confirms that Union Oil Co. of California agrees to amend the gas purchase contract dated May 13, 1960, between Union and the Ohio Oil Co. (now Marathon Oil Co.) as seller and Alaska Pipeline Co. as buyer, as heretofore amended, promptly upon first deliveries of gas by Alaska to either Fort Richardson or Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, so that effective the first day of calendar month during which deliveries of gas are first made to either such base the price of gas set out in article VI(1) of said gas purchase contract shall be 20 cents per M c.f. with escalations of 2.5 cents per M c.f. commencing each 5 years from such effective date thereafter during the remaining term of said contract: provided that such first delivery of gas to either base is made on or before December 31, 1966. All other terms and conditions of said gas purchase contract to remain in full force and effect. Until such deliveries are first made to either such base, or, in the event such deliveries are not made on or before December 31, 1966, this agreement shall be null and void and said article VI(1) of said gas purchase contract, as heretofore amended, shall remain in full force and effect.

K. C. VAUGHAN,
Union Oil Co. of California.

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.,
Houston, Tex., September 24, 1964.

Mr. K. C. VAUGHAN,
Vice President,
Union Oil Co. of California,
Los Angeles, Calif.

DEAR MR. VAUGHAN: In order for us to support a bid price to the Government for fuel at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska, we need in our files a telegram confirming the adjusted price for gas we will pay at the well head upon commencement of deliveries of gas to either base.

The text of such telegram should be:

"This confirms that Union Oil Co. of California agrees to amend the gas purchase contract dated May 13, 1960, between Union and the Ohio Oil Co. (now Marathon Oil Co.) as seller, and Alaska Pipeline Co. as buyer, as heretofore amended, promptly upon first deliveries of gas by Alaska to either Fort Richardson or Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, so that effective the first day of the calendar month during which deliveries of gas are first made to either such base the price of gas set out in article VI(1) of said gas purchase contract shall be 20 cents per M c.f., with escalations of 2.5 cents per M c.f. commencing each 5 years from such effective date thereafter during the remaining term of said contract; provided that such first delivery of gas to either base is made during or before the calendar year 1966. All other terms and conditions of said gas purchase contract to remain in full force and effect."

Inasmuch as our bid must be submitted by September 29, we would appreciate receiving the above telegram prior to this date.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT B. BALDWIN, *President.*

MARATHON OIL CO.,
Findlay, Ohio, May 20, 1965.

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.,
Care of Madison Hotel, Washington, D.C.
(Attention: Mr. Dale Teel, Vice President)

GENTLEMEN: At the hearings before the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. Senate held today on the matter of conversion of boilers at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, we understand you were requested to put into the record a copy of the amendment to our gas purchase contract with you of last September, which changed the price of gas effective on the first day of delivery to the military. As this amendment was made by exchange of letter and telegram last September, it is desired to now reconfirm the matter in writing. The following telegram was sent to you on September 28, 1964:

"This confirms that Marathon Oil Co. agrees to amend the gas purchase contract dated May 13, 1960, between Union Oil Co. of California and the Ohio Oil Co. (now Marathon Oil Co.) as seller, and Alaska Pipeline Co. as buyer, as heretofore amended, promptly upon first deliveries of gas by Alaska to either Fort Richardson or Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, so that effective the first day of the calendar month during which deliveries of gas are first made to either such base the price of gas set out in article VI(1), of said gas purchase contract shall be 20 cents per M c.f., with escalations of 2.5 cents per M c.f. commencing each 5 years from such effective date thereafter during the remaining term of said contract; provided that such first delivery of gas to either base is made during or before the calendar year 1966. All other terms and conditions of said gas purchase contract to remain in full force and effect.

"This agreement to amend the gas purchase contract as outlined above shall automatically terminate, if the deliveries of gas by Alaska to either the fort or base have not commenced prior to December 31, 1966."

For further verification we attach hereto a copy of your letter to us dated September 24, 1964, and a copy of our answering telegram dated September 28, 1964, and we hereby each agree and declare that they are authentic and certify the binding effect thereof.

Yours very truly,

MARATHON OIL CO.
By GLENN F. BISH,
Senior Vice President.

Accepted and agreed to this 20th day of May, 1965,

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.
By DALE TEEL, *Vice President.*

[Telegram]

FINDLAY, OHIO, *September 29, 1964.*

ROBERT B. BALDWIN,
President, Alaska Pipeline Co.:

This confirms that Marathon Oil Co. agrees to amend the gas purchase contract dated May 13, 1960, between Union Oil Co., of California and the Ohio Oil Co. (now Marathon Oil Co.) as seller, and Alaska Pipeline Co. as buyer, as heretofore amended. Promptly upon first deliveries of gas by Alaska to either Fort Richardson or Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, so that, effective the first day of the calendar month during which deliveries of gas are first made to either such base the price of gas set out in article VI(1) of said gas purchase contract shall be 20 cents per Mcf., with escalations of 2.5 cents per Mcf. commencing each 5 years from such effective date thereafter during the remaining term of said contract; provided that such first delivery of gas to either base is made during or before the calendar year 1966. All other terms and conditions of said gas purchase contract to remain in full force and effect.

This agreement to amend the gas purchase contract as outlined above shall automatically terminate if the deliveries of gas by Alaska to either the fort or base have not commenced prior to December 31, 1966.

GLENN F. BISH,
Vice President, Marathon Oil Co.

ALASKA PIPELINE CO.,
Houston, Tex., September 24, 1964.

MR. GLENN BISH.
Vice President, Marathon Oil Co.,
Findlay, Ohio.

DEAR MR. BISH: In order for us to support a bid price to the Government for fuel at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska, we need in our files a telegram confirming the adjusted price for gas we will pay at the wellhead upon commencement of deliveries of gas to either base.

The text of such telegram should be:

"This confirms that Marathon Oil Co. agrees to amend the gas purchase contract dated May 13, 1960, between Union Oil Co. of California and the Ohio Oil Co. (now Marathon Oil Co.) as seller, and Alaska Pipeline Co. as buyer, as heretofore amended, promptly upon first deliveries of gas by Alaska to either Fort Richardson or Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, so that effective the first day of the calendar month during which deliveries of gas are first made to either such base the price of gas set out in article VI(1) of said gas purchase contract shall be 20 cents per Mcf., with escalations of 2.5 cents per Mcf. commencing each 5 years from such effective date thereafter during the remaining term of said contract; provided that such first delivery of gas to either base is made during or before the calendar year 1966. All other terms and conditions of said gas purchase contract to remain in full force and effect."

Inasmuch as our bid must be submitted by September 29, we would appreciate receiving the above telegram prior to this date.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT B. BALDWIN, *President.*

Senator BYRD. What other contingencies might arise which could result in a request to renegotiate this contract with the department?

Mr. TEEL. We are not aware of any, sir; through acts of God or unforeseen things.

Senator BYRD. You are not, of course, restricted whatsoever once the 5-year period has elapsed, are you?

Mr. TEEL. There is no arrangement within the contract for renewal, to my knowledge. I expect that renegotiation would be desired by both parties.

Senator BYRD. But at the end of the 5-year period if the mining operation has been terminated you would be in position at that time to increase your prices to the military?

Mr. TEEL. It is very debatable, Mr. Chairman.

I left out of the speech I read here the fact that there was a very attractive bid from Standard Oil Co. of California and presumably they would continue their interest in serving this market. Our bid was somewhat lower than theirs, but I would presume they would bid again at the end of 5 years.

Senator BYRD. Would you be specific as to the bid by the oil company?

Mr. TEEL. We understand the military's conclusion was that the conversion to oil would save $830,000 per year as compared to $1,500,000 for gas.

Senator BYRD. Your statement rightly comments on the factor of competition.

Mr. TEEL. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. And your statement indicates that the present price to the military by coal operation is the result of the mining company's having a captive market. And you say that the two bases will no longer be captive markets to coal.

We have heard testimony to the effect that coal is going to have to go out of business in the event this conversion is effectuated. This would imply that the two bases would then become captive markets of gas. Is this a fair inference?

Mr. TEEL. I would disagree, Mr. Chairman. I would state, again, that both Standard Oil Co. and ourselves bid well under the coal price in this recent competitive bidding, and I would certainly expect their interests would continue. It is a very substantial market.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett, any questions?

Senator BARTLETT. No more, thank you.

Senator BYRD. All right.

As I say, again, Mr. Teel, you made a fine statement reflecting a great deal of time and effort.

Senator BARTLETT. I agree with that.

Senator BYRD. At this point, I would like to include in the record at the request of Representative Rivers a letter addressed to him under date of May 12, 1965, by Warren C. Colver, attorney general of the State of Alaska, and also I would include at this point in the record at the request of Representative Rivers a letter addressed to him under date of May 12, 1965, by W. A. Boyle, of the United Mine Workers of America.

(The letters referred to follow:)

STATE OF ALASKA,
DEPARTMENT OF LAW,
Juneau, May 12, 1965.

Hon. RALPH J. RIVERS,
House of Representatives,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR RALPH: Attached is a short argument that you might use in the hearings on appropriations for conversion of the Anchorage military bases from coal to gas firing.

Very truly yours,

WARREN C. COLVER, *Attorney General.*

This committee should closely scrutinize the proposed conversion of the military bases in the Anchorage area from coal to gas firing. While the cost figures advanced by the proponents of the conversion may tend to show the economy of the change and the immediate saving to the taxpayer, nevertheless these figures do not reflect the disruptive effect on the Alaska coal industry and labor dislocation which shall result from the conversion.

Moreover, the proposed conversion of the Anchorage military bases contravenes the spirit and the policy underlying both the administration's war on poverty and more particularly military procurement regulations. As early as 1951 the President promulgated the national manpower mobilization policy which noted that manpower needed for defense production is an integral part of the mobilization program. On August 2, 1961, the Director of Defense Mobilization issued Defense Manpower Policy Statement No. 1 which directed that procurement agencies should take special notice of current or expected high levels of unemployment in given areas and should make every effort to assign material allocations and procurement contracts to such areas. And by Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 (32A C.R.F., ch. 1) the Director requires that procurement contracts be placed with concerns that will perform contracts substantially in current labor surplus areas.

Both the Anchorage area, where the gas distributor is located, and the Palmer area, where the coal deposits are located, have continuously been classified as labor surplus areas.

For 1963, the latest available figures for a complete year, the Anchorage labor market area had an average unemployment of 6 percent; the Palmer, Wasilla-Talkeetna labor market area maintained an average annual unemployment of 14.2 percent.

In the Palmer area coal mining is one of the most important industries. This industry is almost totally dependent on the military bases in the Anchorage area which are its principal consumers. Loss of the military fuel contract will force coal mining operations to close, increase the unemployment rate considerably and eventually force the State to subsidize the area through increased unemployment compensation payments. On the other hand, should the Anchorage bases be supplied by gas, there would be virtually no resulting decreases in the unemployment rate in the Anchorage area. To supply the Anchorage bases with gas would not require the gas company to staff up for the increased production. Military gas production costs to the gas company would be marginal since the basic costs are already being borne by the Anchorage civilian population.

Furthermore, from a strategic standpoint, one questions the advisability of converting a military base to volatile fuel. In case of an enemy attack this source of fuel may easily be interrupted, with the result that the military bases would be left without any generating power. Coal, on the other hand, may be stockpiled for just such a contingency. Despite any national calamity the Anchorage military bases would be supplied with power and could continue to operate efficiently with coal-fired generating plants.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1965.

Hon. RALPH J. RIVERS,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RIVERS: Your forthcoming appearance before the Committee on Armed Services of the House in opposition to the proposed conversion of the Anchorage military bases from coal to gas is of crucial importance to the coal industry. On behalf of the coal miners of this country, I want to commend you for your great efforts in opposition to the conversion and to assure you of our continuing support in those efforts.

As you know, the Matanuska Valley coal deposits, only 40 miles from Anchorage via the Alaska Railroad, have supplied a dependable and efficient fuel source to assure the operation of the power and heating plants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base. These bases constitute about 90 percent of the Alaskan coal market. If they are converted to gas, the Matanuska Valley coal industry will be lost. I am deeply concerned about this, for I know from long experience the tragic economic suffering in an area which follows when coal is locked out in favor of a laborless fuel like gas.

The coal mine employees in the Matanuska field are not newcomers to that area. They average over 16 years of residence in Alaska. Palmer, the major town of the area, and its population of some 1,200 persons, will be sorely hit if the mine closes down.

The effect on this region in losing an annual coal mine payroll of over $1 million and of expenditures by the mining company of another $1 million is clear. But there would be other adverse effects because at least another 40 jobs of employees of the Alaska Railroad and those handling coal at the bases would be sacrificed by this conversion. Additional payroll funds would vanish along with these lost jobs with a further depressing effect on the greater Anchorage community and its suppliers of essential goods and services.

In addition, I understand that railroad service to Palmer and the valley could not be justified as the Alaska Railroad tightens its belt to compensate for the $750,000 annual loss in revenues it will suffer because it will have no coal to haul. The withering of this rail link as a direct result of conversion to gas will further isolate the valley people and the area in which they have worked so hard to establish enduring homes and communities.

As you have recognized, the result would be to create a "little Appalachia" in Alaska. It is inconceivable that there is any serious consideration being given to approving this conversion which will cause widespread unemployment and economic suffering in Alaska when Congress has dedicated itself to fighting poverty in our country. Surely we have learned that this sort of action which would increase poverty must be avoided.

I am confident that the Congress, which recognizes its responsibility to the people to seriously consider the aforementioned effects of conversion even though the Department of Defense does not, will not approve this gas proposal when you give them the facts. It would be greatly appreciated if you would present this letter to the Committee on Armed Services in my behalf.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. A. BOYLE, *President.*

Senator BYRD. All right, we will have the Army and Air Force witnesses.

It is now 5:25.

If you gentlemen will be seated at the table, we will try to proceed as expeditiously as possible.

May I ask you to please identify yourselves.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, AND DALE SNELL, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

General SHULER. I am Gen. William R. Shuler, Director of Installations, Department of the Army.

Mr. SNELL. Dale Snell, Office, Chief of Engineers.

Mr. DEVINE. Paul J. Devine, Office of Chief of Engineers.

Colonel CAPLES. James S. Caples, Office, Director of Civil Engineering, Air Force.

Mr. FELIX. Raymond J. Felix, Office, Director of Civil Engineering, Air Force.

Colonel JOHNSON. Col. Warren Johnson, Chief of Construction Division, General Shuler's Office.

Senator BYRD. General, you have heard the testimony given to the committee this afternoon by the previous witnesses. I wonder if you would care to address yourself to the matter before us. At this point it seems to resolve itself into a number of aspects, among which are these:

Most importantly, perhaps, from the standpoint of national defense, what is involved here in the conversion from coal to gas is how vulnerable will this pipeline be in the event of a national emergency? In the event that the pipeline should be vulnerable, and destroyed or damaged, what would be the effect upon your base operations?

No. 2, you might wish to comment on the statements that have been made to the effect that the price of gas as reflected in the contract might be increased if certain contingencies arise. The committee would very much like to know how the Defense Department arrived at its decision that the use of gas will constitute a saving of money to the taxpayers as against coal in the operation of these bases.

Primarily I would assume this is the factor by which you might be guided.

I presume, further, that as far as the Defense Department is concerned it cannot be influenced by the impact of such a conversion upon the economy of the area. You must make your decision on the basis of the savings that are involved, which fuel is the more economical, and also the Defense aspects.

I would like for you to respond to these points I have raised in the light of the testimony that has been presented.

Senator Bartlett will have questions and comments. He is much closer to the situation than I am, naturally.

These are the points on which I believe the committee must have full information if it is to resolve the question to the best interests of the military and the country.

General SHULER. All right, Mr. Chairman.

I need not remind the committee that the military services have very well defined missions, and that we are required to accomplish these in the most economical manner we can. The Congress has insisted on this year after year, and very rightfully so.

We are only up here for one reason on these two projects, one being an Army project and one an Air Force project, and that is because we honestly feel that this will save money in the military budget.

When I finish with the points that I will make, sir, I would like to have Mr. Snell go into how we arrived at our savings that we claim can be made which is in the case of the Army a recurring yearly saving of $710,000, and in the case of the Air Force $796,000, which makes up the million and a half dollars that has been quoted here today, sir.

Incidentally, cost of the Army conversion is $660,000, which is the Army's requested project, and the Air Force cost is $900,000. The projects are quite similar, sir.

Now, to turn to the national defense point, sir, and the vulnerability, our ability at Fort Richardson right now is dependent on coal. If we are allowed this project we intend to convert four of the present boilers to gas with an oil standby provision. In other words, if anything happened on the gas we could convert over to oil.

In addition to that, we have four standby boilers which would utilize coal. These would not be converted, and one of the witnesses mentioned today the stockpile of coal that we keep there. So really, from the standpoint of national security we would be in a better position at Fort Richardson being able to use any of three fuels than we are now.

In the case of the Air Force base, subject to correction from the Air Force colonel, they will have a conversion to gas with an oil standby.

Colonel CAPLES. This is correct, sir.

General SHULER. I do not contemplate that the line, which is about 62,000 feet, I believe, about 12 miles, that the gas company intends to construct for a million dollars, is in any more danger of being cut off than any other type of supply, but, at any rate, we would be in this better position. This is not really the major reason we are here, though, sir. It is one of our claimed economies in the fuel that would be utilized.

Now, as to the price in the contract, sir, I feel that the specific wording which was read to this committee certainly gives the contracting officer, which is the Army, the right to reject any request for an increase. However, you have raised the point of contingencies, things that might happen. I think we must eliminate act of God type things because this could happen to anything, and surely if some catastrophe occurred and destroyed the pipeline, I am sure this would do something to the contract. But outside of that, sir, I feel we are well protected and actually the gentleman who just finished testifying yesterday before another congressional committee made a very positive statement in this regard, that they had no intent of asking for any such increase in the 5-year period.

As to the cost comparison, how did we arrive at our figures, I would like to have Mr. Snell take up the Army and Air Force cost comparison—I will ask him to handle both, sir, if I may.

Senator BYRD. All right, Mr. Snell.

Mr. SNELL. If I may, sir, I would like to go back to the possibility of a price increase on gas and just indicate that the Department of the Army has many contracts for the purchase of gas throughout the continental United States. We purchase gas at Fitzsimons Army Hospital for 1.96 cents per therm as compared to 2.9 cents per therm as offered here.

At Fort Polk we purchase gas at 2.46 cents per therm. At Red River Arsenal, 2.36 cents per therm. At Fort Sam Houston, 2.24 cents per therm. At Fort Chaffee, 2.5 cents per therm.

I merely quote these to indicate that this offer of the Alaska Pipeline Co. does not appear to us to be unreasonably low.

To get on to the question of how were the economics determined and gas selected, on July 19, 1964, the Department of Defense directed the Army to make a new study based on firm 5-year proposals on gas, oil, and coal. These proposals were issued and on the 28th of December a contract was entered into with the Alaska Pipeline Co. This was based on the fact that they gave us the lowest fuel bid offer.

To put the full bids in perspective, I am speaking of the conversions both for Fort Richardson and Elmendorf.

The unit fuel cost as offered is 0.496 cents per million B.t.u. The gas offer 0.29 cents per million B.t.u., the oil proposal 0.429 cents per million B.t.u. The significant factor in this analysis, which is quite

unusual in making fuel comparisons between coal, oil, and gas, is the fact that in this instance the fuel per B.t.u. is less for gas than for coal. This is not normally the case.

Our savings that we have indicated of $1,500,000 per year are made up in round figures of approximately $1,190,000 in difference in fuel bill alone. A saving in fuel handling and ash handling costs which would not be required in the instance of using gas, is approximately $200,000. The next largest amount of savings, which is relatively insignificant, the operating labor cost would reduce only $50,000 going from coal to gas, that is from $457,000 for coal to $407,000 for gas. Maintenance costs would be reduced about $60,000.

These total up to the $1,500,000.

We considered all factors in the operation——

Senator BYRD. Excuse me, at this point in the record we will insert the table from which you are quoting.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The table referred to follows:)

FUEL SELECTION ANALYSIS

TABLE 1.—*Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base combined*

Item	Coal proposal	Gas proposal	Oil proposal
Firing equipment	Spreader stoker	Combination gas-oil burners.	No. 6 oil burner.
Efficiency of firing equipment	80 percent	79.1 percent	83.9 percent.
Heating value of fuel	11,483 B.t.u.'s per pound.	1,000 B.t.u.'s per cubic foot.	150,000 B.t.u.'s per gallon.
Unit fuel cost	$11.39 per ton ($0.496 per million B.t.u.'s).	$0.029 per therm ($0.29 per million B.t.u.'s).	$0.0643 per gallon. ($0.429 per million B.t.u.'s).
Annual fuel requirements [1]	251,000 tons (5,764,466 million B.t.u.'s).	57,094,400 therms (5, 769,440 million B.t.u.'s).	36,479,940 gallons. (5,471,991 million B.t.u.'s).
Annual fuel cost	$2,858,890	$1,673,138	$2,345,660.
Fuel handling cost [2]	$132,029	None [3]	None.[3]
Ash handling cost [2]	$78,970	do.[3]	Do.[3]
Maintenance and repair cost—coal- and ash-handling equipment.	$39,016	$1,964	$1,964.
Maintenance and repair cost—boilers and auxiliaries.	$162,252	$139,536	$142,830.
Operating labor cost	$457,636	$407,534	$407,534.
Total annual maintenance and operating cost.	$3,728,793	$2,222,172	$2,897,988.
Annual savings		$1,506,621	$830,805.
Net savings 5-year period		$5,804,836	$2,352,698.
Conversion cost [4]		$1,653,600	$1,691,185.
Amortization period		1.2 years	2.2 years.

[1] Adjusted for boiler efficiencies, heat required for coal thawing or heating oil and power requirements for handling, burning, and refuse disposal equipment.

[2] Includes stockpiling, crushing, reclaiming, sampling, thawing, shunting of cars, and movement to interior storage and overhead bunkers.

[3] Includes removal from ashpits, elevation to silo and hauling ashes to fill. (Fort Richardson off post; Elmendorf Air Force Base mostly on post.)

[4] Includes design costs.

[5] Labor costs for operation of oil storage, pumping, and heating, and limited standby operation of coal- and ash-handling equipment are included in "Operating labor cost."

TABLE 2.—*Fort Richardson*

Item	Coal proposal	Gas proposal	Oil proposal
Firing equipment	Spreader stoker	Combination gas-oil burners.	No. 6 oil burner.
Efficiency of firing equipment	80 percent	79.1 percent	83.9 percent.
Heating value of fuel	11,483 B.t.u.'s per pound.	1,000 B.t.u.'s per cubic cubic foot.	150,000 B.t.u.'s per gallon.
Unit fuel cost	$11.39 per ton ($0.496 per million B.t.u.'s).	$0.029 per therm ($0.29 per million B.t.u.'s).	$0.0643 per gallon. ($0.429 per million B.t.u.'s).
Annual fuel requirements [1]	116,000 tons (2,664,056 million B.t.u.'s).	26,656,400 therms (2,665,640 million B.t.u.'s).	16,854,726 gallons. (2,528,209 million B.t.u.'s).
Annual fuel cost	$1,321,240	$773,036	$1,083,759.
Fuel-handling cost [2]	$68,475	None [4]	None [4]
Ash-handling cost [2]	$38,452	do	Do.
Maintenance and repair cost, coal- and ash-handling equipment.	$19,397	$976	$976.
Maintenance and repair costs, boilers and auxiliaries.	$78,251	$66,596	$68,264.
Operating labor cost [4]	$233,869	$208,767	$208,767.
Total annual maintenance and operating cost.	$1,759,684	$1,049,375	$1,361,766.
Annual savings		$710,309	$397,918.
Net savings, 5-year period		$2,833,270	$1,201,895.
Conversion cost [3]		$699,600	$742,985.
Amortization period		1.03 years	2 years.

[1] Adjusted for boiler efficiencies, heat required for coal thawing or heating oil and power requirements for handling, burning and refuse disposal equipment.
[2] Includes stockpiling, crushing, reclaiming, sampling, thawing, shunting of cars, and movement to interior storage and overhead bunkers.
[3] Includes design costs.
[4] Labor costs for operation of oil storage, pumping, and heating and limited standby operation of coal- and ash-handling equipment are included in "Operating labor cost."

TABLE 3.—*Elmendorf Air Force Base*

Item	Coal proposal	Gas proposal	Oil proposal
Firing equipment	Spreader stoker	Combination gas-oil burners.	No. 6 oil burners.
Efficiency of firing equipment	80 percent	79.1 percent	83.9 percent.
Heating value of fuel	11,483 B.t.u.'s per pound.	1,000 B.t.u.'s per cubic foot.	150,000 B.t.u.'s per gallon.
Unit fuel cost	$11.39 per ton ($0.496 per million B.t.u.'s).	$0.029 per therm ($0.29 per million B.t.u.'s).	$0.0643 per gallon. ($0.429 per million B.t.u.'s).
Annual fuel requirements [1]	135,000 tons (3,100,410 million B.t.u.'s).	31,038,000 therms (3,103,800 million B.t.u.'s).	19,625,214 gallons. (2,943,782 million B.t.u.'s).
Annual fuel cost	$1,537,650	$900,102	$1,261,901.
Fuel-handling cost [2]	$63,554	None [5]	None [5].
Ash-handling cost [3]	$40,518	do [5]	Do [5].
Maintenance and repair costs, coal- and ash-handling equipment.	$19,619	$988	$988.
Maintenance and repair costs, boilers and auxiliaries.	$84,001	$72,940	$74,566.
Operating labor cost	$223,767	$198,767	$198,767.
Total annual maintenance and operating cost.	$1,969,109	$1,172,797	$1,536,222.
Annual savings		$796,312	$432,887.
Net savings, 5-year period		$2,981,566	$1,169,732.
Conversion cost [4]		$954,000	$948,700.
Amortization period		1.3 years	2.3 years.

[1] Adjusted for boiler efficiencies, heat required for coal thawing or heating oil and power requirements for handling, burning and refuse disposal equipment.
[2] Includes stockpiling, crushing, reclaiming, sampling, thawing, shunting of cars, and movement to interior storage and overhead bunkers.
[3] Includes removal from ash pits, elevation to silo and hauling ashes to fill. (Fort Richardson off post; Elmendorf Air Force Base mostly on post.)
[4] Includes design costs.
[5] Labor costs for operation of oil storage, pumping, and heating and limited standby operation of coal- and ash-handling equipment are included in "Operating labor cost."

Mr. SNELL. We have considered, in this analysis, all costs that are normal to the operation and maintenance of these facilities. The efficiency of equipment, the heating value of the fuel, of course, the cost of fuel, the annual fuel requirements of each, fuel handling costs, ash handling costs, maintenance and repair of equipment, and the operating labor costs. These figures have been massaged since we initially were asked to make this analysis, and at the onset we invited the National Coal Association and engineers from the Standard Oil of California to go over our estimates, and we received no criticism of the method that we have used.

I might add that we have been making analyses to determine fuels that are the most economical since 1949, and the Department of Army, the Department of Defense have but one consideration in selecting a fuel, and that is economy to Government.

I hope that answers your question.

General SHULER. May I add one thing, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes, General.

General SHULER. We are always accused, and I am afraid sometime the point maybe well taken, of being heartless.

Senator BYRD. I am accused of the same thing. I don't think the point is always well taken, General.

General SHULER. I want to assure you, sir, that the services are not happy about disrupting people, not happy about seeing jobs lost. We wish there were some other way. We are sympathetic.

It may not be worth much for me to say that, but we are.

Senator BYRD. Senator Bartlett, do you have some questions?

Senator BARTLETT. I think, Mr. Chairman, it is obvious from the testimony that has just been given that the military have focused upon intended savings to the military by replacing coal with gas, and I think that is undoubtedly the function of the Department of Defense and the elements within it.

Previously, and not at this hearing, it has been said that the military took into calculation the losses that would accrue on the Alaska Railroad, the amounts of money that would have to be paid out by reason of unemployment compensation, and for other purposes. But I think that, General, you and Mr. Snell have focused upon the fact that what you are looking at is a savings to the military.

You estimate that there will be $2,700,000 over the 5-year period after taking account, into account amortization interests, is that right?

General SHULER. It is about a million and a half a year.

Mr. SNELL. I would rather, if I may, sir, the Department of Defense has detailed instructions on how we shall determine whether or not a fuel selection may be considered. We are required to consider interest on investments of 4 percent, considering the interest on investment of 4 percent the net savings in a 5-year period would be $5,800,000, in round figures.

Senator BARTLETT. I have a very official looking document in my hand which came from the Department of the Army, military construction program, item, "Justification data," fiscal year 1966 authorization, book 2 of two, and so forth, which says,

> Use of natural gas based on 5-year contract costs would accrue after amortization and interest on investment, savings of approximately $2,721,000.

General SHULER. This is the Army's alone, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. That is the Army alone?

General SHULER. When we add the Air Force we get to the figure Mr. Snell is talking about.

Senator BARTLETT. What was the total figure?

Mr. SNELL. $5,800,000.

Senator BARTLETT. That is after taking into account amortization and interest?

Mr. SNELL. Amortization, interest on investment, and paying off the conversion cost.

Senator BARTLETT. I only have one question. Since my assumption is that those are concerned chiefly, primarily, and perhaps almost altogether, with whether it is more economical for the Government, for the Department of Defense; is that assumption correct, General?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator BARTLETT. Do you have any fear at all that the possibility might arise, for example, that gas might be put under regulation at some subsequent time by the State of Alaska and that the State could conceivably determine that the military was paying too low a rate in comparison with other users and the military rate would be increased? Has that been taken into calculation?

Mr. SNELL. This we do not anticipate. However, I would like to point out that even oil, with the regular prices quoted in Richmond, Calif., by the Standard Oil of California, are less than the price of coal, and we could still make a savings, substantial saving, using oil.

Senator BARTLETT. I don't know what the future may hold either in respect to such regulation, but it has been suggested that the State is interested in doing that.

How long has oil been cheaper than coal?

Mr. SNELL. Sir, this is difficult to answer. We must consider only the last offers that have been made, and this is not——

Senator BARTLETT. I would think not. I would think that although natural gas has come into the picture relatively recently, that if there is, which there is, this concern with saving money, oil has long been available at Anchorage, and my question is, Were bids sought 10 years ago from the suppliers of fuel oil competitively against coal?

Mr. SNELL. Well, initially the Army forwarded a study requesting approval to convert Fort Richardson from coal to gas September 11, 1961. Oil had not been considered as competitive.

Senator BARTLETT. I wonder why it had not been.

Mr. SNELL. We had made inquiries which we had indications that they were not interested. However, Standard Oil of California came in to the Department of Defense and requested that they be given permission to make a bid. All of the bids were thrown out and new offers requested again from oil, gas, and coal interests. And since then we have been getting proposals from all three fuel interests.

Senator BARTLETT. I am sure it was the intention and desire of the Department to save money, if possible, before 1961. Standard isn't the only oil company. I wonder why it is that a call for bids wasn't made prior to that time?

General SHULER. I don't know, sir, I do know that this project has been cooking for at least 4 years, and we just now got it up before the Congress. These things seem to take a long time.

Senator BARTLETT. Well, yes, but I am still not quite satisfied. I don't know why, since oil has been competitive in some respects with coal in Alaska for a good many years, why an aggressive effort wasn't made before 1961.

Mr. SNELL. Well, sir, we were—we understood the main reason that Standard Oil of California could become competitive was the fact that oil was discovered in Alaska and they have put in refineries near Anchorage.

Senator BARTLETT. Even before then, though, they were selling oil to householders way up in Fairbanks, and if bids had been called for maybe some of the other companies along the Pacific coast or elsewhere, other companies distributed from Alaska might have been interested. But you don't know why?

General SHULER. We don't know, sir. This could very well have been a good thing to do then, but I don't know why it wasn't done.

Senator BARTLETT. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman. I do want to suggest that the reasons behind the military submission of this authorization request, the budgetary request, are understandable, and they have to do with military function only.

But I want to state a belief, at least, that the function of this committee and of the Congress must be somewhat broader. It must take into consideration the entire welfare of the community in the area, and even the State. What the determination might be, I am not prepared to say, but I think the committee has an obvious duty to go beyond this and look at the situation as it affects the Federal Government in a total way.

Thank you very much.

Senator BYRD. Thank you, Senator Bartlett.

I would have to agree with Senator Bartlett that the interest of the Congress would go somewhat beyond that of purely the economics of the conversion. I think we have to look at the overall, and certainly the Senator from Alaska has ample justification to raise this question in view of the testimony today, to the effect that unemployment would ensue from a closing down of the mine, that agriculture might suffer, that State and local and Federal revenues might be affected adversely, that unemployment compensation costs would be more than nominal, and that following the expiration of those unemployment compensation benefits other welfare costs are not to be entirely ruled out.

I have a few questions, General.

May I ask you what your reaction is to the statement that has been made by Representative Rivers and others here toady, to wit, that the Alaska Legislature has a bill before it to subject pipelines to regulation in order to have some control assuring that the bulk sale the pipeline wants to make to Defense is at a rate for which Defense will pay its fair share of transportation costs?

And the implication is that such a bill has considerable support and has the support of the Governor, and if it is enacted I would like to know what this does to your contract.

General SHULER. Sir, I don't believe I am able to comment personally on that. I would like to put in the record a considered answer to that, and we can get it in right away.

(The following information was subsequently submitted:)

If the Alaska Legislature subjects gas pipelines to regulation, it should not have any adverse effect on the contract for gas service with the Alaska Pipeline Co. It has been our experience that utilities service rates established through competitive procedures are usually fair and reasonable, can be adequately supported by the company furnishing the service and therefore would be approved by the State regulatory commission. The proposed gas rate should more than adequately cover transportation costs.

I do feel personally that a year, an amortization period of a year, is very, very favorable in this 5-year period. I am not implying that we would stand a longer time, but there would still be a good proposition, sir, in my personal opinion if it were somewhat longer than a year which, of course, could occur if rates were raised by such a process. I don't know whether I would go for 2 years and say that is the limit of it being favorable, but certainly there is some room between 1 year and 2 years where this would still be very favorable and the savings amount to almost $6 million at the specified rate now.

Senator BYRD. $6 million over a 5-year period.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator BYRD. But over a 2-year period?

General SHULER. Well, what I was saying is that the amortization period, if you can get your whole construction costs amortized in, let's say, a year and a half, instead of just a year, I still think it is a very economical proposition.

Senator BYRD. But suppose in the course of the two years the coal industry has become extinct, and you are then confronted with the possibility of only having two fuels, oil and gas, rather than three.

General SHULER. Well, I don't think that we would be unable to provide stockpiled coal at these bases even if this particular mine went out of operation. It might be more costly. But it would only be on a standby proposition, sir.

Senator BYRD. What reaction do you have to Mr. Rivers' statement, and I quote:

Defense has awarded a 5-year contract to gas which is in derogation of the policy of Congress to foster competition through annual bidding. More than that, the procurement law involved (sec. 201(a)(3), Federal Property and Administrative Services Act) makes it clear that only public utility monopolies can be given contracts for more than 1 year (and up to 10 years) in those situations in which the Government needs to offer more than a year in order to get a favorable rate. The Alaska Pipeline Co., is not a public utility within the meaning of the law because it does not serve gas to consumers.

General SHULER. May I ask my witness to comment on that?

Mr. DEVINE. The law, under which we are authorized to enter into long-term contracts going beyond the fiscal year, permits us, where reasons of economy are served by a lower rate or emanation of a charge for installation of facilities, to enter into contracts for public utility services. It does not require that we enter into a contract with a public utility. The public utility, as a company itself, is not mentioned in the law or delegation. It refers to public utility services specifically naming power, gas, water, and communications. It is pursuant to that law that we can go up to 10 years in a firm contract.

Now that, I think, explains why we are authorized to go beyond a straight fiscal year procedure with a public utility service. It is for the purpose of fostering economy in the procurement of those services.

The statement made that "it must be a monopoly situation" is not correct. It is well known and we have had experience in utility procurement where there may be two competing concerns; such as, for electricity, and in the resolution of the feasibility of procuring from one or the other we have to enter into a limited sort of competitive business. So we do not consider that the utilities service is a monopoly service by any means, by any stretch of the imagination.

Have I responded, sir?

Senator BYRD. Yes. This matter is pending before the Comptroller General?

Mr. DEVINE. Yes it is, sir. We presented our case to the Comptroller General in response to the protests of the Evan Jones Coal Co. The Department of Defense made known, fully, its position and justification for the proposed procurement. The Comptroller, in their procedures, will rule by responding to Evan Jones Coal Co., and establishing in his ruling whether or not their protest has merit, and that the proposed procurement by the Department should or should not be upset.

Senator BYRD. All right. I don't know what the chairman's intention might be in this regard, but it might be well for the staff of the committee to contact the Comptroller General to inquire as to whether or not a decision is pending.

Mr. DEVINE. I might suggest, sir, that might be pertinent.

Senator BYRD. Or whether, as someone has suggested earlier, the Comptroller General intends to await the action by the Congress.

It would be my inclination not to act until the Comptroller General gave us some guidance on this point.

Mr. Snell, would you indicate your basis for stating that there would be a cost savings in maintenance and repair?

Mr. SNELL. Sir, I can go into it—it is rather lengthy—if you so desire. I could put in an explanation of the data for every item included in these fuel costs for the record.

Senator BYRD. Can you summarize it? You may submit it, if it is not too lengthy. I understand you went over this with the National Coal Association.

Mr. SNELL. This is correct.

Senator BYRD. May I ask Mr. Bluth or Mr. Coryell to comment?

Mr. CORYELL. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would be very happy to.

Mr. Snell is correct in that we did not raise any criticism as to the procedure involved. We did question some of the figures, and would like to think that those questions aided and abetted the massaging action referred to previously. There was a differential there between the so-called—so-called today—temporary gas price, which could very well be a temporary gas price, and the actual price of coal, that too close a figure was not necessary in order to make the point of amortizing the costs of the project in the 5-year period. And, however, we would subject the figures to some more massaging if it meant that much at the moment. But the difference, as has been stated, is so great that that would be very insignificant, so we fell back on the other factors which have been presented here and which are in our opinion the basis on which the decision for this should be made.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Coryell, do you feel that the decision reached by the Defense Department with regard to the economics in the equation can be challenged? Do you challenge——

Mr. CORYELL. Not enough to make up any substantial part of the difference that is existing now.

Senator BYRD. No one in your association feels that these figures are very much off?

Mr. CORYELL. As I say, not significant, we can cut down a few thousand dollars, shave off, but in our opinion—of course, they are going by records in some cases, estimates in others, the record we can challenge only on the basis of that if they are that they should be less because they seem to be higher than the going practice, but again we are only shaving them off, a small amount off of a rather substantial figure due to this unusual difference between the gas price and the coal price.

Senator BYRD. Well, based on the gas price?

Mr. CORYELL. Yes.

Senator BYRD. And the coal price?

Mr. CORYELL. Yes.

Senator BYRD. I take it, then, that the figures as presented by the Defense Department are acceptable to your engineers or technical people, you being one of them?

Mr. CORYELL. No; we have questioned some of the figures originally, and, on several occasions, we have combed through them, and on the basis of our original suggestion there were some subsequent to that, we can't make a direct claim that it was a direct result of our questioning, but subsequent to our questioning there was some reduction.

Senator BYRD. We are not interested in what reductions were made subsequent to your having pointed out certain factors. What about the final figures that have been arrived at?

Mr. CORYELL. The figures as they are now we still have some questions, yes; but, as I say, if they were accepted by the Defense Department they would not be anywhere near making up this difference that has been noted here, of a million and a half a year.

Senator BYRD. In other words, the differential that is involved as between your figures and theirs, if you have a set of statistics on this item, would not be substantial; it would not eliminate this——

Mr. CORYELL. No, as the general pointed out they have $1,100,000 in fuel alone, and the differences that we are talking about, or, rather, we still ask questions, are maintenance figures, we would not accept as being an acceptable figure, although we cannot say they are not figures that they have been objected to and been current. But the difference then what they could expect from the coal and what they would get from the gas we do not accept, and some other figures there based on comparisons on existing records or estimates with respect to the other fuel.

Senator BYRD. So it is apparently your judgment that the savings as anticipated by the Defense Department are not as great as they contemplate?

Mr. CORYELL. That is right. There is a case in point goes back to a hearing held in this room some few months ago. They are taking credit for, or rather making a debit, for airmen who haul ashes from the plant to the source of disposal, and on the basis of a decision that is still pending that is not a legitimate charge, we believe.

Senator BYRD. I was going to get to the operating labor costs.

Mr. CORYELL. This is ash disposal.

Senator BYRD. What is the ash content of this coal we are talking about?

Mr. MATHESON. Twelve percent.

Senator BYRD. How does it compare with West Virginia coal?

Mr. CORYELL. You want to get a plug, I see.

[Laughter.]

Mr. CORYELL. It could be very well three times the figure, and more.

Senator BYRD. So that is relatively high ash content?

Mr. CORYELL. Yes.

Senator BYRD. Now, Mr. Snell, with regard to operating labor costs, how do you arrive at the savings of something like $50,000, roughly?

Mr. SNELL. I can go into detailed figures on the exact personnel, hours expended by each person.

Senator BYRD. Mr. Snell, just state how you arrived at this. We did this in regard to another base some time ago and it didn't take long and it was easily understood by those of us who were present.

Mr. SNELL. The way this was determined, we took the actual numbers of operating personnel operating in each of these two plants and then estimated what the requirements would be with a gas operation. The reduction in personnel, as I indicated a few minutes ago was relatively small, $50,000 out of $457,000.

I have a complete detailed breakdown of the personnel used in operation of each of these plants. If you would care to go into that detail.

Senator BYRD. $50,000 represents how many persons?

Mr. SNELL. Roughly 5 people.

Senator BYRD. Does this mean four or five persons are going to be eliminated from the Air Force operation?

Mr. SNELL. Yes, sir, these are both bases.

Senator BYRD. These are people in the service?

Mr. SNELL. These are civilians. In the operating labor or reduction at Fort Richardson will be from, we will round this figure out, 20 to 18 or, rather, I had better make it exact, it will be from 18.75 to 17.25 or a reduction of 2.5 persons. At Elmendorf from 18.75 to 16.25, also a reduction of 2½ persons. Or a total of 5 persons per year.

Senator BYRD. These are civilian personnel?

Mr. SNELL. These are civilian personnel.

Senator BYRD. Why do you have to have civilian personnel to do this work?

Mr. SNELL. These are the operators in the plant, speaking for the Army—I am not sure of the Air Force—we do not permit military personnel as operators in boiler plants of this size. These are more—they have to be highly qualified persons.

General SHULER. This is normal, sir.

Mr. SNELL. We are not talking about small warm-air furnaces where we do use military personnel in barracks operation.

Senator BYRD. I think you have a lot of statistics and I know you are attempting conscientiously to bring to the attention of the committee the basis upon which you have arrived at your conclusions, and I am sure it isn't easy. It is easier for me to ask questions; it is not so easy to come up with what is wanted.

General, do you have anything further?

General SHULER. No, sir, I do not, sir.

Senator BYRD. Anyone else representing the military?

General SHULER. No, sir, I think we have covered the Air Force, too, sir.

Senator BYRD. May I ask Mr. Sheridan, if he is here?

General SHULER. Sir, he had to go back to the Pentagon and he spoke to the committee's counsel before he left, sir.

Senator BYRD. Does anyone else wish to make a contribution before we close the hearing?

I indicated earlier that I believed Mr. Matheson and Mr. LaZelle, perhaps, might wish to respond to some of the testimony that was submitted by Mr. Teel, and if either of those gentlemen, or both, wishes to do so he might have the privilege if he will do so promptly.

And let me express appreciation to all who have appeared and all who have contributed. All of the testimony has been presented in a very fine manner. Excellent work has gone into the preparation of statements. The Defense Department is to be congratulated, for its efforts to live up to its responsibilities, among which is the responsibility of seeking to find the method of operation which is most economical. I have no quarrel with that, and I am sure no member of the committee seeks to question this fact.

As Senator Bartlett has indicated the matter does go a little beyond that, and whether or not the committee will want to proceed to make further inquiries is a matter which I cannot determine at the moment. I want to express appreciation to those people from Alaska who have traveled a long way, at some inconvenience to themselves, to appear before the subcommittee. The testimony is appreciated.

General, again I thank you and your people and, Mr. Snell, may I say I have the utmost respect for your conscientious efforts to do a good job.

Do you have a question, sir, or a comment?

Mr. LAZELLE. Mr. Chairman, my name is LaZelle, and I wish to take the opportunity to submit a statement in answer to Mr. Teel.

Senator BYRD. You may submit it for the record.

Mr. LAZELLE. Thank you.

(The information referred to follows:)

MATANUSKA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Palmer, Alaska, May 24, 1965.

To: Mr. H. S. Atkinson, Senate Armed Services Committee, Senate Office, Washington, D.C.

From: Mason LaZelle, general manager, Matanuska Electric Association, Inc.

Subject: Supplementary statement of Mason LaZelle.

This supplementary statement will answer remarks addressed to the committee by Mr. Dale Teel, general manager of Alaska Pipeline Co. Mr. Teel's statement indicates that coal is not competitive in the Anchorage area, since neither Chugach Electric Association, the largest electric cooperate in Alaska, nor the city of Anchorage have installed any coal-burning facilities, but instead have installed gas turbines.

An effort has been underway for some 5 years to establish a cooperative approach to new generation among the power-producing and distributing agencies in the area. Matanuska Electric Association has been in the forefront of that effort. Unfortunately, it has to date foundered upon the basic differences between Chugach Electric Association and the city of Anchorage. CEA serves an area contiguous to the city of Anchorage, and also serves a large part of the area within the limits of the city. A basic inability to solve the attendant

problems has doomed every effort to date to develop generation with base loading type of equipment. Instead, within the last several years the city of Anchorage has installed two gas turbines of approximately 16,000-kilowatt capacity each, and CEA has installed one of the same size. It might be of interest that although the turbines owned by the city of Anchorage do use natural gas for fuel, to date the CEA turbine does not. The reason is that Mr. Teel's firm will not supply gas, although the plant is in the service area of the gas company, until CEA agrees to pay the $100,000 cost of the gas line.

Gas turbines are not intended for anything but peaking service, as opposed to hydroelectric and steam turbines, which are classed as base loading equipment, able to give long, continued service, and to carry system fluctuations with safety. An illustration of this fact is that since the three gas turbines have been connected to the area transmission system, the military has refused to honor its agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation Eklutna hydroelectric plant to provide standby capacity. The reason is that gas turbines are small and sophisticated equipment. They have very low mass, as related to capacity, and do not have the ability to absorb load surges on the system without equipment damage. Therefore, they are protected by various controls which are quite sensitive. These controls take the turbine off the line instantaneously whenever slight fluctuations in frequent or voltage occur.

As regards power cost, MEA has established by exhaustive engineering study over a 5-year period that a mine-mouth, coal-fired, steam powerplant located at Sutton, in the Matanuska coalfield, will produce power and transmit it to Anchorage at highly competitive figures. MEA power costs from the Eklunta hydro project average slightly less than 11 mills per kilowatt-hour. In comparison, power costs delivered in Anchorage from a mine-mouth plant of 22,000-kilowatts would be about 9 mills, from a 33,000-kilowatt plant about 7.5 to 8 mills, and from a 66,000-kilowatt plant would be as low as 6.7 mills, if REA financing for such plant could be obtained. Unfortunately, the basic problems of Chugach Electric Association have made it impossible to date to obtain area agreement among the three cooperatives in the general area, and therefore to obtain REA financing for a major plant. With private financing, the above costs would be about 1 mill per kilowatt-hour higher. This type of financing would be contingent upon the participation of the city of Anchorage, and eventual ownership by the city of the facility. Such an approach is now being developed.

None of the gas turbines in the area have to date shown operating ability to better the above costs, and of course they have the additional problem of being basically peaking units, not adapted to continuous carrying of base load. In essence, basic disagreement among the larger generation and distribution agencies in the area have dictated the installation of gas turbines, not engineering feasibility.

Mr. Teel also inferred that if the coal mines were lost to the economy, that no appreciable effect would be felt, and cited the past situation in which underground operation resulted in a drop of the numer of miners employed. In the 1940's the cessation of gold mining in the area resulted in some 900 miners becoming unemployed. This was during the war years, when the economy was overly stimulated by defense spending, and certainly this had a great deal to do with the resulting impact on the economy. During the 1950's the shift in the coal mines from underground to strip operation resulted in a drop of perhaps 150 in employment in coal mining. Now the area is faced with losing the rest of the industry. The point is not that the economy continues to exist, but that it has in each case been set back. Growth rates have slumped, confidence in the basic health of the economy has suffered. The Matanuska Valley area is primarily a natural resource producing area, not a service area, as is Anchorage. Therefore growth is slow, and any development requires a relatively large infusion of capital. Loss of a major industry is disastrous, and will set the area back 10 years or more. The loss of the gold mining industry has never yet been overcome. The economy is not at this time as robust as it was in the 1950's. This is the fact, not whether or not people still live in the area.

MASON LA ZELLE, *General Manager.*

EVAN JONES COAL CO.,
Anchorage, Alaska, May 28, 1965.

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD,
Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: This is submitted pursuant to your indication at the recent hearings on the Alaska fuel conversions that I might respond to some of Mr. Teel's testimony on behalf of the gas interests.

One item by Mr. Teel is his suggestion that coal made excessive profits prior to the arrival of gas as a competitive force. This is completely incorrect. All during this period we were investing in strip equipment and developing procedures to remain competitive. Mr. Teel failed to mention this keen competition between coal producers before gas came into the picture. Thus we not only did not have the "captive" market he talks about, but were hardly in the excess profit picture he painted. It was instead a struggle to hold sufficient coal business to keep our mine, which has been the largest and strongest, in business. The further sharpening of competition through gas brought on more investments and changes in order to further reduce costs. One coal operator went bankrupt 6 months ago, in the process.

Mr. Teel made mention of this bankrupt, but in the totally different and irrelevant context of an antitrust suit, recently filed. Our company is incidentally named in this suit, the general thrust of which is that there was a conspiracy, in which we were dupes, to drive coal out of business entirely. We categorically deny the charges, of course, but even the reference to antitrust by Mr. Teel was about as apropos to your committee's inquiry as would be our reference to litigation in which Mr. Teel's company is defendant on the charge that leakage of gas from his lines caused an apartment house explosion in which substantial personal and property damage was suffered.

A number of other inaccuracies by Mr. Teel include his frequent statement that the gross loss of the railroad would be only $500,000. The general manager of the railroad, in testifying before the Appropriations Subcommittees on Interior Department appropriations, both House and Senate, made it clear that his gross annual loss in revenues because of conversion would be $750,000. We felt it not only appropriate but correct to use the railroad's own figure.

I would also like to comment on Mr. Teel's use of a 20-cent wellhead price as though this is in fact what they are paying. He termed it "unfortunate" that Congressman Rivers did not take this into account. The fact is that under the present wellhead contract the price is 25 cents, which escalates to 27½ cents in December 1966, and escalates even further in 1971. No one had ever heard of the 20-cent price until these hearings, at which time it was first announced. Also, although Mr. Teel did mention that his pipeline buys its gas at the wellhead from the Union and Marathon Oil Cos., he did not mention that these companies own one-half of the pipeline's capital stock. The reduction in the wellhead price was apparently deemed necessary in order to offset the protest to the Comptroller that, at 25 and 27½ cents, the price of 29 cents to the military could never recover costs and thus was obviously not a price which a regulatory agency could approve. In any event, the fact remains that the current price is 25 cents and even Mr. Teel concedes that it will not be less than this unless and until they start making deliveries to the military.

But even at a 20-cent wellhead price, under the Van Scoyoc study of March 1, which is part of this record and which remains totally unanswered through any facts offered by Mr. Teel, the 29-cent price to the military will still be below cost. It is thus wide open to adjustment by regulation. It is no answer for either the military or the pipeline to say that they have agreed in their contract not to raise the price. They cannot agree among themselves so as to foreclose the general public interest which would be represented by a regulatory agency. There will be such regulation of this pipeline when the bill, which has passed the Alaska House and which is pending in the Alaska Senate, becomes law. The price to the military must then go up. Clearly, the military should at the least evaluate gas on what a regulated price would be. Instead, they say that oil would then be cheaper, ignoring the fact that the so-called saving with oil is entirely offset by the loss to the Alaska Railroad.

You will recall that Mr. Teel testified that gas should not be "deprived" of this opportunity to more than double its existing market, by killing off coal, because they had sized the pipeline to carry the military load. This is a bootstrap argu-

ment at best. It should also be considered, however, in the light of the fact that the feasibility report on which the capacity of the pipeline was based made it clear that a good profit would be made on the civilian business alone. It would just be a much better profit if the military business could be added. Mr. Teel admitted, in response to your questions, that gas is making money now, without the military, and that their present 6,000 gas customers are expected to grow soon to 12,000.

Mr. Teel also suggests that the staggering economic consequences of conversion which have been testified to are untrue. This self-serving declaration is flatly contradicted by the manager of the Alaska Railroad, the mayor of Palmer, the manager of the Matanuska Electric Association, as well as the Alaska delegation which is on record as opposed to conversion primarily on economic grounds. The U.S. Department of Labor's figures showing the labor surplus of the Matanuska Valley rebut the assertion that the men displaced will be quickly absorbed into the labor market.

I appreciate this opportunity for a brief response to Mr. Teel. A careful examination of the savings estimated by the military from this conversion in the light of the totality of Federal interests involved will show them to be nonexistent. We are confident that the committee will base its decision on such an examination.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGH J. MATHESON, *General Manager.*

Senator BYRD. At this point in the record, I would like to insert a statement from Senator Gruening of Alaska.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ERNEST GRUENING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, U.S. SENATE, ON H.R. 5885, THE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the problem you are considering in connection with the proposal to appropriate $1,560,000 to convert powerplants at Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, from coal to natural gas is one which has been before the people of Alaska for 3 years. During this time I have been able to consider it carefully, to look at all aspects of it, and I have had to come to the conclusion that to convert these Anchorage area military bases from burning coal to burning natural gas would constitute a tragic error.

Alaska has all too few basic industries. Those upon which we relied most heavily in times past are now less secure than they were. Gold mining has practically disappeared because of Federal Government policies relative to the price of newly mined gold which I can only consider shortsighted and erroneous. Salmon fishing has declined materially, again through the application of mistaken Federal policies during the period when Alaska was a territory and therefore did not have control of the management of the commercial fishery. Painfully, since statehood arrived, the State of Alaska through the application of long overdue sound conservation policies has been slowly rebuilding the salmon runs, but we will have a long way to go before the salmon fishing and canning industry will return to its position as a main prop of the Alaska economy.

One industry which has been relatively healthy in my State is the coal mining industry. Most of the coal mining activity and employment is centered in two major fields—the Healy River field, just north of Mt. McKinley National Park and the Alaska Range, and the Matanuska field, near Palmer about 50 miles northeast of Alaska's largest city, Anchorage.

Coal from the Healy River field goes principally to Fairbanks and the Defense Department bases adjacent to that interior Alaska city—Fort Wainwright, Eielson Air Force Base and the Clear Ballistic Missile Early Warning Site.

The proposal you have before you today would at a stroke wipe out the coal mining industry in the Matanuska Valley field, which is the more productive of the two I have mentioned. A sufficiently large percentage of the total output of the mines in the Matanuska Valley goes to Anchorage area military bases that the removal of this market through conversion of burners on these bases to natural gas would clearly make it uneconomic for the mines to continue to operate.

Officials of the Department of Defense have studied this conversion proposal carefully and single mindedly. In fact, it is precisely because the consideration has been so single minded that greater and more important considerations than the estimated $1 million per year saving which would ostensibly be realized

from conversion by the Federal Government have been completely overlooked or given too little consideration.

Even if the presumed saving could be realized—and I have serious doubts about that—the mischief which would be done by conversion would far outweigh in the national interest any economy which might result. There comes a time, I believe, when we should, in effect, stand back and ask ourselves just what is it that we are attempting to defend by our defense efforts. If it is not a sound economy with successful operating industries, gainfully employed workers, the families of these breadwinners living in security and the generation of all the beneficial side effects for the economy which such activities produce what is it we seek to defend?

Without the coal mines the Matanuska Valley will become an economically blighted area, a little Appalachia in the heart of the 49th State where not decay and retrogression but growth and hope should be and have in general been the watchwords.

Conversion to natural gas by the military would result immediately in the unemployment of about 125 men who mine and handle coal which goes to Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base. These men are in most cases long-time residents of Alaska. They have families. It is not overstating the case to say that there is nothing in the area of the mines to provide the kind of economic activity which would permit these men and their dependents to continue to live there. Thus, making the appropriation sought by the Defense Department for conversion would destroy an industry and wreck the economy of an important section of Alaska.

It is my belief that conversion in the Anchorage area would, in the natural course of events, be followed by similar conversion north of the range at the Fairbanks area bases so that it would be only a matter of time until Alaska's coal mining industry would be wiped out entirely.

In short, the cost of conversion, $1,560,000, would not only be a waste of the taxpayers' dollars but would lay the foundation for a continuing annually greater cost of operation of these military bases which these same taxpayers would be compelled to pay in perpetuity.

What we are dealing with here, Mr. Chairman, is not a few columns of figures only. What we are dealing with is the destiny of human beings. In addition to the direct effects which I have been discussing there would be many incidental and related results, all of them destructive and unfortunate.

The Alaska Railroad owned by the Federal Government, now moves the coal from the mines at Palmer, Eska, and Jonesville to the bases. This transportation activity makes possible a quality and frequency of service and a level of rates on commodities other than coal which the people of Alaska, although they often grumble about it, have managed to tolerate. Removal of the coal transportation activity will hurt the railroad and hurt the people of Alaska who depend on its rates and services. An alternative, which I hardly think the Bureau of the Budget or the Congress would look upon with great favor, would be subsidizing the operation of this Government-owned railroad to make up for the losses of traffic. This would indeed be robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The computations on which the supposed saving to the Federal Government is based relate to a price of gas delivered to the Defense Department of 29 cents per thousand cubic feet. No other purchaser, wholesale or retail, has ever been able to enjoy a gas price that reasonable in Alaska up to this time. There is reason to believe that a realistic price would be about 10 cents higher, or 39 cents per thousand cubic feet. At such a price, which I am fearful the gas supplier would have to move to in years ahead in order to remain solvent, there would be no saving at all to Uncle Sam from conversion. In fact, the fuel cost would be higher than the cost of coal has been in the past 2 years. In addition, of course, we would have gone to all the expense and trouble of converting.

Let us consider what the situation would be after conversion to natural gas at these bases. It is pretty well conceded that petroleum fuels are not competitive in that area. With the coal mines out of business, their plants dismantled and their employees dispersed natural gas would be the fuel in the area. Not only the defense bases but the private consumers would be wholly dependent on it alone. All would have to pay whatever price were demanded. It should be understood by the committee that there is no free play of competition in this matter. The pipeline company which has quoted a gas price to the Defense Department is the only supplier in a position or likely to be in

a position in the foreseeable future to deal with the Government. With coal out of the picture this natural gas monopoly will rule the situation.

I think we should take a very hard and long look at the dangers in this situation before nailing the coffin shut on the coal mining industry, which we would be doing by converting to natural gas.

Senator BYRD. All right, gentlemen, thank you very much.

The committee is adjourned.

General SHULER. Thank you, sir.

(Whereupon, at 6:20 p.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, June 14, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1966

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1965

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

The Committee on Armed Services and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations met jointly, pursuant to call, at 2:45 p.m., in room 212, Old Senate Office Building.

Present: Senators Symington (presiding), Inouye, and Saltonstall.

Also present: Gordon A. Nease, professional staff member; Charles Kirbow, chief clerk; and Herbert Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.

Senator SYMINGTON. The committee will come to order.

This afternoon we will conclude the hearings on the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1966. The hearing is called for the purpose of hearing witnesses in regard to miscellaneous items relating to the bill.

Prior to beginning testimony, I should like to state that I have received statements from Hon. Joseph S. Clark, Senator from Pennsylvania; Hon. Joseph M. Montoya, Senator from New Mexico; Hon. Frank E. Moss, Senator from Utah; Hon. Hugh Scott, Senator from Pennsylvania; Hon. Silvio O. Conte, Representative from Massachusetts; Hon. Gale Schisler, Representative from Illinois; Hon. John R. Schmidhauser, Representative from Iowa; Mr. Fred A. Gosnell, Jr., president of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce. Their statements will be inserted in the appropriate place in the testimony.

As most of you have been previously advised, you may submit a statement in as much detail as you wish for the record, but you will be expected to hold your oral remarks to a brief résumé of your overall statement.

We have with us some Members of the Congress and since their time is extremely limited due to the pressure of their other official responsibilities, I shall call upon them first.

Our first witness will be Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts who wishes to be heard in connection with certain construction proposals for the Rock Island Arsenal as a result of the proposed closing of the Springfield, Mass., Armory. We are happy to have you with us, Senator Kennedy, and you may proceed at will.

ROCK ISLAND (ILL.) ARSENAL—SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) ARSENAL

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Senator KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to have a chance to appear before your committee on behalf of my senior colleague Senator Saltonstall and Congressman Boland, who are well familiar with the matter which I intend to talk briefly to this committee about today.

I am appearing before the committee today to point out one item in the military construction budget which I feel is a serious mistake—the Army's request for $3,510,000 for construction of new facilities at Rock Island, Ill.

I find no fault with the work now being done at the Rock Island Arsenal. It makes a significant contribution to the mission of the Army. But the request to which I refer is not in support of the arsenal's present mission. Its purpose is to prepare Rock Island to receive the small arms research and development work now being done at the Springfield Armory, in Springfield, Mass.

For background, let me say that Secretary of Defense McNamara, on November 19, 1964, announced the closing of the Springfield Armory, by April 1968, and the transfer of the research and development mission at Springfield Armory to the Rock Island Arsenal.

The closing of the Springfield Armory, and the transfer of the residual research and development function to Rock Island is now the subject of an intensive restudy and review by the Department of the Army, undertaken at the request of Secretary McNamara.

I do not think that this committee should consider the $3½ million money request for research and development facilities at Rock Island until the Army has completed its review, and Secretary McNamara has rendered a final decision with respect to the Springfield Armory.

The Army has engaged the management consultant firm of Booz, Allen & Hamilton to make a complete analysis of the presentation made to Secretary McNamara by the Springfield Armory Technical Committee and the Massachusets congressional delegation, for retention of mission responsibilities at the Springfield Armory.

Representatives of this management consultant firm visited the armory on May 13, 1965, and inspected it thoroughly. The technical committee has made specific detailed proposals for various alternative plans which provide for items like production planning, pilot production, make-or-buy demonstrations, weapons rebuilding, research and engineering projects, and technical data packages.

Among other things, the committee showed that the Army grossly underestimated the cost of the transfer, instead of $8 million, it is $73 million. The small annual operating economies the Army anticipates by doing this work in Rock Island instead of Springfield will take over 40 years to add up to the loss the Army will incur by making the transfer.

The Secretary of Defense visited Springfield Armory on March 18, and said at that time he was "both pleased and impressed" by his tour. He was "especially impressed by the men"; he said: "I

was impressed by their years of service and their high degree of skill."

Mr. Chairman, if the Army is allowed to make the transfer contemplated in this authorization request, the men Secretary McNamara talked about will be lost to our Defense Establishment. The Army itself, in the small arms mission study report issued by the Army Weapons Command, has said, that, if this transfer is made, 75 percent of the research and engineering personnel would not transfer with their functions. From my conversations with these men, I think this estimate is too low. Probably 35 percent will find other jobs.

The Army Materiel Command said that Springfield has "an essential small arms R. & D. capability that is required by the Army." If we in Congress authorize this item in the budget before this committee, we will be helping to dissolve this team. The same report admits that if this function is transferred to Rock Island, the present team would dissolve. It would not go to Rock Island. The Army would be seriously weakened in its small arms R. & D. capability for at least 3 years.

Nearly 700 new technicians and engineers would have to be recruited at Rock Island to accomplish this mission. This problem would not be so serious to the efficiency of the Army if competent workers could be recruited in the Rock Island area. But the local labor market in the Rock Island area is not particularly good for recruiting professional personnel of any type and such personnel with small arms experience is even more limited. I think that actually the employment figures in Rock Island are extremely revealing in supporting that evidence.

The SAM's report admits Rock Island is having trouble recruiting personnel for its present mission. How is it going to recruit them for this mission as well? Not from Springfield. The SAM's report itself estimates that only 15 percent of the personnel asked to go to Rock Island will do so.

Even if these men can be replaced, the replacements will not have the same capability and training. It will take 3 years to train new men to do the job that Springfield men are doing now.

Personnel, important as they are, are not the only thing the Army will lose by transferring this mission to Rock Island. The Army will lose one of the most important factors in the procurement-support function. I refer to proximity to private manufacturing companies. Closeness to the factories allows the Government to keep a constant check on, and a continuing work relationship with, the companies producing the hardware.

As the SAM's report says, the small arms industry is concentrated in the Northeast. General Electric, Saco, Nortronics, Colt, Kanaar, and Action are all in New England or Pennsylvania. The three major test locations for small arms are either in Massachusetts or Maryland. Because Springfield is so close to these facilities, a team of personnel from the Springfield Armory is available at any time. The Army Materiel Command says Springfield has "provided invaluable assistance and guidance on production problems to the small arms industry."

The Army will also lose the advantage of having testing facilities close to its arsenal. From Springfield, the Army can use Quabbin

Reservoir, only 25 miles away, or Otis Air Force Base for long-range outdoor firing, 139 miles away. From Rock Island, you have undeveloped sites at Savannah, Ill., 77 miles away, and at Camp McCoy, Wis., 250 miles away. Furthermore, it would be necessary to invest more money in developing those facilities.

I would like to insert at this point a detailed comparison of facilities at Springfield and Rock Island showing that the Springfield facilities are superior.

Senator SYMINGTON. Without objection.

(The chart No. 4 referred to follows:)

CHART 4.—*Comparison of existing test facilities at Springfield Armory with existing and proposed at Rock Island Arsenal*

	Springfield Armory firing positions	Rock Island Arsenal firing positions	Proposed additional positions at Rock Island Arsenal	Deficit at Rock Island Arsenal	Cost at Rock Island Arsenal (dollars)
50-foot pistol range	7	2	0	5	0
50-yard range	1	0	0	1	0
50 meters (grenade launcher)	2	0	0	2	0
100 yards or meter range	7	2	5	0	1,201,000
200-meter range	1	0	0	1	0
1,000-inch range	0	4	0	(1 2)	0
Firing butts	27	6	13	8	0
Environmental firing chamber [3]	2	0	1	1	617,000
Outdoor facilities:					
Elevated firing	1	0	1	0	[4] 67,000
Quabbin range [5]	7	0	1	6	[1] 60,000
Camp Edwards [6]					
Administrative space					55,000
Total					2,000,000

[1] Plans for providing outdoor test firing (including armed helicopters) at Rock Island Arsenal are no firm, but $60,000 provided for Camp McCoy or Savannah Army Depot.
[2] Indicates excess at Rock Island Arsenal.
[3] 2 firing positions in 1 chamber at Springfield Armory. Rock Island Arsenal has 1 small unit.
[4] Indoor.
[5] Quabbin range has 600 yards to target.
[6] Camp Edwards has 2,000 meters to target.

Senator KENNEDY. As Congressman Boland put it so well, in his testimony before the House committee, the transfer of the small arms mission from Springfield Armory to Rock Island will result in a great loss in mission effectiveness.

Springfield Armory now has important development programs associated with limited warfare, with emphasis on sky-cavalry armaments. These include automatic grenade launchers, machineguns with mounts, sights, remote control devices, and ammunition-feed systems, all for installations in helicopters. They also include special purpose weapons for counterinsurgency forces and infantry weapons. They include aircraft pad installation from 7.62 to 30 millimeter for Army and Air Force aircraft armament.

There are now important procurement programs in process on small arms weapons items. These include two helicopter armament subsystems (the M–5 and M–6), three infantry weapons (the M–60 machinegun, M–79 grenade launcher, and M–16 rifle), two tank machineguns (M–73 and M–85), and several rebuild orders on the M–1 Garand rifle, and hundreds of secondary procurement items.

Mr. Chairman, when the decision to close Springfield was made, the highest levels of the Defense Department, in my opinion, did not have

a full realization of many of these factors. When these factors were brought to the attention of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Army, largely through the dedicated work of the employees at the armory, the Secretary of Defense called for a new review. This is now going on. It is intensive and exhaustive. It amounts to a reopening of the entire case. The Defense Department could very well decide to retain some or all of the present missions at Springfield.

In view of this, Mr. Chairman, it would not be prudent to authorize this money until the final investigation is completed. For Congress to approve the authorization would be to approve the transfer—a transfer that many Members of the Congress have objected to; a transfer that is now under review; a transfer that may never take place; and a transfer which, in my view, should never take place if the best interests of national defense are to be served. It is not the function of this committee to decide the fate of the Springfield Armory. We respect that, Mr. Chairman, but neither should the committee take any action that would facilitate the closing of the Armory.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee. I know you will consider this item with the same thoroughness and good judgment which characterizes all your actions.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, Senator Kennedy.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a brief question of Senator Kennedy?

Senator SYMINGTON. Yes, indeed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Kennedy, the position that you take, and I am confident Congressman Boland takes the same position, is that the House struck out this item of $3,510,000 and you want the Senate committee to also leave it out?

Senator KENNEDY. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. To accept the House position?

Senator KENNEDY. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Relative to your argument in favor of that I quote the Department of the Army:

> This item is required to provide the facilities necessary for the national small arms mission. This project provides for the minimum facilities required for research, development, engineering, testing, and procurement of weapons essential for national security. A lack of creative effort and ingenuity related to small arms improvement will have a detrimental effect in providing essential deterrent weapons. The need is presently being met by the utilization of facilities at Springfield Armory which is to be inactivated April 1968.

Your point, which I support, and I know that Congressman Boland and others support, is that those facilities at Springfield Armory should not be closed.

And furthermore is it not also true that the figures submitted by expert accountants in Springfield, indicate that the cost of moving to Rock Island is going to be substantially in excess of the construction alterations that will be required?

Senator KENNEDY. Very definitely, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Congressman Boland will bring that out in more detail.

Is it not also true that Secretary of Defense McNamara has stated unequivocally to us that he would make this decision himself and make

it on the facts and after the investigation now being made by the Booz Allen firm?

Senator KENNEDY. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And that he has agreed to make that decision himself. What you are asking now, and what you are asking this Senate committee, is to leave this item out for the time being and support the House, until we know what the decision of the Secretary of Defense is.

Senator KENNEDY. I think pending the decision of the Secretary of Defense, for the reasons which were outlined by the technical study and by the congressional delegation to the Secretary of Defense, in which the Secretary of Defense himself stated publicly that it was he felt the finest presentation of the factual material and evidentiary material that he had received, in the prospective termination of any Government facility that he ought to have the opportunity to review any material that came to him as well as take the results of the findings of this firm, of the Booz Allen firm, make that determination, and that he would sincerely urge this committee to withhold any authorization or appropriation of funds pending the outcome of that decision.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And I repeat—he said he would make that decision himself.

Senator KENNEDY. He said that he would make that decision himself, and has given that assurance to the members up at Springfield as well as to the members of the congressional committee.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have no further statement.

I would support the position of Senator Kennedy and that I have tried to emphasize by questions, and I am sure that Congressman Boland feels the same way.

Senator SYMINGTON. Congressman Boland, we welcome you to the committee. Do you have any further statements you would like to make at this time?

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman and Senator Saltonstall, I appreciate the opportunity of being invited here this afternoon to appear on the item that Senator Kennedy has just discussed.

I don't want to belabor this committee. I know it is busy. It has a great number of witnesses here who are here on other matters, and I don't think that I could add anything to the very excellent, cogent, the persuasive statement that Senator Kennedy has made.

As has been indicated by Senator Saltonstall, this is an item which was considered by the Armed Services Committee of the House and it was deleted, in the report which was made by that committee to the House last Thursday.

Specifically the item is as the Senator indicated for $3.5 million to rehabilitate the facility at Rock Island, to transfer the research and engineering, testing, evaluation, and the pilot line production from Springfield to Rock Island.

I know of no committee I would rather appear before on a matter of this kind, because the Senate Armed Services Committee I think

has a great deal of knowledge of the Springfield Armory and the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee of this committee is completely familiar with the Springfield Armory, and what it has done, the excellent reputation it has and the performance that it has compiled over the many many years it has been in existence, actually since 1794.

I might just add a couple of sentences, Mr. Chairman. The action in closing the Springfield Armory which was announced in November of last year was looked upon by the American Ordnance Association as the most incredible loss in the Military Establishment. Of the 669 military installations that have been targeted for closure, this is the one installation that was picked out by the American Ordnance Association as one which was the most unbelievable, and I think perhaps the most unjustified.

I would like to leave with the committee my entire statement, and that statement does compare some of the figures which have been developed by the Department of the Army, which were presented to the Department of Defense, and these were the figures upon which the Secretary of Defense rested or implemented the decision to fade out Springfield Armory.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I think it will be helpful to the committee if the Congressman explained very briefly the breakdown. Senator Kennedy mentioned the total amount.

Mr. BOLAND. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I deliberately only mentioned the total amount, because I knew you had the breakdown. Perhaps you could present this very quickly for the chairman.

Mr. BOLAND. The Army claims in the figures presented by the Department of the Army to the Department of Defense and the Department of Defense presented to Secretary McNamara, indicated that the one-time implementation costs of the move to Rock Island will be in the magnitude of $8 million.

The Springfield Armory Technical Committee and the Massachusetts technical congressional delegation teamed together a pool of employees from the Springfield Armory who know the facts, who worked there, people from research and engineering, testing evaluation, and production. To this team we added a corps of certified public accountants, and it was chaired by Mr. Henry Dawney, one of the best known and one of the most respected certified public accountants in the Springfield area, and a member of the county bar, and the Massachusetts bar and the Federal bar.

This committee working in conjunction with the employees of the Springfield Armory came up with the figure that the one-time implementation cost would not be $8 million. It would be $73,716,000, broken down into this area. Construction, alteration of facilities at Rock Island $4,594,000. The item which we appear on here today indicates that this cost would be $3,500,000, but as has been pointed out by Senator Saltonstall in the justification which he just read, the $3.5 million only pertains to minimum facilities and I don't know what the costs would be if they ever got into maximum facilities out there.

The personnel move $135,000, the equipment move, all the machinery, the sale and the evacuation of the property would cost $38,730,000; personnel separation and replacement, forced retirement cost to the

Government would come to $29,364,000; and other costs which we figure to be interest, $895,000; for a grand total of $73,716,000.

Now the Department of the Army would quarrel with some of these figures I am sure. But the fact of the matter is that on these items, particularly with reference to the equipment move, we actually targeted every single piece of machinery at Springfield Armory and assessed the cost for the movement of it, and the Department of the Army didn't do this at all in this report to the Department of Defense on its cost.

With respect to personnel separation and replacement, forced retirement costs, forced retirement cost the Government more because people who are working for a particular number of years are entitled to an immediate annuity upon retirement, and its cost alone would come to $18 million.

Now the Department of the Army didn't use this figure at all in its costs, because it said, "Well, every time that we have a closure we have this problem." But the fact of the matter is this is a cost to the Government, and the chief actuary for the civil service retirement system, Mr. Charles Brown, indicated that this is an item which ought to be included in any cost figures with respect to military closings.

Senator KENNEDY. If I could interrupt just on that point, hasn't the President appointed a committee which includes Secretary McNamara, to consider this whole problem about early retirements and what that really is costing the Federal Government?

Mr. BOLAND. Yes, he has. In addition to that, in addition to the position that the President has taken, and the position that the chief actuary for the civil service retirement system has taken, may I also leave with the committee a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States saying that in his opinion this is a cost which ought to be included in any figures which are presented to the Secretary for closure of any military installation.

Senator SYMINGTON. Would you like to make that letter a part of the record?

Mr. BOLAND. Yes, I would like to make that letter part of the record. This is the letter from the Comptroller General of the United States.

(The letter referred to follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 24, 1965.

B-156189

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. BOLAND: This is in reference to your letter of February 18, 1965, requesting our views on whether forced retirement costs should be considered in estimating savings to be realized from closing military installations.

It is our position that early retirements resulting from the closing of Federal facilities may involve a substantial cost to the Government which should be recognized in computing the fiscal effect of such closings.

The principles to be applied in making estimates of the Government's cost of early retirements are not complicated, although the services of a competent actuary should be used in making the computations. Two projections are necessary. One should be for the total of the annuities to be paid the employees assuming their retirement at normal retirement age. The other should be for the total of the annuities to be paid assuming the retirement at the earlier dates attributable to the proposed closing of an installation. The present value of each of these totals should then be computed. From each of these values, the amount of the employees' contributions to the retirement fund plus interest should be

deducted; the remainder is the estimated cost to the Government in each of the two cases. The difference between the two estimates of the Government's cost is the estimated cost of the early retirements.

The copy of the special report of the Springfield Armory Technical Committee dated January 25, 1965, which we borrowed from your office in connection with your inquiry is returned herewith.

We will be glad to be of further assistance to you in this matter if you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General of the United States.

[From the Washington Post, Wednesday, May 12, 1965]

NEW M–79 GRENADE LAUNCHER HAILED AS A BATTLE SAVER

(By John G. Norris, Washington Post staff writer)

SAIGON, May 11.—It looks like a sawed-off shotgun and it has a prosaic name. But many American officers here insist it is the most important new infantry weapon since the machinegun.

Some say, in fact, that the new M–79 grenade launcher should be known as the "battle saver" since it often has saved the day for hard-pressed South Vietnamese units caught off balance by the Vietcong.

"The M–79," said Lt. Col. Winfield Scott, of Falls Church, Va., "constitutes the first significant new capability given to the foot soldier since the machinegun was introduced in World War I. It gives the infantry squad a single 'area weapon' like mortars and artillery."

The grenade it fires is an antipersonnel fragmentation projectile that has a lethal radius of over 500 yards. It fills a gap between the hand grenade and the mortar.

Scott, whose wife Ruth and four children live at 3501 Pinetree Terrace at Lake Barcroft, knows what he is talking about. He is ordnance officer for the U.S. Military Advisory Command here.

The new style grenadiers can fire from the shoulder or prone as with a shotgun for low trajectory shots up to 150 yards for bursts through the gunports of pillboxes, windows, at trucks, or into caves. They usually wipe out everyone inside.

Or, the M–79 can be fired when held under the armpit for elevated fire, using an elevated sight for ranges over 400 yards to drop into foxholes or for area bursts against troops in the open. The weapon weighs only 6½ pounds and it is 29 inches long.

Stress accuracy

Officers stress its accuracy as well as its range and killing power. Hand grenades are much less accurate, and their normal range is about 100 feet. Then too, as all former GI's and devotees of war movies know, hand grenades have a delayed fuse and can be picked up and thrown away or back at the enemy.

The U.S. Army has long had an adapter for rifles to fire grenades, but it lacks accuracy. It is easy for a beginner to become an expert shot with the M–79.

Capt. Robert Butler, of Annville, Pa., reported on an operation last winter near Soctrang in the Mekong Delta. He went in with South Vietnames Rangers in a helicopter operation against the Vietcong and got caught in a rice paddy by a superior force.

For 45 minutes they were pinned down by fire from Vietcong mortars, bazookas, and heavy machineguns. They had only light machineguns, rifles and a M–79. Their choppers ran out of ammunition and had to return to rearm. It was touch and go and the force probably would have been overrun but for their grenade launcher.

"Any time we got within 150 meters of the Vietcong with an M–79," Butler said, "this was a really good weapon."

Another use

Another valuable use for the M–79 is to accurately mark enemy positions for supporting aircraft fire. Previously infantrymen had to throw or fire smoke grenades and then radio the estimated range and distance to hovering planes.

Capt. Daniel W. Doty, a husky ordnance and demolition disposal expert from Marina, Calif., went on a recent Vietnam Navy operation on the Shangmang River 6 miles from Quinhon searching for enemy junks. The river was barricaded and mined.

Four junks gingerly approached the barricade and opened up at the pillbox control station for mines on the right bank with small arms and M–79's. It was neutralized, but then heavy fire began hitting the junks from the left bank.

"It was hot as hell for a while," Doty said, "My wooden-hulled junk took perhaps 20 hits that went right through it. One hit the oil drum beside me. It was a lot of fun while it lasted, but we were glad when when the junks turned and got out of range."

MARKED BY M–79

Air support was called for, but the spotter planes had exhausted all their target-marking rounds so the junk force U.S. naval adviser fired some rounds with his M–79, which accurately marked the enemy positions. The planes pounded them and the barricade.

The junks moved up the river and ran into another Vietcong village. Grenades and small arms tracers set fire to the houses, but enemy fire was coming from a concrete building.

Another U.S. Navy adviser, It. Donald H. Porter, of Norfolk, Va., neatly put a grenade from his M–79 through a rifle port of the pillbox. All Vietcong firing ceased.

The Army is so impressed with its new grenade launcher that it has developed a machinegun version for mounting on armed Huey helicopters and airplanes. The electrically driven M–5 is now being installed on choppers here and soon will pour heavy supressive fire on the Vietcong.

The M–5 fires high explosive or inert 40–millimeter grenades at the rate of 20 per minute. The projectile is a little heavier than the M–79 to give an 1,800-yard range.

A similar machinegun grenade launcher is being considered for mounting on armored personnel carriers, Scott said. The famed grenadier of olden days is coming back into his own.

Mr. BOLAND. I would like to present to the committee the statement of Congressman Silvio O. Conte of the First District, who has a number of employees working at the Springfield Armory, and who has worked very closely with Senator Saltonstall, Senator Kennedy, and myself in our efforts to persuade the Department of Defense that this move ought not to be taken.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE SILVIO O. CONTE, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the committee for this opportunity to submit my statement with respect to the request of the Department of the Army for appropriations to construct a small arms research and development facility at the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois. I am opposed to this request on several grounds, and I am happy to join with my colleague Representative Ed Boland of the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts in presenting our case before this committee. The matter is of utmost concern to Mr. Boland and myself because such a small arms research and development facility already exists at the Springfield Armory in Springfield, Mass.

In my view it is absurd and misleading to ask for a new research and development facility at Rock Island at this time. It is absurd because such a facility already exists at Springfield. It is misleading because at this moment serious questions remain as to whether or not there is any advantage to be gained by moving the research and development facility from the Nation's center of small arms manufacturing to Rock Island.

A private consulting firm is presently engaged in examining justifications of retention of the Springfield Armory. This study was undertaken at the request of Secretary of Defense McNamara. To the best of my knowledge, no results or recommendations from that study have been published. For the Army to come here and ask for funds to construct a new facility while a study is still

underway bearing on the value and need for an existing similar facility is nothing less than a show of bad faith to the people of Springfield and the surrounding areas in Massachusetts and Connecticut. At the very least the Army's request is premature.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make it clear that I oppose this item not only as the representative of the fine people of Westfield, Holyoke and the surrounding areas in the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, but also as a member of the House Select Committee on Small Business, and a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, which is charged with considerable responsibility for the way in which the taxpayers' money is spent.

I am, and have been for some time, greatly concerned about the impact which the closing of the Springfield Armory would have on the small business segment of our economy. A move of this magnitude from Springfield to Rock Island would have an extremely disruptive influence on the small business community. At a meeting with the Secretary of Defense on February 27, 1965, I called Mr. McNamara's attention to these facts, and I would like to place this statement in the record at this point. My views in the matter have not changed since February. If anything, I am more firmly convinced than ever that moving the armory facility from Springfield would have a disastrous effect on small businesses not only in the Springfield area, but throughout the country.

(Copy of this statement follows:)

"Mr. Secretary, I would like to direct my attention today to the impact that the transfer of mission, and in turn the loss of the Springfield Armory's technical personnel, will have on the Nation's small business community. This mission, as performed now, has compiled a record of small business activity that is outstanding when measured against any standard. The armory people are constantly engaged in providing guidance in what is needed, how to make it, and how to determine acceptable quality. This takes a great variety of technical skills which few businesses can afford. The outstanding record of full participation by small business in the small arms programs will be severely damaged by the transfer of mission assignment to Rock Island. It is people who have made this record and it is people who are being lost by this transfer.

"Mr. Secretary, are you aware of how much the availability of a technical data package contributes to economical procurement. Ninety-five percent of 1,800 secondary item procurements were accomplished by IFB (invitation for bid). This is an indication of how the technical people support procurement at the Armory.

"This small business record in itself should be justifiable reason for reconsideration of the decision made to transfer the Springfield Armory mission."

One of the most important roles which the Springfield Armory plays is the continual dissemination of technical knowledge to a wide variety of small industries for solutions of serious manufacturing difficulties. The armory, as a recognized authority, aids contractors before and during the performance of a contract for weapon parts. Because the purchase of weapon parts are small business "set-asides," the armory has a vital role in the welfare of these small manufacturers.

Springfield stands in the heart of the Nation's small arms manufacturing industry. The armory facility and the natural ancillary industry which has grown up around it have a tradition for reliability and craftsmanship that dates back to the Revolutionary War and even beyond. Because of its proximity to the entire small arms industry, the armory not only contributes to the continued economic well-being of the area, but can take advantage of the more efficient relationship between prime and subcontractors and pass those efficiencies on to the taxpayers in the form of lower costs.

Lower costs and greater efficiencies go hand in hand because of the existing situation at Springfield. They work to the Government's benefit and the taxpayers' benefit in innumerable ways. For example, if a prospective contractor is unknown, a manufacturing engineer accompanies armory personnel on a preaward survey of the contractor. The armory engineer reviews with the contractor the various requirements of the weapon part drawing related specifications, and quality assurance provisions. Contractors are advised by armory personnel on sources of raw material, heat treating, metal finishing, tool design and fabrication, and commercial tooling. The armory encourages visits by the contractors so that they can observe modern machining of weapon parts which will aid them in their operation. It is no exaggeration to say that without the technical assistance from the armory, the Government could easily put small

businesses out of the small arms manufacturing field either by removing the prime source or by making it too expensive to continue the intimate prime and subcontractor relationship.

The Springfield Armory helps small business in other ways. It assists by sending teams of technical personnel to contractors who are having production difficulties. This assistance is provided regardless of whether the contractor is making the complete weapon or one small part of the weapon.

The Springfield Armory, gentlemen, is the major source, if not the only source in many cases, where small manufacturers can request and receive technical assistance in fulfilling their contractual obligations in the supply of small arms weaponry to the Army.

Turning to the cost factor involved in the proposed move, I am convinced that the Army's request would lead to a totally useless expense of the taxpayers' money. This is not a case of economy. Congressman Boland has called your attention to the high rate of unemployment in the area. Moving this valuable facility would only add to this unemployment while not contributing significantly to the employment picture in the Rock Island area. The reason is simple. The skills which are required are in many instances unique, and as has been pointed out to you, they are not to be found in the available labor pool at the Rock Island Arsenal.

It is my firm conviction that an impartial review of all the facts, including the report and recommendations of the still incomplete private study, will make it perfectly clear that the small arms research and development activity should remain at the Springfield Armory. To approve a premature proposal, which I am convinced will also prove inappropriate and uneconomical at this time, would be to compound rather than simplify the Defense Department's cost and waste problem. In a number of instances, Mr. McNamara's proposed solution for this very important problem area have bitten rather deeply into the economy and employment of New England. It has been a bitter pill to have to swallow but one which frequently could not be denied.

In the case of the Springfield Armory, I am certain the outcome of the Army's proposal would not yield the desired increase either in efficiency or economy. In this case, the cure would indeed be worse than the disease.

Mr. BOLAND. So, Mr. Chairman, I merely conclude by saying that I would appreciate the action of this committee in following the lead of the action of the House Armed Services Committee which refused to permit the $3.5 million in the military construction bill to reconstruct, rehabilitate, and to build testing facilities at Rock Island to receive the research, testing, and evaluation activity of the Springfield Armory.

Thank you very much.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Do you want your statement in the record?

Mr. BOLAND. Yes; and I would like my own statement in the record.

Senator SYMINGTON. Without objection.

(The statement of Mr. Boland referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to come before you today to oppose the $3,510,000 item requested by the Army in the military construction authorization bill for the construction of a small arms research and development facility at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

This facility is now located at the Springfield Armory in my home city of Springfield, Mass. Secretary of Defense McNamara, on November 19, 1964, announced the closing of the Springfield Armory, by April 1968 and the transfer of the research and development mission at Springfield Armory to the Rock Island Arsenal.

The closing of the Springfield Armory, and the transfer of the residual research and development function to Rock Island, is now the subject of an intensive restudy and review by the Department of the Army at the request of Secretary McNamara. I do not think that this committee should consider the $3½ million money request for research and development facilities at Rock Island until the

Army has completed its review and Secretary McNamara has rendered a final decision with respect to the Springfield Armory.

The Army has engaged the nationally known management consultant firm of Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, Inc., to make an independent, impartial, and in-depth study and analysis of a magnificent and well-documented presentation to Secretary McNamara by the Springfield Armory Technical Committee and the Massachusetts congressional delegation, for retention of mission responsibilities at the Springfield Armory.

Mr. Chairman, I herewith submit to the committee a copy of this presentation by the Springfield Army Technical Committee and the Massachusetts congressional delegation to Secretary McNamara on February 27.

The Army has and needs a national small arms mission. This mission provides for research, development, engineering, testing, and procurement of weapons essential for national security. The Army admits that "* * * a lack of creative effort and ingenuity related to small arms improvement will have a detrimental effect in providing essential weapons." This need is presently being met effectively at the Springfield Armory.

Mr. Chairman, I need not tell you and members of this committee that the pace of the conflict in Vietnam has accelerated. I do not think this is the time to gamble with national security by closing the Springfield Armory.

The decision to close the Springfield Armory and transfer research and development to Rock Island Arsenal was based on the small arms mission study made by the Army Weapons Command at Rock Island. This study pointed out four principal disadvantages anticipated to result from this plan. I want to list them for you, as follows:

1. An estimated 75 percent of the skilled research and engineering personnel currently employed at the Springfield Armory would be lost through failure to transfer with their functions. This would hamper mission accomplishment for an undetermined period of time which could well exceed 3 years.

2. The distance of Rock Island Arsenal from the majority of commercial small arms producers in the New England-Northeast area of the country presents some rather considerable problems in monitoring commercial production, particularly for pilot-lot runs where close coordination between the producer and Government engineering personnel is always important and sometimes critical.

3. The local labor market in the Rock Island area is not particularly good for recruiting professional personnel of any type and such personnel with small arms experience is even more limited.

4. Providing adequate research and engineering test facilities comparable to those available to Springfield would be quite expensive and time consuming; particularly, the problem of locating outdoor test facilities as free from firing restrictions as those at Camp Edwards, Mass., on Cape Cod.

Mr. Chairman, these are not my words. They are taken from the small arms mission study. The study says that Rock Island Arsenal will require 776 persons to do the research and engineering job. Yet it points out that only 15 percent of these people will elect to transfer from Springfield. My information is that fewer than 15 percent will transfer from Springfield. This leaves nearly 700 technicians and engineers who will have to be recruited at Rock Island.

The transfer of the small arms mission from Springfield Armory to Rock Island will result in a terrific loss in mission effectiveneses. Springfield Armory now has important development programs associated with limited warfare, with emphasis on sky-cavalry armaments. These include automatic grenade launchers, machineguns with mounts, sights, remote control devices, and ammunition feed systems, all for installations in helicopters. They also include special-purpose weapons for counterinsurgency force and infantry weapons. They include aircraft pad installation from 7.62 to 30 millimeter for Army and Air Force aircraft armament.

There are now important procurement programs in process on small arms weapons items. These include two helicopter armament subsystems (the M–5 and M–6), three infantry weapons (the M–60 machinegun, M–79 grenade launcher, and M–16 rifle), two tank machineguns (M–73 and M–85), and several rebuild orders on the M–1 Garand rifle, and hundreds of secondary procurement items.

Springfield Armory short- and long-range programs, facilities, and personnel skills are unique. The armory has met the criteria for an effective military arsenal in an outstanding manner.

The most important and costly loss would be in the people. These people are creative as well as technically skilled. Facilities can be moved or replaced at will. The people that make up an unique team at Springfield Armory cannot be replaced without seriously high cost in time and money. The materiel preparedness gap which is forecast can be quantified at a minimum of 10 years.

The Army can expect to lose virtually all of those professional and technical people at Springfield Armory with 5 years or less Government service. For the next 2 years there will be no significant new hires due to people holding their jobs until "phased out." In effect, we have then lost 7 years of input of new blood, and such input is essential to any organization. Then recruiting and training will be necessary to replace the 85 percent or better lost in the move to Rock Island. To accomplish the recruitment and training would require at least another 3 years under favorable conditions. However, the labor market in the Rock Island area is acknowledged to be anything but favorable for the types of skills required. This accounts for the 10-year period, which is conservative.

Although the skills loss is the most serious factor in reduction of mission effectiveness, there are other serious contributors. One example is the greater distance between Rock Island, Ill., and the commercial small arms contractors, most of which are currently located in the Northeast. It has been proven that close coordination between commercial producers and Government engineering units is essential to quality, timely delivery, and economy. Another thing which will cause problems is the time and cost to replace the highly developed laboratories and test facilities now operating effectively at the Springfield Armory.

Mr. Chairman, the small arms mission study proposed an alternate plan to maintain the research and engineering mission at the Springfield Armory, as did the Springfield Armory Technical Committee and the Massachusetts congressional delegation. Let me read to you the principal advantages to be realized under the Army's alternate plan:

1. The loss of professional personnel would be prevented, thus eliminating, also, the period of reduced research and engineering effectiveness which would be encountered in any plan which would relocate the function.

2. Retention of the research and engineering, and procurement efforts in close proximity to the greatest concentration of commercial small arms manufacturers.

3. The problems and expense involved in locating and constructing adequate test facilities elsewhere would be eliminated through retention of current facilities, at Springfield Armory.

Mr. Chairman, if the Springfield Armory is closed the Army is going to break up what the Army Materiel Command admits to be an "essential research and development team with outstanding technical accomplishments and capabilities." One of these outstanding accomplishments was the development, engineering, and production of the M–79 grenade launcher at the Springfield Armory. May I call to your attention an article in the Washington Post on May 12 by John G. Norris, from Saigon, in which he says "* * * many American officers here insist the M–79 grenade launcher is the most important new infantry weapon since the machinegun." I am including Mr. Norris' article with my remarks for your perusal. Just stop and think that the talent at the Springfield Armory which developed this M–79 grenade launcher will be lost if the research and engineering team is broken up.

Programs for progress in air weapons systems engineering instituted and accomplished by Springfield Armory have led to the serious consideration by the Army of establishing the Air Weapons Center of the Army Weapons Command at Springfield. These prior efforts have resulted in significant gains in organization, management control, and engineering skills and provided the orderly development of Springfield Armory's air weapons systems capabilities required to handle the increasing air weapons workload.

The Army has considered two proposals for improving the Springfield Armory's capability as an Aircraft Weapons Center. One involves modernization of equipment and the other involves development and construction of an aircraft simulator. Both of these proposals should be revived and implemented at Springfield Armory, where excellent facilities now exist. At Springfield we have a relatively new building constructed within the last 12 years that is presently being used for research and engineering purposes. I understand that one of the structures at Rock Island to be utilized for this purpose, after costly renovation, is now 88 years old.

Mr. Chairman, it would be a sheer waste of taxpayers money to spend millions of dollars at Rock Island when we have facilities at the Springfield Armory. The Army says it wants $3,510,000 to make the Rock Island Arsenal ready for the research and development now at Springfield. The Springfield Armory Technical Committee and the Massachusetts congressional delegation presentation shows that construction and alteration of facilities at Rock Island would cost at least $4,594,000. The Army claims that the one-time implementation cost of the move to Rock Island would be $8 million. The Springfield Armory Technical Committee and the Massachusetts congressional delegation have computed the one-time implementation cost of the move to be $73,716,000.

This total cost of $73,716,000 is broken down as follows:

Construction, alteration of facilities at Rock Island	$4,594,000
Personnel move	135,000
Equipment move, sale, and evacuation	38,730,000
Personnel separation and replacement, forced retirement costs to Government	29,364,000
Other costs (interest)	895,000
Total	73,716,000

With respect to forced retirements, Mr. Charles Brown, who is the Chief Actuary for the civil service retirement system, indicates that this is an item that ought to be considered in every single instance where the Department of Defense has closed out an activity. The Comptroller General has said, in a letter to me that I will submit for the record, that this is an item that should be considered in costing out the closing of a military installation. I want to emphasize that forced retirement costs was not considered at all in the small arms mission study.

Mr. Chairman, the Springfield labor market has been in category D for several years. This category is one of substantial unemployment, with 6 to 8.9 percent of the labor force out of work. In February 1961 the Springfield labor market unemployment rate went to a high of 9.2 percent of the labor force. Fortunately, the rate had dropped to 5.8 percent last month, thus placing Springfield in category C. By contrast, the Rock Island, Ill., labor market is in category B, one of low unemployment, with only 1.5 to 2.9 percent of the labor force out of work. The closing of the Springfield Armory and the transfer of the small arms research and development mission to Rock Island Arsenal will only aggravate the unemployment problem in my area.

The history of the Springfield Armory is the history of the development of our country as a world military power. The Springfield Armory has earned its reputation for distinguished service to the Nation, and continues to progress, dedicated to the security and peace of the free world. It is recognized today as the Nation's leading technical center for air weapons systems and ground armaments.

Mr. Chairman, our ability to fight limited warfare will be adversely affected if the small arms mission effectiveness is reduced by closing the Springfield Armory. This must be seriously considered in the balance of all of the other factors I have listed. When this is done, it becomes crystal clear that the Springfield Armory should be retained. I respectfully request that this committee not authorize the construction of a small arms research and development facility at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Senator SYMINGTON. The statements of Congressmen Schmidhauser and Schisler will be inserted in the record at this point.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Mr. Chairman, I wish to state my unalterable opposition to any proposal to retain operations at the Springfield, Mass., Armory rather than to transfer these operations to the arsenal located in Rock Island, Ill., as the Department of Defense had recommended.

After a study of the operations at the Springfield Armory of 1½ years, it was determined that utilization of production would decline from 56 percent in fiscal year 1962 to an expected 37 percent in fiscal years 1965 and 1966. This degree of utilization could only be maintained by producing items that could have been procured from private industry. The high cost of operating the Springfield Armory has been the subject of attention of the General Acounting

Office and various congressional inquiries. Further, the aging condition of the Springfield Armory has created a maintenance cost 50 percent higher than that of comparable facilities.

I would also like to point out that there are good and sufficient reasons for the Department of Defense's proposal to transfer the operations from the Springfield Armory to the Rock Island Arsenal: The Springfield capacity for producing small arms is duplicated by Rock Island; the Rock Island Arsenal has outstanding capabilities essential to the production of small arms including a high inventory of machine tools and variety of manufacturing capabilities; the Rock Island Arsenal has the floor space required for the research and development mission, it has some indoor test firing facilities although some modernization is required. I would like to conclude by stating that the Department of Defense findings reveal that annual savings to be achieved by transferring operations from Springfield to Rock Island would exceed the savings which could be obtained by eliminating manufacturing operations at Springfield and continuing the research and development mission there.

STATEMENT OF HON. GALE SCHISLER, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Mr. SCHISLER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appear before you today in support of the Defense Department authorization request for the expenditure of $4,336,000 for research, development, and test facilities, as well as administrative facilities and utilities, for the Rock Island Arsenal in Rock Island, Ill.

This arsenal is located in my congressional district and was established in 1862. However, the research and test facilities involved in this hearing today really have little to do with geography. If they did, then Illinois would surely qualify, since our distinguished State, which stands 4th in population, ranks 35th in Federal expenditures for research and development for every $1,000 of the State's Federal tax contribution.

In its essentials, however, this matter of research and test facilities really comes down to the point of where the best job can be accomplished for the least amount of money. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the Rock Island Arsenal is this place.

This arsenal is unique among arsenals and plays a vital role in the research, engineering, and prototype production capability of the Army Weapons Command. Its highly skilled personnel enable the arsenal to fulfill its responsibility for any assigned military task. The arsenal has excellent research facilities, and has moved to the forefront of the latest advances in military technology.

It is the Army's largest and most versatile job shop and employs approximately 6,200 personnel. The foundation of the Rock Island Arsenal's continuing importance in today's rapidly changing military technology is basic and applied research.

Congress has, in its foresight, seen to it over the years that this installation has been and continues to be one of the outstanding installations of its kind in the Nation. I am proud to boast that the arsenal already has facilities and staff second to none.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the Armed Services Committee to approve the authorization request submitted by the Department of Defense for the sum of $4,336,000 for research, development and test facilities, administrative facilities and utilities, at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to appear before your committee and for the courtesies you have extended to me.

(The following letter from Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois was subsequently received and is included in the record as this point.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
June 15, 1965.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: I strongly hope your committee will uphold the decision of Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, to transfer certain functions from the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., to the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. This proposed transfer is justified on the grounds of savings to the taxpayer through increased efficiency of production, and I hope these savings will be realized through the orderly and scheduled transfer as recommended by the Secretary.

I have not objected when the Department of Defense transferred operations out of Illinois on the grounds of economy, and I hope objections from other parts of the Nation against similar moves based on economy will not dissuade your committee from approving this particular transfer as recommended. I strongly protest efforts to delay or halt the transfer, based on savings to the taxpayer, of the operations of Springfield, Mass., Arsenal to the Rock Island Arsenal. This would constitute a double blow to the taxpayer. On the contrary, the recommendations of the Department of Defense should be authorized, and funds should be appropriated under normal procedures for this transfer.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

Senator SYMINGTON. Are there any other witnesses who would like to discuss this question of the Rock Island Arsenal move? If not, we will take up the naval housing complex at Johnsville, Pa. Congressman Curtin of Pennsylvania, you have somebody you would like to introduce to us.

NAVAL HOUSING COMPLEX, JOHNSVILLE, PA.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLARD S. CURTIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. CURTIN. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I have submitted a statement on this matter some days ago, and would you be kind enough to have it made a part of the record.

Senator SYMINGTON. Without objection.

(The prepared statement of Congressman Curtin follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLARD S. CURTIN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee and subcommittee, I am appearing before you in a rather unusual situation, in that I appear in opposition to a proposed facility contemplated by the Department of the Navy in the congressional district that I have the privilege to represent.

S. 1771, the bill which is presently being considered by this distinguished committee and subcommittee bears an item therein classified as "Naval Complex—Johnsville, Pa." This is a new housing development which the Navy Department hopes and expects to erect in Northampton Township, which is a part of Bucks County, Pa.

The land involved for this development was originally acquired by the U.S. Army of the national defense as a NIKE site, and was so used for a number of years. As you know, however, these bases have been dismantled, and there are presently in Northampton Township two tracts of land used for that purpose,

one consisting of 10.13 acres, and the second site consisting of 18.96 acres. The Navy has acquired this land, without cost, from the Army, and now proposes to erect thereon 200 dwellings for naval personnel, 38 being for officers and 162 dwellings being for enlisted personnel.

It is proposed that the 38 units be erected on the 10.13-acre tract, and the 162 units be erected on the second parcel of 18.96 acres.

My office has received approximately 300 communications from people living in the vicinity of this proposed housing development, in addition to letters that I have received from the municipal officials of the community, all of whom are in most violent opposition to this project.

Northampton Township is a very beautiful section of Bucks County and has been kept that way by zoning and building ordinances. The erection of this maximum density housing is in direct violation of many of the aforesaid ordinances of Northampton Township. As one example, the ordinances provide that there must be 20,000 square feet of land per unit for a dwelling, whereas the housing as planned by the Navy Department provides for only 4,400 square feet of ground per unit.

The objections of the persons in the area are set forth as follows:

1. Northampton Township objects to the maximum density housing planned by the Navy.

2. If the project is permitted to proceed, the Navy plans to construct approximately 6.7 living units per acre of available ground. Present Northampton Township zoning, established more than 10 years ago, would permit no more than 1.6 living units per acre of ground.

3. The 200 living units planned by the Navy would double the Northampton Township annual building rate averaged over the past 5 years.

4. This projected naval housing project would increase the total township population by approximately 10 percent. Their municipal services, including fire protection, police protection, road service, and school capacity, as well as their social structure, are incapable of absorbing this type of population shock without serious repercussions.

5. They do not dispute the right of the Navy to acquire this ground originally obtained by the U.S. Army for the national defense as a NIKE site, nor do they feel that housing would be an unusual use of this ground.

6. Any use of this ground, other than the purpose for which it was originally acquired, should fall within the normal zoning procedures and regulations currently in force in the township.

7. The selection of this site is not in the best interest of the naval installations at Johnsville and Willow Grove. The proposed housing area is 6 miles from Johnsville over blacktop secondary roads, and 11.7 miles from Willow Grove. Personnel would be required to travel secondary roads back and forth for duty, for recreational activities, post exchange, quartermaster, and medical facilities.

8. There is no public water or sewerage facilities available in the immediate area. Therefore, the existing water facilities would have to be renovated and the sewerage facilities would also have to be renovated and expanded. A serious problem arises in the treatment of sewage, in that there are no streams of sufficient size to handle the effluent from such a large housing development. It is to be assumed that the Navy would comply with the Pennsylvania State Board of Health requirements, and our information indicates that the State Board of Health would not permit a separate plant discharging into the same local creeks, or into the Neshaminy Creek, which is at least 2½ miles away.

9. There is no public transportation in Northampton Township, so that people would be required to have two cars.

10. From discussions with Navy officials, it appears that the housing contemplated bears no relation to the area housing or zoning.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the Housing Committee on Armed Services on May 25 deleted this controversial section from its bill, H.R. 5885, which is a companion bill to the one presently being considered by this distinguished committee and subcommittee.

Pursuant thereto, I would appreciate serious consideration of the need for the request of the Navy Department for this housing project, as set forth in S. 1771, which facility would not be well placed, and certainly is contrary to the wishes of the people of the area.

Thank you very much.

Mr. CURTIN. I will not repeat what is in the record, for the purpose of saving time. I would, however, like to say before introducing my

constituents that the House Armed Services Committee deleted this particular provision from the House bill when it was before them, and I sincerely hope that the Senate will see fit to take the same action. There are a large number of persons from the district who came down today on this matter, some 12, and their spokesman is Mr. John Geyer, one of the supervisors of Northampton Township, and with your permission I would like to have him take up the matter to which everyone seems to be opposed.

Senator SYMINGTON. Mr. Geyer, have you a statement?

STATEMENT OF JOHN H. GEYER, VICE CHAIRMAN, NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Mr. GEYER. We have a prepared statement, and with your permission I would like to briefly review the statement.

Senator SYMINGTON. You may proceed.

Mr. GEYER. Specifically we are here in reference to Senate bill 1771, page 49, naval complex, Johnsville, Pa., providing for the construction of 200 living units to serve the Johnsville Naval Air Station, and the Willow Grove Naval Air Station personnel. The Navy obtained 30 acres of ground in two parcels previously held by the Army as NIKE sites. The NIKE site was inactivated some years ago, and a portion of the site was used temporarily by our school board to house overflow children for kindergarten purposes.

Recently we were notified that the Navy hoped to put 200 living units on these 30 acres of ground. We objected on the basis that our township has attempted to carefully control our zoning, carefully control the method in which the township was allowed to grow. We had a great deal of help from professional planners, a great deal of help actually from observing errors made by our sister townships.

We are objecting specifically to the density of the zoning.

In our township residential areas are limited to 20,000 square feet of ground per living unit. Roughly if a private enterprise comes in and attempts to develop, they can put approximately 1.6 to 1.8 houses per acre of ground on the track. As the Navy sees this matter they will attempt to put in excess of six living units per acre of ground. This high density zone we feel—and we do support the House of Representatives, specifically Congressman Schweiker saying that he felt that this was somewhat unfair to the Navy personnel that will be required to live in the somewhat substandard, we feel, housing developments.

The selection of the site we maintain is not in the best interests of the naval installation in that it occupies a rather rural area, is approximately 4½ miles from the Johnsville Naval Air Station, and approximately 12 miles from the Willow Grove Naval Air Station where these people will be required to travel back and forth.

At this time we have in our township no public transportation whatsoever. Our shopping facilities are rather limited. Our recreation facilities are also rather limited.

The impact of the housing on the township would destroy the predetermined patterns of growth in the township. We are told today as township officials that one of our greatest problems will be control of growth, so that we do not plan for inadequate living and social orders in the future.

That is why some time ago the township sought professional planning help, and we are now undergoing a rather intensive study in our township, in the hopes of building up a master plan. This naval housing would increase our total population within the township by approximately 10 percent. It would more than double our yearly building rate. We feel that our present facilities are incapable of handling such a rapid growth.

The final impact on the area would be rather severe. In one case from the standpoint of the schools Mr. Gilbert, who is managing superintendent of our schools, will speak further on that matter. But we have a voluntary fire company, for instance, that as all voluntary fire companies suffers from lack of funds, and we are attempting to build it up. This type of development would require additional equipment and personnel.

For the first time in the history of the township, we have acquired a full-time police force just this year, and we have attempted to build this on a logical basis, keeping the financial impact at a minimum on the township.

We think we have planned well in that we are one of three townships in Bucks County that now operates without a funded debt, and we hope to keep it that way. The Bucks County Planning Commission was asked to comment on the naval housing proposal, and with your permission I would like to read into the record the letter from the Bucks County Planning Commission:

Senator SYMINGTON. Without objection that may be included in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

BUCKS COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION,
Doylestown, Pa., June 10, 1965.

At its regular meeting on June 2, 1965, the Bucks County Planning Commission adopted the following resolution relating to the proposed construction of U.S. naval housing developments in Northampton Township and asked me to so inform the appropriate governmental officials and agencies.

"RESOLUTION

"*Be it resolved by the Bucks County Planning Commission*, That:

"1. The commission finds that the proposed U.S. naval housing development utilizing the Richboro NIKE sites is not in accordance with the comprehensive plan for Bucks County, as approved by the Bucks County Planning Commission on June 6, 1962, and the county commissioners on July 17, 1962. This area was designated as a low density greenbelt area in said comprehensive plan.

"2. The proposed naval housing development should be brought into conformity with the local zoning and building codes and the local township comprehensive plan. The plan as proposed by the Navy Department is a radical departure from the local regulations and plans, and thus would disrupt plans for community growth and cause serious problems in supplying necessary public facilities."

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN C. WOOD, *Executive Director.*

Mr. CURTIN. Yes, Senator, we do offer that letter and appreciate it being made a part of the record.

Mr. GEYER. The Navy also tells us further that their need at the moment for housing in the area would require 700 dwelling units. They are simply proposing 200 dwelling units at this point. We feel that this rather piecemeal development of required naval housing development leads to something less than good management, and we

would propose that they look further in an attempt to get a larger site that would certainly lead to economies in the basic facilities required, such as water and sewer.

Concerning the impact on the school board, I wolud like to introduce to you Mr. Gilbert, and I think he would like to speak, if he may.

Senator SYMINGTON. I think we know your position. Is there anything additional he would like to add?

STATEMENT OF RAYMOND GILBERT, SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF SCHOOLS, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

Mr. GILBERT. The problem of the school board is this, basically twofold. The first is the inadequate facilities for school purposes and secondly the financial impact on the school district.

First of all, we have at the present time 2,254 pupils ranging from kindergarten through 12th grade being educated in the area. We have at the present time two elementary schools in the district, and we leased this site which is in question from the Army this past year, and we are using it presently for 240 kindergarten children. We have an intermediate school, sometimes known as a junior high school and a senior high school.

At the present time we of course are very crowded as far as our elementary school system is concerned. We are hoping to be able to open a new elementary school in September. With the opening of this new elementary school, and with the increased population that we have experienced over the past few years, we will have only two classrooms available out of the three elementary buildings. Before completing this building that we expect to open in September, we find it necessary to add seven classrooms to the building before the building is even finished, which indicates the rapid growth that we are experiencing in the district, and we just don't seem to be able to keep ahead of the pupil enrollments.

With this particular development of 200 homes, I made a survey of the number of children per home in the entire township and the number of children per home on the average in certain developments in the area, and it ranges anywhere from five-tenths of an elementary child living in a family to nine-tenths of an elementary child per family in the elementary system, and three-tenths of a junior high school and two-tenths of a senior high school child per family. Taking all this into consideration, it would mean that we would of necessity have to provide school facilities for 243 children.

Mr. GEYER. This has all been passed into the record, Ray.

Mr. GILBERT. The other problem of course, is the matter of the financial situation. Has that been put in the record?

Mr. GEYER. Yes; that has been inserted.

Mr. CURTIN. Does that conclude your statement, Mr. Gilbert?

Mr. GILBERT. It is those two problems, the financial and the inadequate school facilities.

Mr. CURTIN. Have you concluded yours, Mr. Geyer?

Mr. GEYER. I want to say two more things. No. 1, I want it clearly understood that this reaction on our part is not an objection to housing on this 30 acres of ground, nor to the Navy building houses there. Our

desire is that they simply conform to our local building regulations. I have nothing else.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Geyer follows:)

MAY 18, 1965.

THE NORTHAMPTON BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POSITION NO. 2 ON NAVY HOUSING

The board of supervisors of Northampton Township, Bucks County, Pa., requests the Senate Appropriations Committee to delete from Senate bill 1771, page 49, the item appearing as naval complex, Johnsville, Pa., 280 units.

The Naval Department is requesting the Senate to approve the construction of between 200 and 280 family housing units on the U.S. Army NIKE base site at Richboro, Northampton Township, Pa. The NIKE base is composed of 2 separate sites, one on the Newtown-Richboro Road, consisting of approximately 20 acres; this site would be used for 162 family units of a multiple housing design. The second site is on Twining Ford Road, composed of 10 acres and would be designed to accommodate 38 family units for officers. It is understood that the naval personnel proposed to be housed on these two sites will be stationed at the Johnsville Naval Air Development Center and the Willow Grove Naval Station.

I. THE SELECTION OF THIS SITE IS NOT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF THE NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

The Richboro area is a rural area with no public transportation and the only method of traveling from Richboro to Johnsville and/or Willow Grove is by private car or Government-furnished transportation. The proposed housing area is 6 miles from the Johnsville base over black top secondary roads, 18 feet wide with high crowns. The NIKE site is 11.7 miles from the Willow Grove Air Base over improved highways from the Johnsville area to Willow Grove only.

The personnel at these bases would be required to travel a considerable distance back to the bases for duty, recreational activities, post exchange, quartermaster, and medical facilities.

The Richboro area is rural with only local limited shopping facilities. The closest major shopping facilities are outside of the township and at a distance of at least 5 miles. There are no public water and sewer facilities available in the immediate area and, therefore, the existing water facilities would have to be renovated and the sewage facilities would have to be renovated and expanded. A serious problem arises in the treatment of sewage in that there are no streams of sufficient size to handle the effluent from such a large housing development. We would assume that the Navy would comply with the Pennsylvania State Board of Health requirements and information indicates that the State board of health would not permit a separate plant discharging into the same local creeks or into the Neshaminy Creek, which is at least 2½ miles away.

Both of these sites are so small that it would not be possible for the Navy to provide recreational facilities on the sites and, therefore, naval families will be left with the necessity of traveling between 6 and 11.7 miles from their homes to the nearest recreational facilities.

The Navy owns a 27-acre tract adjacent to the Johnsville Base, which tract is outside of the flight pattern and, in addition, along Street Road in the Johnsville area, there is considerable frontage which would permit apartments, which could be furnished with public water and sewers. As to the Willow Grove area, certainly a search for a suitable site location should be made there to serve that personnel.

In summation, the choice by the Navy of the Richboro area to house personnel from Johnsville and Willow Grove indicates that full consideration of the disadvantages to the personnel housed has not been given and that the Navy Department should be charged with making a full study of other areas which are more convenient for personnel housed, offer better facilities, and have sufficient public utilities so that the Government will not be required to spend a fortune in attempting to develop sufficient water and sewage facilities. The major objection apart from the utilities is the cost of transportation and the location of recreational and shopping facilities. Since both of these are permanent naval installations, transportation, shopping problems, and recreational problems should be studied from a long-range point of view and, certainly, the Navy should not be authorized to build what must be a temporary expedient.

II. THE IMPACT OF THIS HOUSING ON THE TOWNSHIP WOULD DESTROY THE PREDETERMINED PATTERNS OF GROWTH IN THE TOWNSHIP

Northampton Township is essentially a rural township with 76 percent of its area devoted to farmland. At the present time, the township has 8,460 residents as enumerated in a special Federal census taken in November of 1963. The pattern of growth in the township is that of a single-family dwelling house. Most of these homes were constructed under current zoning regulations since 1950. The average value of a housing unit in Northampton Township is $17,950. The township engaged the services of Herbert H. Smith Associates, a professional planner, to undertake a comprehensive plan study and the planners have concluded: "Planning studies undertaken by the Bucks County Planning Commission indicate that Northampton Township should be retained largely as a rural area."

The present zoning ordinances of Northampton Township, as adopted in 1948, contemplate the township to be chiefly a township of single-family dwelling homes constructed on a minimum lot size of 20,000 square feet (one-half acre).

The township growth has been that of single-family dwelling houses on one-half acre lots. There are no apartment areas and no areas of high-density, multiple-type housing in the township.

Because of the absence of public water and sewer systems, no modern highway system, no public transportation, fire protection provided by one volunteer fire company; police protection is provided by two full-time officers and three part-time officers, because school facilities are now taxed to their capacity (so that the elementary school which is now under construction will have no empty classrooms when it open on September 1, 1965, and that an addition is now being planned before the school opens); the planners have recommended that the township remain rural in character. One of the objectives of the development plan is, "To maintain a large portion of the township's rural character by restricting intensive development in the near future in outlying areas."

The comprehensive plan as proposed by the Smith Associates and as now being studied by the local planning commission for recommendation contains a map of the township designating the NIKE site area as a one-family residential area. The planners conceive of the township basically as a one-family residential area township with large areas devoted to rural agricultural uses and parks. The Bucks County Planning Commission in an overall county study did not recommend Northampton Township as a core area, but recommended the Southampton-Warminster area as the nearest core of development area. These core developments, recommended by the Bucks County Planning Commission would contain the concentrated uses of industrial areas, large shopping areas and apartment uses.

The Navy in proposing this site does complete violence to the orderly development of the township, as originally conceived in the zoning ordinance of 1948 and as further projected by the comprehensive plan recommended by the Herbert H. Smith Associates.

Apart from the general overall township considerations, the NIKE site is immediately adjacent to many newly built single-family residential housing developments, of Harmony Farms, Richboro Manor, Highland Farms and Long Lane Farms. Homes in these developments have an average value of from $19,000 to $20,000 and the impact of multiple housing in these areas will seriously depreciate the value of the homes, as well as causing great inconvenience to persons who have saved and worked for years to acquire property in a rural area with open space as typified in Northampton Township. Such a housing complex should be built in areas which have been planned and design for multiple housing areas, so that they will not have a depreciating impact upon the community.

III. FINANCIAL IMPACT ON THE AREA

As previously stated, the township has moved from a part-time police force to two full-time officers and three part-time policemen. The existence of the naval traffic from the housing development to the naval bases over these high crowned relatively narrow roads presents a need for additional traffic control officers, thereby increasing the police budget. The necessity to keep these roads open for key naval personnel during heavy winter snows will, of course, increase the snow removal portion of the highway budget. The most direct route from Richboro to Johnsville is over roads which drift heavily in the winter and over roads which are high crowned with deep ditches and no more than 18 feet wide.

If the Navy uses buses to transport the personnel over these roads, it will be difficult for two buses to pass and the roads are virtually impassable during snowstorms. The additional traffic on the township roads generated if this housing development is built, will increase the township road maintenance budget. All of this traffic regardless of the route that is taken would funnel through one intersection in Richboro; namely, Route 232 and Route 332, presenting major traffic problems and probably the necessity for a full-time officer at that intersection during some portion of the day.

The fire protection is provided by the Northampton Township volunteer fire company, which has over a period of years, concentrated its type of equipment upon fighting fires for a rural single-family community. The impact of the multiple housing development might make the fire company's equipment inadequate or obsolete to fight a fire at the naval housing development.

The impact upon the public school system is more serious. The present two elementary schools are completely filled and the school district rented a portion of this NIKE base for additional classroom facilities. In fact, the school needed these additional facilities so much that contact was made with the Department of Defense to acquire the NIKE sites for schools. This need was evident even though at that time the third school (the Holland School) was under construction. The school district applied to acquire this site to house schoolchildren and only a last-minute claim by the Navy prevented the future of these facilities for school purposes. As a consequence of losing the classrooms on the NIKE base, the school board is immediately going ahead with a seven classroom addition to the Holland School which is still under construction. It is obvious that the school district does not have sufficient facilities to educate children from other than the normal growth and cannot provide facilities for schoolchildren from this naval complex which would suddenly be thrust into the community. A report from the Northampton Township School District to Congressman Willard S. Curtin on May 4, 1965, showing the impace of schoolchildren that could be anticipated if this housing development is permitted, is attached to this report.

In summary, the Department of Defense has always had a policy of placing military installations in areas where such military installations were compatible with the general surroundings of the community. If a multiple housing unit were to be place in Northampton Township, doing so much violence to the local zoning ordinances, to the comprehensive planning of the area and destroying the property values of the residents, community relations between the local populace and the naval personnel would become so strained that the naval personnel undoubtedly would not be welcomed into the community for many years. It would seem, here again, that the Navy Department has not properly considered the best site for this installation.

JOHN H. GEYER, *Vice Chairman.*

INFORMATION RELEASE CONCERNING PROPOSED NAVAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.,
April 8, 1965.

At a meeting held on April 5, 1965, at the Philadelphia Navy Base, a committee appointed by the Northampton Township Board of Supervisors was furnished information concerning the status of plans for housing for naval personnel on grounds situated in the township. The housing would be occupied by naval personnel currently assigned to the Willow Grove Naval Air Station and the Johnsville Naval Air Development Center. Ground to be used for the proposed family type housing units would be the two sites previously occupied by the U.S. Army NIKE base. Funds for planning are available out of current fiscal year allocations. Funds to complete construction have been requested for the fiscal year 1966. If approved, money could be available any time after July 1, 1965, to carry out the housing construction program. Exact availability of funds would depend upon congressional action.

As contemplated the plans call for construction of 200 family housing units. Including all ground improvements, utilities, and building costs, and expenditures up to a maximum of $17,500 per housing unit could be made. Each unit is to contain either three or four bedrooms. The site on Twining Ford Road is projected to accommodate 38 family units for officers. Property owned by the Government at this site includes approximately 10 acres. As presently contemplated 30 units will have 3 bedrooms while 8 would be 4 bedroom units. The balance of 162 family units are contemplated for the lower site, commonly re-

ferred to as the "launching area." This plot includes approximately 20 acres with extensive frontage on Northampton-Richboro Road. Sewage treatment facilities are situated on this plot. At present 126 3-bedroom and 36 4-bedroom units are contemplated for this site.

To the extent that services can be provided by Northampton Township it would be the Navy's desire to have the two developments treated as any other area in the township. Although certain peculiar problems arise concerning each type of service, hopefully the following services would be provided as available:

A. Fire protection.
B. Police protection.
C. Snow removal.
D. Road maintenance.
E. Water service.
F. Sewage disposal.
G. School facilities.

Concerning items A through F above, the appropriate organization could be reimbursed for these services under direct contract with the Navy.

No detailed layouts showing plot plans and roads are available at present. The architectural firm of Carroll, Grisdale, and Van Allen have been selected to do the design work and a contract is being negotiated. A representative of this firm was present at the meeting as well as various civilian and military members of Capt. H. J. Johnson's staff. Captain Johnson is the officer in charge of construction in the 4th Naval District. Representatives of the township who attended were J. Geyer, A. Adams, and Chief A. Fergione.

In order to acquaint naval representatives with present and future township plans, Mr. Geyer turned over to Captain Johnson the following material which, under more normal circumstances, would pertain to contemplated construction of this type: A copy of the zoning map, a copy of all township zoning and building ordinances, and a copy of the BOCA Building Code which has been adopted by the township.

Captain Johnson and his staff were quite cooperative in attempting to furnish answers to various questions which arose during the lengthy discussion. Further information will be provided as detailed plans are developed.

J. H. GEYER.
A. E. ADAMS.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., POSITION ON PROPOSED NAVY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.
Bucks County, Pa., April 20, 1965.

1. The U.S. Navy has acquired 30 acres of ground in two parcels and plan to act in accordance with the attached Northampton Township news release dated April 8, 1965.

2. Northampton Township objects to the maximum density housing planned by the Navy.

3. If the project is permitted to proceed, the Navy plans to construct approximately 6.7 living units per acre of available ground. Present Northampton Township zoning, established more than 10 years ago, would permit no more than 1.6 living units per acre of ground.

4. The 200 living units planned by the Navy would double the Northampton Township annual building rate averaged over the past 5 years.

5. This projected naval housing project would increase the total township population by approximately 10 percent. Our municipal services, including fire protection, police protection, road service and school capacity, as well as our social structure, are incapable of absorbing this type of population shock without serious repercussions.

6. We do not dispute the right of the Navy to acquire the ground originally obtained by the U.S. Army for the national defense as a NIKE site, nor do we feel that housing would be an unusual use of this ground.

7. Any use of this ground, other than the purpose for which it was originally acquired, should fall within the normal zoning procedures and regulations currently in force in the township.

8. In his letter to Hon. Willard S. Curtin, of December 17, 1964, J. E. Powell, Commander, CEC, USN, Executive Assistant/Aid to Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, states, "You can be assured that the proposed Navy housing will not be another Lacy Parks Development. Lacy Parks was constructed as temporary housing to advance the immediate war effort, whereas the proposed housing is permanent and approximates the average type of private housing in the area."

From our discussions with Capt. H. J. Johnson, CEC, USN District Public Works Officer, 4th Naval District, U.S. Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa., it appears that the housing contemplated bears no relations to the area housing or zoning.

9. We solicit your help in preventing the housing development, as it is now planned, from materializing.

JOHN H. GEYER,
Vice Chairman, Northampton Township Board of Supervisors.
A. ADAMS,
Citizen Representative.
CHARLOTTE BROWN,
President, Northampton Township School Board.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Northampton Township, Bucks County, Pa., April 28, 1965.

J. E. POWELL,
Commander, CEC, USN, Executive Assistant/Aide to Chief of Bureau, Department of the Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C.

DEAR COMMANDER POWELL: This letter refers to the proposed naval housing development being planned for placement in Northampton Township, Bucks County, Pa.

I call your attention to the two enclosures, "Information Release Concerning Proposed Naval Housing Development in Northampton Township, Bucks County, Pa." dated April 8, 1965, and "Northampton Township, Bucks County, Pa., Position on Proposed Navy Housing Development" dated April 20, 1965.

As you will see from the enclosed information it is the announced purpose of the U.S. Navy to place 200 living units on the 30 acres of ground available to you in Northampton Township. This letter is to notify the Navy that the board of supervisors of Northampton Township are strongly opposed to this high density building plan, and accordingly request that the plans be modified to meet the current residential building zoning regulations in force in the township.

During our meeting with Captain Johnson and his group at the Philadelphia Navy Base on April 5, 1965, a complete set of Northampton Township zoning and building regulations and ordnances were left with this group for reference. If these regulations are followed, we feel that the type of housing provided will then approximate the average type of private housing in the area.

We feel that the enclosed information makes our position on this matter clear, however, members of the township board of supervisors are available to meet with you either in Washington, D.C., or Richboro, Pa., or the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

We will await your reply to our request that you do not build the projected 200 living units on the 30 acres of ground within our township boundaries, and further, that such naval building comply with local zoning regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. GEYER, *Vice Chairman.*

POSITION ON PROPOSED NAVY HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARD,
Bucks County, Pa., May 4, 1965.

The Northampton Township School Board informs you that it is opposed to the plans of the U.S. Navy to construct a housing development for Navy personnel on the former NIKE Base, Richboro, Pa.

The main objection of the school board is the maximum density housing planned by the Navy. The present Northampton Township zoning would permit no more than 1.6 living units per acre. The projected Navy plans are to construct approximately 6.7 units per acre on this 30-acre site.

Our present statistics show about 0.9 of an elementary student and 0.5 of a secondary student per living unit attending the public schools of Northampton Township. These statistics are based on surveys made of pupils attending the township public schools from normal housing subdivisions in the township.

Therefore, development of this site according to the zoning regulations of Northampton Township would result in 67 schoolchildren attending the public schools of the township. Whereas, development of this site in accordance with

the proposed Navy plan would result in 280 schoolchildren attending the public schools of the township.

Because of deficiency in permanent school facilities it was necessary for us to lease and rehabilitate certain structures constructed on the former NIKE site for the housing of 243 children during this current school year. Subsequently, we have been engaged in the construction of an additional elementary school to take care of our anticipated requirements. The loss of the NIKE facilities for school purposes after July 1, 1965, means that the 243 children presently housed at this site must be housed in our existing facilities and the new building now under construction.

Projected student enrollments following our normal pattern of growth reveals the following classroom requirements for 1965–66 school year:

	Total classrooms available	Total classrooms required
Elementary	59	57
Intermediate	28	28
High school	46	46

Classroom requirements for the children from the Navy housing development will be as follows:

	Total classrooms available	Total classrooms required
Elementary	2	6
Intermediate	0	2
High school	0	3

From the foregoing it is evident that physical facilities do not exist for the education of the children of the Navy personnel. Furthermore, it would be virtually impossible to develop the classrooms necessary in the near future.

It should also be noted that there are no parochial elementary schools in Northampton Township.

The following statistics will indicate the cost of educating the 280 pupils from service personnel to be housed on the existing Nike site:

Total cost to educate the present 2,254 pupils in Northampton Township (1964–65 school year)	$1,480,000.00
Average cost per pupil (kindergarten through 12th grade)	656.61
Average cost per pupil after deducting reimbursement from State and Federal sources	460.14
Average amount per pupil received from Federal sources under Public Law 874 during 1963–64 school year	149.47
This would amount to a deficit per pupil from service personnel	310.67
Total deficit for Northampton Township residents to educate the 280 pupils to be enrolled from service personnel to be housed on the existing Nike site	86,800.00

This deficit would result in an increase of 5.5 mills of tax levied against the assessed value of real estate, and to be paid by the property owners of Northampton Township to educate the pupils who would be enrolled in the schools of the district from service personnel.

The normal school population growth presents mounting pressures to our tax program. The abnormal growth presented by this project would seriously strain the local economy.

Sincerely,

MILDRED J. SLUTTER, *Secretary.*

47-232—65——53

Mr. CURTIN. Senator, I would like to make one slight addition to what has been said, and that is that this housing was to take care of personnel at two stations in the area, one of which would be the Johnsville station, which is better than 6 miles away as I understand it, and the other the Willow Grove Air Station which is better than 11 miles away. It is the feeling of all of the people in the area that it is very easy, and the land is available for much more convenient sites than this site that has been picked.

I would also like to say, sir, that these two gentlemen were accompanied by 10 other people today, and I would like to ask that their names be made a part of the record and their titles in the community as protesting groups.

Senator SYMINGTON. Without objection.

(The list of 10 people referred to follows:)

(1) Mr. Walter Peoples, president, Richboro Harmony Civic Association.
(2) Mrs. Charlotte Brown, president, school board.
(3) Winsor Eveland, secretary-treasurer, board of supervisors, Northampton Township.
(4) W. A. Edwards, Northampton Township, building inspector.
(5) Anthony Fergione, chief of police, Northampton Township.
(6) Clifford Darrah, roadmaster, Northampton Township.
(7) James Greenwood, zoning board of adjustment.
(8) W. Richard Lang, Northampton Township, school director.
(9) E. D. Darlington, Esq., Northampton Township, solictor.
(10) Armand E. Adams, citizens representative on special committee.

Senator SYMINGTON. As I understand it, you feel that the Navy should put the housing somewhere else?

Mr. CURTIN. That is right, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. You agree that they need the housing, is that right?

Mr. CURTIN. I haven't heard the Navy argument on it in toto, but I understand that they do put up a pretty good argument that they do need additional naval housing.

Senator SYMINGTON. They say about 150 families now occupy substandard housing, while almost 300 are paying more than the maximum allowable housing costs.

In addition, current plans involve an increase of about 90 eligible families. Have you looked around to see if there was any other land they could get, and at what price, as against this land that they do already own?

Mr. CURTIN. I will let Mr. Geyer answer that.

Mr. GEYER. The land that they acquired from the Army I would assume was simply deeded over to them at no cost. I am not too terribly familiar with those transactions. The areas around Johnsville Naval Air and Willow Grove Naval Air do contain a large amount of still rural area, farmland. The prices I am afraid I cannot speak on.

We have areas immediately in sister adjoining townships that are appropriately zoned for this type of high-density zoning, principally on the basis that they do have adequate basic facilities, water, sewer, transportation, shopping and recreation.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you, sir. We have made your statement a part of the record.

Mr. Congressman, we will send over what has been said here to the Pentagon and ask the Defense Department to give us the position of the Navy Department.

Mr. CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SYMINGTON. I appreciate your coming down.

(Letters from Senators Joseph S. Clark and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania follow:)

U.S. SENATE,
June 2, 1965.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Included in S. 1771, the military construction authorization bill presently before your committee, is a request for authority to build 200 units of Navy housing in Northampton Township, Bucks County, Pa. The item is listed under "Naval complex—Johnsville, Pa."

The tract to be developed was originally purchased by the Army as a NIKE site. Apparently because of its seeming proximity to the Naval Air Station at Johnsville and the fact that it is presently in Federal ownership, it has been deemed desirable by the Navy as a site for housing.

Unfortunately, however, construction of such high-density, low-cost housing on this tract is completely incompatible with the zoning and services in the surrounding area. Construction of the housing is opposed by the elected representatives of the area, including the Congressman. Vigorous protests have been lodged with me by many of the residents.

Because this site is 6 miles removed from Johnsville and has no public transportation available, I feel quite certain that a more appropriate tract, served with the necessary water and sewer lines, can be located for the housing closer to Johnsville and Willow Grove where the occupants will work.

For these reasons, I sincerely hope you will find it possible to delete this item from the authorization request until a more suitable location can be found.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. CLARK.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1965.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee,
Old Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to request that you and the members of the Senate Armed Services Committee give your utmost attention to the statements and testimony before you protesting the proposed construction of 200 naval housing units at the former Richboro NIKE site in Northampton Township, Pa.

As a Senator from Pennsylvania, I am particularly concerned by the problems of zoning density and increased school population which will result if this project is constructed, as now planned. In this regard, I would like particularly to call your attention to the thoughtful research and preparation evidenced in the information furnished to the committee by Mr. John Geyer, vice chairman for the Northampton Township Board of Supervisors, and Mr. Raymond O. Gilbert, supervisor and principal of schools for the Northampton area. Additional information is contained in the excellent statement of Hon. Willard S. Curtin, who also spoke in opposition to this project. Rather than belabor the committee with a restatement of facts already presented, let me simply emphasize that I concur with these views.

As you know, the House Armed Services Committee, on May 25 of this year, deleted this controversial section from its bill, H.R. 5885. It is my earnest hope that the Senate Armed Services Committee, after a careful review of all of the pertinent data, will take similar action by dropping the proposed Richboro naval housing project from S. 1771.

Sincerely,

HUGH SCOTT, *U.S. Senator.*

Senator SYMINGTON. Next is Mr. Joseph L. Fisher, chairman of the County Board of Arlington, Va., on the Defense Intelligence Agency Building of Arlington.

Will you come up, Mr. Fisher, and take a seat. You are chairman of the County Board of Arlington, Va., is that correct?

DIA BUILDING, ARLINGTON, VA.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH L. FISHER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF ARLINGTON, VA.

Mr. FISHER. Yes, sir; I am.

Senator SYMINGTON. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. FISHER. I have submitted a statement that is in this folder, which contains the background of this from the point of view of Arlington County, and I would like to make a few more general remarks.

Senator SYMINGTON. Your prepared statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Fisher follows:)

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.,
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY BOARD,
Court House, Arlington, Va., May 20, 1965.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: I wish to extend my thanks for the kind invitation extended through the chief clerk of your committee, Mr. Charles B. Kirbow, to submit the following statement on behalf of the Arlington County Board for the consideration of your committee in connection with the proposed construction of a facility for the Defense Intelligence Agency on the Arlington Hall site in Arlington County.

Arlington County, of course, favors construction of adequate space to house the Defense Intelligence Agency located at a point which will enable the Agency to carry out its essential staff service to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Arlington, however, opposes DIA's current proposal to build permanent quarters at Arlington Hall. It is our belief that Arlington Hall is not the best location for the Agency. It is certain that locating DIA's large office building complex at the Arlington Hall site would create a significant and adverse impact on the surrounding residential area.

We are unable to speak to DIA's analysis of alternate sites because we have had no opportunity to see this analysis. Arlington County has been and is ready and willing to cooperate with DIA in a study of alternate sites; however we have had much difficulty in gaining the cooperation of the officials of DIA in this effort. We earnestly request your persuasive assistance so that we may have that cooperation with DIA so necessary in arriving with them at the best solution to their housing problem, both from the standpoint of the Nation and of our community.

We are confident a superior location can be found at one of the many sites in the 600-acre Pentagon area or at numerous possible locations elsewhere in the northern Virginia area. Approximately 20 percent of Arlington County's land has already been taken by the Federal Government, while we in Arlington are desperately in need of land for schools, parks, and other community purposes.

Briefly, our objections to the Arlington Hall site for a permanent location for DIA are as follows:

(*a*) Arlington Hall is located on Arlington Boulevard (U.S. Route 50), a main thoroughfare through Arlington County which already carries twice its design capacity during peak hours. Any further increase which would be generated by the proposed DIA complex would only add to traffic congestion along this main transportation corridor.

(*b*) The Arlington Hall site is abutted on two sides by single-family residential areas and the adopted land use plan for Arlington County proposes continuation of this low-density use. The construction of an office structure of the size contemplated would be a serious detriment to the surrounding neighborhood.

(*c*) A structure of the size proposed can have a very serious impact on public facilities, such as storm and sanitary sewers. We do not know to just what exent existing facilities will be affected.

(*d*) Arlington land is over 90 percent occupied, much by the Federal Government, while Arlington's need for land for community facilities is increasing. If vacated, the Arlington Hall Reservation would furnish land critically needed for education and other community purposes. These facilities would be used by many of the Department of Defense families living in Arlington as well as others.

I am enclosing a copy of the most recent resolution of the Arlington County Board pertaining to the Arlington Hall site. Also appended hereto is Arlington County's master plan land use map showing the character of the Arlington Hall environs and the impact of a large employment center on them; and a chronology relating to the use of the Arlington Hall site.

I shall be glad to furnish you with any additional information you may request and appreciate your courtesy in affording me the opportunity to submit this statement and to appear before your committee at a time to be arranged.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH L. FISHER,
Chairman, County Board of Arlington County, Va.

RESOLUTION

Whereas very little land remains in Arlington County for educational and other community uses to meet growing needs, with the Arlington Hall site the only site large enough for certain such purposes;

Whereas the Department of Defense is by far the largest employer in Arlington and has many of its employees living in Arlington, and therefore has a direct interest in a high level of community services in Arlington;

Whereas until the Second World War emergency Arlington Hall had been for many years used for educational purposes;

Whereas the Department of Defense has released only a cursory statement regarding alternative sites for the DIA Building with no supporting analysis, even though the Congress requested that a study of other sites be made;

Whereas the large DIA office building now proposed for the Arlington Hall site would very severely impact the surrounding residential area and would be quite inconsistent with the county's master plan: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Arlington County Board urge that the Federal Government (including the relevant committees of Congress, the President, and the Department of Defense) not approve construction of the proposed building, that the Arlington Hall property be declared surplus, and that Arlington County be given first opportunity to acquire the property for educational and other community purposes.

(Adopted by county board on February 27, 1965.)

CHRONOLOGY OF ARLINGTON HALL, ARLINGTON, VA.

1. Previous to 1942, Woman's Junior College campus of 87 acres.
2. In 1942, War Department condemned it as emergency need. Paid $650,000 for it.
3. Used as secret and semisecret facility until present time.
4. In early 1964, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) initiated an appropriation for $17.9 million for building a massive office building of some 640,000 square feet on the Arlington Hall property.
5. The Arlington County Planning Commission and the Arlington County Board took action unanimously opposing such development.
6. The Arlington County Planning Commission appointed Commissioner J. Fuller Groom to head a citizens' committee to oppose this development.
7. The Arlington County Civic Federation and some 30 local civic associations, plus other organizations, passed resolutions opposing this development.

8. The citizens' committee, named "Arlington Hall for Arlington County" (AHAC), estimates 90 to 95 percent of Arlington citizens are opposed to the DIA development.

9. In May of 1964, this committee successfully opposed this development in a hearing before the Armed Services Committee in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the appropriation was deleted.

10. The House Armed Services Committee asked that Arlington County confer with the DIA on other alternate sites for construction of this building on Government-owned land nearer the Pentagon.

11. Arlington officials, under date of May 18, 1964, asked for this conference.

12. DIA rebuffed this request June 4, 1964. "We do not feel any further discussion of alternate locations would be useful at this time."

13. However, under prodding by administration officials that such lack of cooperation was "bureaucratic," DIA reluctantly granted a conference.

14. Grudgingly and with no apparent interest, the DIA committee met with the Arlington County officials on June 30, 1964. They promised to cooperate.

15. July 8, 1964, Arlington County manager wrote a three-page letter to make an official record of the meeting, recounting the discussions and the promise of full and immediate cooperation in seeking an alternate site.

16. Nothing was heard from DIA until February 9, 1965, when it advised Arlington County that they were again applying for an appropriation to construct the facility on Arlington Hall.

17. In a hearing before the Under Secretary of Defense, February 23, 1965, DIA officials were asked if they proposed to build this facility against the opposition of 90 percent of Arlington citizens; they answered that they would.

18. The reasons for Arlington County citizens and officials for opposing this development are as follows:

A. The zoning is S–3A, or for parks, recreation, education.

B. The overwhelming portion of the boundaries of Arlington Hall is adjacent to one-family homes. Further commercialization of the area would follow a massive office building development.

C. The needs of Arlington County for land for educational and civic and cultural development are paramount to that of the Defense Department.

(1) Less than 7 percent of Arlington County is undeveloped. Only a few scattered lots outside of streamland and palisades of Potomac remain.

(2) Arlington Hall is the only large piece of land in the county available for above purposes.

(3) Arlington County with area of 25.5 square miles, making it one of the smallest counties in the Nation, has 2,924.8 acres, or 18 percent of its land, under Federal ownership.

(4) New roads, accessible to the Capitol, are further diminishing our land. Rosslyn, alone, a former industrial area, now new office buildings, has lost 50 acres in the past 3 years to necessary roads leading into Washington.

(5) A predicted population increase of 50,000 to 100,000 in the next 20 years, makes necessary more ground, more public purposes.

D. The need to develop a beautiful and cultural community which surrounds the Nation's shrine, the National Cemetery, is imperative. (1) The Nation's image of Arlington is the resting place of "The Unknown Soldier, Known but to God." We must keep incompatible developments from wrecking that image.

E. Cooperation in President Johnson's program of beautification of our cities and his definite program through Secretary Udall "to clean up the Potomac and protect the palisades," which is adjacent to Arlington is already receiving the attention of Arlington officials.

(1) Already criteria have been developed by Arlington to redevelop our older areas, without urban renewal. This plan is in progress.

(2) Defiance of Arlington land use plan by a department of Government is unwise and unthinkable.

F. Arlington believes that in the 600-acre complex nearer to the Pentagon alternate sites are available on Government-owned land, which do not conflict with its land use, and DIA states that "the nearer to the Pentagon, the better—even atop of it if it could be."

G. Wartime emergency for use of Arlington Hall is past nearly 20 years now. The emergency is now that of the Arlington community in its need to acquire this ground for public needs.

H. Most communities want Government facilities. Arlington believes its economic base for this facility is not needed and that its future is better served by the use of this land for education, recreation, and cultural needs.

Senator SYMINGTON. All right, sir, proceed, will you please.

Mr. FISHER. First I would like to put this in the setting as we see it from Arlington, Va. As most of you know, we are a close-in suburb to Washington. Nearly 20 percent of our land is occupied or owned by the Federal Government. Less than 10 percent of our land is undeveloped.

This tract we are now speaking of, the Arlington Hall site, is 80 some acres, very close to the center of our county, and by far the largest tract remaining which could one day be used for community purposes. We are like many other close-in suburbs in metropolitan areas, finding ourselves in this situation, with a growing population, increasing community needs, and so far as land goes, very limited opportunities for meeting this situation. That is the general setting of this.

What is proposed here is a large major office building set almost exactly in the middle of our county, almost entirely surrounded by residences, single family for the most part, and some apartments. This is a general picture of it, you see. This matter has become in a way symbolic of this problem in Arlington, and I daresay in the country as a whole. Now it isn't that we would in any way——

Senator SYMINGTON. When you say "this matter has become symbolic in the country as a whole," what do you mean by that?

Mr. FISHER. The problem of retaining tracts of land in close to metropolitan centers for community purposes, for education, cultural purposes, parks, and the rest. This is why it has assumed this level of importance with us, and the details I believe cannot really be understood apart from this general setting.

Enough on that. We have been at some pains in Arlington to institute a modern, proper planning process for a county. We have the long-range land use plan and transportation plan and all the rest of it which we have hammered out over the years with great difficulty. If this land were private land and the private owner came for a rezoning to build a big office building, he wouldn't have any chance at all because there it is, as I say, right in the middle of a residential area. But because of the fact that the Government owns it, we have to deal with it in a somewhat different way, to the best of our ability. It would be quite inconsistent with our land use plan.

Most of the people in Arlington oppose this, and many of them are here now, business leaders, educational leaders, State senators there standing by the door, two or three of our delegates to the general assembly are here, and in fact in public hearings in our own county I think only one or two organizations in the entire county spoke in favor of this. All of the others were opposed to it.

It would of course increase traffic in essentially a residential area. It would deny us a prime tract of land for eventual use as a junior high school, a technical college, or any other of a number of public purposes that I could mention. These are not in the abstract.

The new technical college of northern Virginia, which is just beginning cooperatively between the northern Virginia jurisdictions in

the State, has said that this would be one of the best sites for it to consider. I mention this to indicate that it is not academic, that we could have other uses of this nature for the land.

Senator SYMINGTON. What are they doing at Arlington Hall now?

Mr. FISHER. This would be for the DIA to say really, sir.

Senator SYMINGTON. What is going on there now?

Mr. FISHER. It is, so far as I know, being used for general purposes, office-type uses.

Senator SYMINGTON. By whom?

Mr. FISHER. By the DIA.

Senator SYMINGTON. It would be just a change of the building?

Mr. FISHER. No. They propose to build a new building. It would I believe be the second or third largest office building in the State of Virginia.

Senator SYMINGTON. What I mean is, this would simply increase the problem you already have; is that it?

Mr. FISHER. Oh, yes; very much. They speak of something over 5,000 in employment. The possibility of more than one shift, with the main entrance apparently not on to a State highway, but on to a county road, and so forth.

Senator SYMINGTON. What would be your advice to them as to what they should do?

Mr. FISHER. My understanding is that some study has been made and probably will be made available to this committee by DIA, analyzing quite a number of sites in the northern Virginia area. Unfortunately Arlington County has not had an opportunity to see this, to study it, and to operate effectively with DIA in meeting the problem.

Senator SYMINGTON. Is there any other place in the county that you would suggest they use?

Mr. FISHER. Yes. We have called to their attention a number of locations in the general Pentagon—south part of Fort Myer area, and there is a large number of acres there, and you could overlay a tract of land that we think might be large enough for this building, and almost lose it in the amount of Federal land that is there.

Senator SYMINGTON. Why are they so anxious just to have this particular piece of land?

Mr. FISHER. That is not clear to me.

Senator SYMINGTON. They haven't explained that to you?

Mr. FISHER. No. But as I say, we have not had a chance to see or to analyze this site study that I understand has been made. We would of course dearly like a chance to see that, and I assure you we would look into this as a responsible group, because we do prize the military people and installations we have in our country.

In fact, many of the military people live there, and in my view would gain greatly one day by seeing this go into educational or some other community purpose, especially if an equally good or possible alternative site could be found for this building.

It is really a case of Arlington having almost no other site of any size for the future, and perhaps DIA having quite a number of sites, at least two or three or four of which might just as well serve their purpose.

Our county is virtually unanimous in this view, and we present this case to you hoping that it will recommend itself to your reason that we

not have right in the midst of Arlington a major office facility which couldn't possibly be located there, except because of the unique aspect of the Federal Government owning the property. It would indeed be quite inconsistent with all our thoughts and plans and ideas about how to develop this part of the county.

We would much prefer to see it in the Pentagon area or farther out, where there is plenty of land where we have passed appropriate resolutions unanimously in our board. There has been established out of just general individual concern over this a group known as Arlington Hall for Arlington, in which 30 or 40 or more of our leading citizens are represented. Their chairman, Colonel Groom, is here, and would want to speak to you later. This is a general statement on the setting and the particular point.

Senator SYMINGTON. Thank you. Senator Inouye, any questions?

Senator INOUYE. Yes. Mr. Fisher, I am sorry I wasn't here to listen to your complete testimony. I gather from your testimony that it is the feeling of your board that if DIA does not establish this new complex in Arlington Hall, that this property will be granted to Arlington County. Is this the impression?

Mr. FISHER. No, sir. It is Federal property, although once upon a time it was used for educational purposes, before the war.

Senator INOUYE. Yes; I realize that.

Mr. FISHER. Yes; we understand that. We would hope that ultimately somewhere may be found whereby this could be put to community-educational-cultural purposes but we do understand that this is not automatic by any manner of means.

Senator INOUYE. And you do understand that if DIA doesn't go there, you may have some other agency in there?

Mr. FISHER. That we do, yes.

Senator INOUYE. Possibly some obnoxious mission.

Mr. FISHER. That is a possibility.

Senator INOUYE. You speak of traffic congestion. If Arlington Hall is utilized for educational purposes, would this also not add to your traffic problems there?

Mr. FISHER. Yes, it would, although whether it would add over and above what exists there now is doubtful in my mind. But it were let us say a technical college or a high school or something else, the traffic would not perhaps be concentrated at exactly the same times of day. Certainly in the afternoon it wouldn't. They would close out earlier than the normal close of the working day for office workers.

So we think that in this kind of use, with perhaps a generous portion of it used for parks and open space, there would be less traffic congestion than there would be with a major office building, and possibly more buildings to follow that.

Senator INOUYE. I also gathered from your testimony that you are concerned if Arlington Hall is utilized by DIA, that the esthetic quality of that area or the natural beauty may be in danger.

Mr. FISHER. That is right.

Senator INOUYE. From what I can gather in inspecting the plans as proposed by the Army Security Agency, we have been assured that these buildings are not high-rise buildings and could hardly be seen from the highway. Furthermore I have been assured that much if not all of the presently existing trees would remain there, and they hope to plant more. So it would not affect the esthetics, would it?

Mr. FISHER. Well, the difference between a large office building, to be sure well planned and with trees remaining, and a site developed partly perhaps for parks, partly for cultural purpose, partly for educational purposes, it would be our view I think that in the latter type of development, you most likely would end up with a somewhat more attractive site, although I do not mean to depracate the attractiveness of well-constructed, set back office structures.

Senator INOUYE. I can understand your concern that the military has not discussed plans with you, but the members of the committee have had access to the plans, and unfortunately much of it is classified, and I can understand the concern of the Army Security Agency in not discussing this with the general public. But will you, if the DIA went in there, recommend some height limitation?

Mr. FISHER. Oh, yes.

Senator INOUYE. What would be your maximum height?

Mr. FISHER. I would want to consult with our planning staff and Commission about that. You see, in the first place, as I said, if it were privately owned land, I don't think there would be any chance that a county board would rezone it for commercial use of any kind.

Senator INOUYE. I notice just across the street from Arlington Hall there is a tall, high-rise apartment building which was constructed after your board had filed a complaint about the present use of Arlington Hall.

Mr. FISHER. Yes. An apartment is a residential use.

Senator INOUYE. But I thought you were concerned about these high risers there.

Mr. FISHER. I have not based my case primarily on height. I have based it on many factors, height, nature of use, traffic generation, and so forth.

That piece of land that you refer to as I recall it—our planner is here—had been zoned for apartment use for some period of time, and we faced only the problem of whether to have a slightly higher building with more setback and less coverage or a slightly higher apartment building with more coverage and less setback. He nods his head that that is correct. So we didn't really have the option of no apartment building there. We have the option of an extra couple of stories in exchange for setback and much better type construction.

Senator INOUYE. I thank you very much, Mr. Fisher. Do you have any other witnesses here who wish to support your point?

Mr. FISHER. Yes. Colonel Groom is here, one of our leading citizens.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. J. Fuller Groom. Mr. Groom, on behalf of the committee may I welcome you.

STATEMENT OF J. FULLER GROOM, COMMITTEE ON ARLINGTON HALL FOR ARLINGTON

Mr. GROOM. Thank you, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. GROOM. I have a prepared statement, sir, but I have made quite a few digressions on it. I hoped that I might give it to you, in order that you might have a better way of questioning me, the whole statement.

Senator INOUYE. Fine. Without objection your statement will be included in the record.

Colonel, you may proceed in any manner that you wish.

Mr. GROOM. The first part of my statement will be new. It is not on the record. I think it is an unusual situation, Senator, but we are coming here, when I heard at first here that there was some question about the Springfield Armory moving or something like that, that was taken up before you arrived, and a good many of the places in the country are objecting to the removal of them. I think we must stand pretty much alone in that regard, because really we don't want this DIA in that location. We think that it would be much better if it would go closer to the Pentagon.

According to the statement that has been made by the DIA people, that is where they want it, as close to the Pentagon as possible, and even one of them set on top of it would be even better.

If it is not practicable to put it closer to the Pentagon, then we are not arguing for it to go out in Fairfax County or some other place, because we feel that so far as northern Virginia is concerned, it doesn't make much difference so far as where people live that work in those installations. They will go out in Fairfax County and live in Arlington County or vice versa. Nobody moved from Arlington County I think when the put the CIA out in Fairfax County. I expect I am getting a little bit ahead of myself here.

My name is J. Fuller Groom. I have been a real estate broker in Arlington for 19 years. This is not in my prepared statement, Senator. I have served as chairman of the Arlington County Planning Commission, and am now the oldest in age and service on that commission. Nobody debates about my age any more.

The Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee was officially constituted by the planning commission, and I was appointed chairman of that citizens committee in 1964. Many of our citizens, even though believers in our cause, and also the opposition, when I was first named head of this committee to oppose the DIA development said to me "You are wasting your breath in a hopeless cause. If the DIA and Defense Department wish to accomplish their mission on this land, you haven't got a chance."

But I want to say, Senator, I have never thought that way about my Government. From a boy in Kansas I was always taught that citizenship in our great Nation was a great privilege. I am not a professional soldier, but I served as an officer in the First and Second World Wars, and I have always believed that if any cause was just, that our elected Congress would not allow the military to override the citizens and communities in peacetime. I am here in that frame of mind to lay our cause before you, and I have faith that justice will prevail in a democratic system when the cause is just.

I believe it is important that the members of this committee should know that Arlington residents are pretty well unanimous in the support of our Arlington Hall movement. There are some officers and directors in the apartment builders which you will hear from soon, the chamber of commerce and Northern Virginia Real Estate Board, who have opposed this. But these resolutions of theirs have not been submitted to the membership for confirmation excepting maybe the apartment organization, and for very good reason.

I am a member of these two organizations, and I would predict that the membership would reverse the stand of the directors overwhelmingly, should they be allowed to vote. As reasons for my belief, let me state the following: The county board members, who are active in Democratic, Republican, and ADC applications, are unanimous in our cause. The nine members of the Arlington Planning Commission who are members of all parties are unanimous. The civic federation, which is a very strong citizens organization, with some 36 local associations, is unanimously for our cause.

The organized women voters, the oldest and most conservative of our women's organizations, is unanimously for our cause. The members of the Virginia Assembly from Arlington, all Democrats, are unanimously backing us. The League of Women Voters, a very powerful and active countywide organization, are unanimously supporting the county board resolution, our Congressman, Mr. Broyhill, has blasted the DIA in using this 87 acres for the country club office building setup, so he says. The county school boards are unanimously for our position, for they know this land is drastically needed for educational purposes.

The new board for the new technical junior college passed a resolution recommending its consideration for a site for that college provided it became available. It, by the way, is the only land in Arlington that they could find a recommendation for.

The Arlington Education Association, comprising some 1,200 teachers, are unanimously backing the county board resolution. And supporting the county board resolution and our cause is that of some dozen and a half people who are running for the assembly and county officers in this fall's election, not only do not oppose our cause, but most of them are openly espousing the same, which is a pretty good reason to suspect that we have an overwhelming majority of people in Arlington supporting us.

Gradually those few who have opposed us are weakening, because they are beginning to see that the economics of their stand for the DIA development is very faulty.

In 1942 the War Department became the owner of about 87 acres known now as Arlington Hall Station. This was not contemplated at that time as a permanent land acquisition such as the Pentagon or the CIA complex. It was condemned as a war emergency act, with apparently no thought that it should be a permanent acquisition. And here we are 20 years after the emergency has passed, like the proverbial camel with its head in the Arab tent, the DIA is trying to implement the emergency stage into that of permanent occupancy.

From 1927 to 1942 this area was used as a Woman's Junior College. It must have been a good college with a high degree of loyalty and pride, for 23 years later in April of this year nearly 50 alumnae gathered here from various cities east of the Mississippi meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, where I was privileged to speak to them. Their purpose in meeting was to join their efforts with our forces to rededicate this area to educational and civic and cultural uses.

The material which has been sent to each member of this committee proves beyond doubt that Arlington County's need for this land far outweighs that of the DIA. DIA has alternatives—Arlington has none. To refresh your minds I need only to mention a few things. Less than 6 percent of Arlington's land is undeveloped. There are

no large pieces of land in the county that can answer our needs for a proposed new junior high school or for a technical junior college which has been awarded to northern Virginia. The location of this land would be suitable to both of these schools were it available. Already 18 percent or 2,924.8 acres is owned and used by the Federal Government in Arlington County. This we believe approaches a danger point in tax income which must support any thriving city.

I would like to bring out in addition to what Mr. Fisher has said, that it seems probable now that the approaches to the new bridge at Three Sisters Island will itself destroy over 100 houses. Aside from the land which Route 66 and the widening of the present highways will lose to Arlington, the longtime plans for the extension of the south side freeway will devour many more acres of land and scores of homes. Route 66 alone has eaten up nearly 50 acres in Rosslyn itself in the past 3 years. We are rapidly becoming a mass of concrete. These facts understood by the citizens of Arlington explain the almost complete unanimity of the efforts supporting the county board's resolution. There are no Democrats or Republicans or abc's so far as this perplexing situation is concerned. All political factions are unanimous in support of the county board's resolution.

We deplore, of course, the defying of our land-use plans of the DIA's massive office building in the midst of a residential community. They say that only 1,000 more workers will be employed there, but we can expect the usual result as they have stated that this area allows for extension of development. With this DIA development completed we know of course that nothing can prevent four times as much density in this area if it cares to place it there, thus making unsolvable problems of utilities and traffic.

And indeed Mr. Vance's letter of March 2, 1964, to Mr. Vinson states that one of the reasons for choosing Arlington Hall was, "possibility for future expansion."

While they say that there will only be 5,100 there, they have not said that it would only be one shift, and we have heard that there could be as many as three shifts. Also we know from the plans which they have developed, and which I think is a part of your record, it shows on here 27 buildings besides the main building, and the legend on here has "Proposed Permanent Development," and those 27 buildings fall under that. That is, I believe, already a part of the record of last year, sir. This, as I say, would make unsolvable problems of utilities and traffic.

Now, the important thing, and I do want to bring this in, and want to stress it, I do not want to cast any particular reflections on the DIA. It is one of the things that I think the Senators should understand. We want to work with them.

The House committee last year asked that we hold conferences with the DIA on alternative sites. Gentlemen we tried to follow these instructions. The county manager wrote a letter May 18, 1964, asking for such a conference. On June 4, 1964, a letter from the DIA in answer, stated "We do not feel any further discussion of alternate locations would be useful at this time." An administration official rebuked them for what he called "a bureaucratic" action and asked that the DIA meet with Arlington County representatives. For the moment DIA relented and such a meeting did occur on June 30, 1964. However, I can say to you that their representatives met grudgingly

and showed no interest in alternate sites proposed and never again was there any approach to us on alternate sites. Being one of those who were there, there were three of them and four of us, I can say that to you.

I would like to put in the record here, if it is possible to do this, I don't know, this came out in the paper.

Senator INOUYE. Do you wish to submit this for the record?

Mr. GROOM. Yes, I wish to submit that for the record to show that the National Capital Regional Planning Commission states:

It should be noted that Arlington County never had the opportunity to fulfill its stated intention.

That is of working with the DIA. That is not one of our organizations, Senator. That is an areawide organization.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, that will be included in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, Apr. 9, 1965]

PRIVATE REPORT SAYS DIA IS UNCOOPERATIVE—ATTITUDE ON HALL HIT BY NCRPC

(By Lee C. Russell)

ARLINGTON.—The National Capital Regional Planning Council (NCRPC) has charged the Defense Intelligence Agency with an almost complete lack of cooperation with Arlington on the review of alternate sites for the proposed DIA facility at Arlington Hall.

In a confidential report issued to its members March 15, the NCRPC staff stated that the record showed that "between July 1964, and February 1965, there was only one telephone communication between the two concerned parties."

The report further stated that "it should be noted that Arlington County pledged its assistance to cooperate with DIA, but the county never had the opportunity to fulfill its stated intention."

The staff's report was revealed in executive session and led to a recommendation, which was made public, that the matter be reviewed by two Federal planning agencies—the National Capital Planning Commission and the NCRPC.

According to the report, Arlington was "informed tersely" by the DIA on February 3 that the military construction bill for fiscal 1966 was being forwarded to Congress.

And, the report continued, the DIA said the bill included a $17.9 million item for the construction of the proposed DIA building at Arlington Hall, "because after consideration by DIA, of over 20 potential alternate sites in the National Capital region, Arlington Hall station was affirmed to be the best location."

The report said that the council staff had misgivings about the DIA's determination because the council "has not seen or been privileged to read a written, comprehensive study on this matter."

"In all candor, staff seriously wonders how it, or any other involved party, can formulate a judgment relative to possible sites for the DIA facility when no disclosure of all the facts has occurred," the report charged.

"Staff is aware of DIA's need for secrecy, but staff questions the need of withholding data that could provide the solution to the matter under consideration."

The NCRPC staff also blasted DIA for not heeding a May 1964, motion asking that the issue of Arlington Hall be restudied by DIA in cooperation with Arlington, and it wondered why the request was ignored.

An Arlington County Board resolution, adopted unanimously on February 27, strongly opposed the proposed DIA facility at Arlington Hall and asked that Defense Department occupancy be discontinued and the land be returned to the county for educational or other public purposes.

The NCRPC recommendation for extended study came after a motion by Arlington Representative Elizabeth Weihe who asked whether the development of the Arlington Hall tract conformed with the National Capital Planning Act of 1952.

Mr. GROOM. We believe you are familiar with the law of 1962 which speaks of the duties of the National Capital Planning Commission where it "involves a major change in the character and intensity of an existing use in the environs" (Arlington in this instance).

Yet we find that the NCPC hade a recommendation in 1964 without hearings before citizens, or technical talks with our county board or planning officials regarding the impacts of this development upon our utilities and zoning traffic. The NCPC noting the lack of cooperation asked for review of these matters by the NCPC but they refused a review and stated that their recommendations of 1964 would stand. The Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission supported by Federal, State and local jurisdiction funds should have been counseled in this matter because the law plainly states that it should, yet this commission was bypassed and forced to pass a resolution asking the NCPC to review the matter in order to give support to one of its jurisdictional units, yet no attention has presumably been paid to that. I want to place in the record the resolution of the Northern Virginia Regional Board. May I quote to you this resolution.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection it will be submitted for the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

NORTHERN VIRGINIA REGIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

RESOLUTION CONCERNING PROPOSED DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY PLANS FOR ARLINGTON HALL

Whereas the Arlington Planning Commission representatives serving on the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission have requested that the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission consider the regional implications of the Defense Intelligence Agency plans for Alington Hall.

Whereas Federal procedures are set forth in Public Law 592, 82d Congress, chapter 949, 2d session, section 5d "Additional Procedures for Consultation on Developments and Projects in the Environs."

Whereas in the judgment of the Arlington County Board and the Arlington County Planning Commission the Defense Intelligence Agency plans "hereby involve a major change in the character and intensity of an existing use in the environs (Arlington)."

Whereas when such condition exists, Public Law 592 provides that the National Capital Planning Commission shall advise and consult with the National Capital Regional Planning Council and the appropriate planning agency having jurisdiction over the affected part of the environs (namely: the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission and the Arlington County Planning Commmission): Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission petition the National Capital Planning Commission through the National Capital Regional Planning Council to review the Defense Intelligence Agency proposal and arrange hearings and technical discussions for all interested parties.

Adopted April 29, 1965.

Submitted by "Arlington Hall for Arlington County" committee as further evidence that the Defense Intelligence Agency and National Capital Planning Commission have not complied with the law.

FULLER GROOM, *Chairman*.

Mr. GROOM. I am about through Senator. I would like to say just a few more words.

We submit to you that neither the DIA nor the NCPC have acted in this matter as proposed by the law. Gentlemen, we want to give

every cooperation possible to solve this problem and have shown time after time our desire to help, and we are here today pleading to you to rescue us from what the administration spokesmen said, the high-handed military bureaucracy that we have met in our endeavors and delete the appropriation until they show a proper regard for Arlington's rights. If the authorization is made for someplace else, we are happy, but we are not happy if it is made on Arlington Hall land. Surely Government-owned land—and we have our planning commissioner here, who has worked this thing out, can show you many, many places that the DIA can use on Government-owned land closer to the Pentagon than this.

Surely Government-owned land can be found suitable for an office building, although I grant you Arlington Hall is more suitable for building a country club office building complex with swimming pools, bowling alleys, theaters, military clubs, community shopping center, which the plans of the DIA, according to the charges of Congressman Joel T. Broyhill, intends to develop. I would like to add just a few more words if you will permit me.

Senator INOUYE. Please proceed, sir.

Mr. GROOM. In closing I speak of one more thing, which has been passed over, yet it may well be far more important in the national picture than any impact which we have mentioned. Our opposition may say this is corny and sentimental. We believe, it is very, very material.

Arlington means just one thing to most of the people of our Nation. It is the image of a national shrine. Few people know that the Pentagon is situated in Arlington. Fewer people know that we are a community of 175,000 people. They think of Arlington as the resting place of the unknown soldiers "known but to God" and the thousands of others who have been buried there from private to general and even Presidents of the United States. Only we must not allow this Arlington, adjacent to the Nation's shrine, to grow up in sordid and incompatible developments which cast a shadow on the beauty of the Nation's cemetery. No great painting is properly displayed unless it is properly framed. We need to see that the millions of visitors who stand silently and devotedly patriotic as they watch the changing of the guard on the beautiful Arlington hill overlooking the Capitol, and the Lincoln, Jefferson, and Washington Monuments, will be equally enthralled when they wend their way throughout Arlington streets, and millions of them do. Already Arlington is meeting this challenge to make a beautiful setting for the National Cemetery. And we are working hard at it. Our neighborhood conservation program, a local urban renewal, supported entirely by the Arlington government is transforming our rundown areas into acceptable family living areas. Plans are being made by our businessmen for the $25 million redevelopment of our oldest shopping center, Clarendon, into the most up-to-date shopping area in the United States. Only you all know what is being done with the Rosslyn area with its multimillion-dollar redevelopment. That transformation with its elevated flower-lined walkaways, its modern traffic plans, its buried telephone and electric lines is attracting city planners throughout the United States. All of this is being locally done and not through urban renewal. Our officially constituted beautification committee which is doing some wonderful

things is protecting the Potomac palisades, cleaning up the river, beautifying our streets and parks and the entire city is cooperating 100 percent with Secretary Udall in the national beautification effort. Now, we are asking this Congress to help us with this crucial acreage of Arlington Hall Station that we may place schools and colleges and civic and cultural facilities there instead of more massive government buildings which would be followed by more commercialization of our residential areas. After all a beautiful Arlington must not rest on physical characteristics alone but it must also be a community which has the facilities to develop the mind and the spirit of our people as well. We do owe a responsibility to America to guard our national shrine and we are accepting that responsibility. If we seem unduly fervid in our cause, we ask you to condone it as we are conscious that the sentiments Americans have for the national shrine are equated with those of the National Capitol and the White House.

These thing to those of use who live here tend to become commonplace, but, to the millions of our fellow citizens who visit here it becomes a great experience. We give you our promise that we intend to build a beautiful Arlington as a setting for the honored dead if you will help us. We would be less than patriotic Americans were we devoid of these sentiments for:

In Arlington on the unknown soldiers sleep
To them beneath that tomb we are in debt
Our homage and remembrance to them keep
Us grateful "Lest we forget, Lest we forget"
May flowing waters, green valleys and verdant hills
Handsome buildings, tree lined streets our devotion proclaim
Resting here, their souls blended with nature, fills
Eternity's void, no ugliness to hide, no beauty to maim.

Senator INOUYE. Colonel Groom, in behalf of the committee, thank you very much for your most concise statement. It has been most helpful to us. I would like to excuse myself at this time. We are having a very important vote on the floor. So if the witnesses will wait until I return, this committee will stand in recess for 10 minutes.

(Short recess.)

Senator INOUYE. Colonel Groom, have you completed?

Mr. GROOM. I want to submit two other things if I may, Senator Inouye.

Senator INOUYE. All right, Colonel Groom, the committee will resume its hearings.

Mr. GROOM. I would like to put in the record this from the Northern Virginia Sun.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection a copy of the article from the May 8 issue of the Northern Virginia Sun will be put in the record at this point.

(The material referred to follows:)

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, Saturday, May 8, 1965]

DIA PLANS "COUNTRY CLUB," REPRESENTATIVE BROYHILL CHARGES—RECREATION FACILITIES LISTED

(By Lee C. Russell, Sun staff writer)

ARLINGTON.—Tenth District GOP Congressman Joel T. Broyhill charged the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) today with planning a $17.9 million "country club" at Arlington Hall.

Broyhill said current plans for the controversial DIA facility includes a swimming pool, tennis courts, theater, bathhouses, gymnasium, military personnel clubs, community shopping center, and bowling alleys.

Broyhill further charged that DIA "sought the Arlington Hall site for construction primarily because the recreational facilities would be more convenient."

In a letter to the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, L. Mendel Rivers, Democrat, of South Carolina, Broyhill said DIA has ignored last year's committee instructions to study other possible sites in cooperation with local governments.

Quoting from the National Capital Regional Planning Council (NCRPC) report of March 15, Broyhill said DIA made only one telephone call to Arlington County officials between July 1964 and February of this year.

He urged the Armed Services Committee to deny use of the Arlington Hall site because the DIA has a choice of "many better locations where their work could be effectively accomplished in harmony with the community."

The DIA-Arlington Hall question has been a thorn in the side of the Arlington County Board for some time.

On February 27 the county board unanimously adopted a resolution which strongly opposed the proposed DIA facility at Arlington Hall and asked that Defense Department occupancy be discontinued and the land returned to the county for educational or other public uses.

In its March 15 report, the NCRPC charged DIA with an almost complete lack of cooperation with Arlington in the review of alternate sites.

A confidential report which did not become public until April 9, the NCRPC document stated "it should be noted that Arlington County pledged its assistance to cooperate with DIA but the county never had the opportunity * * *"

The NCRPC staff also blasted DIA for not heeding a May 1964 motion asking that the issue of Arlington Hall be restudied by DIA in cooperation with Arlington and wondered why the request was ignored.

According to the report, Arlington was "informed tersely" by DIA on February 3 that the military construction bill for fiscal 1966 was being forwarded to Congress, including its plans for a facility at Arlington Hall because after "consideration by DIA, of over 20 potential alternate sites in the National Capital region, Arlington Hall was affirmed to be the best location."

The NCRPC called for a restudy of the issue by the National Capital Planning Commission, but the NCPC, after closed door hearings, announced late last month that no action was taken and that its prior position on DIA use of Arlington Hall would remain its official stand.

Broyhill said the additional traffic generated by locating the building at Arlington Hall would bring Route 50 (Arlington Boulevard) commuters to a crawl and destroy the county's hopes of civic use for the property.

"There are many sites in the 600-acre Pentagon area and in Fairfax County where DIA would be a welcome asset. The agency's blind, unreasonable attitude is difficult to understand," Broyhill said.

Mr. GROOM. I would like to put in the record a letter of Congressman Broyhill to the house committee.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection it will be submitted at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

MAY 6, 1965.

Hon. L. MENDEL RIVERS,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The request of the Defense Intelligence Agency for authorization of the construction of their building on the Arlington Hall site in Arlington, Va., will soon be taken up by your committee. I am most hopeful that you will again give thorough attention to this subject.

As you know, last year the committee instructed the Defense Intelligence Agency to study other possible sites in cooperation with local government. I am afraid the Agency has taken a blind, unreasonable attitude, and has failed to conscientiously carry out your request. For example, the National Capital Regional Planning Council reported that the Defense Intelligence Agency made only one telephone call to the Arlington County officials between July 1964 and February 1965. Surely, this single conversation could not be the "cooperation" with local government in the study of other sites as ordered by your committee.

The Arlington County Board, on February 27, 1965, adopted an official resolution stating that Department of Defense has released a cursory statement regarding alternative sites for the Defense Intelligence Agency building with no supporting analysis. While the Agency furnished your committee with greater detail, it is again obvious that the local government was not afforded the opportunity to share in the site study, nor to make any recommendations.

I now find that the Defense Intelligence Agency has included in its plans for the new building, what might be termed a "country club." There are tennis courts, a swimming pool, theater, bath houses, a gymnasium, military personnel club, community shopping center, and a bowling alley. I cannot help but feel that the Defense Intelligence Agency has so blindly demanded the Arlington Hall site because the recreation facilities would be more convenient.

I urge you to deny the Arlington Hall site as there are many better locations where the work of the Agency could be accomplished in harmony with the community. The additional traffic generated by locating the building at Arlington Hall would bring Route 50 commuters down to a crawl speed, and destroy the county's hope for civic use of the property.

There are many sites in the 600-acre Pentagon area and in Fairfax County where the Defense Intelligence Agency would be a welcome asset. With my thorough knowledge of this area, I can truly say that I see no reason why the Agency should insist on this site even if there were not the tremendous opposition from the local government, and from the residents. More than 20 percent of Arlington County's land has already been taken by the Federal Government. The aggravation has been growing steadily for many years, and has now pinpointed in this controversy. I doubt that the mission of the Defense Intelligence Agency could be best accomplished in such an atmosphere. I sincerely hope that your committee will guide this Agency in finding a site which will give them just as many or more advantages, and which will meet with the approval of the community.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JOEL T. BROYHILL, *Member of Congress.*

Mr. GROOM. Now so far as we are concerned, while we have a great many people here, very busy people, the leaders of our community here, we want to thank you for the privilege of being here, and we hope that we may have presented you with some information which you may not have previously had. We also have our planning commissioner who is ready to show to you, if you care, the locations which are available we believe to the DIA on Government-owned property near the Pentagon.

Senator INOUYE. Is the commissioner here now?

Mr. GROOM. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. What is his name?

Mr. GROOM. Mr. Richard Arms.

Senator INOUYE. Will you come forward please, sir.

Mr. GROOM. He is the director of planning in Arlington County.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Arms, welcome to the committee, sir.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD E. ARMS, DIRECTOR OF PLANNING, ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.

Mr. ARMS. Senator, this is an aerial photograph of the immediate Pentagon area including a good deal of the surrounding land showing the parking lots, the lagoon area adjacent to the Pentagon, the quarters K area on which there was some discussion whether surplus had been held, the Fort Myer south area, which has been discussed as an addition to Arlington Cemetery—some 600 acres of federally owned land being in this entire area.

Arlington has found that as land has become more scarce, it has been critically important that more intense use of land be made. That

underground parking, for instance, be associated with office structures. This is the practice rather than the exception in Arlington County at the present time.

It is our belief that within this 600 acres in the immediate area of the Pentagon DIA facilities could be built which would have the added attraction over and above the Arlington Hall site of direct association with the Joint Chiefs, with the military supervisors of our defense program.

The overlay which is on top of the aerial photograph—and you can move around to select or at least examine different places where such a building could be placed—is at the same scale as the air photo, and is the outline of the DIA building proposed on the Arlington Hall site.

Senator INOUYE. May we keep this?

Mr. ARMS. You are certainly welcome to keep it.

The same kind of floor area could result by adding another corridor say to two sides of the Pentagon Building proper. We thought this might have some appeal to the Joint Chiefs. We thought maybe the secretaries would enjoy new offices. But these suggestions were all made in a letter from Arlington County's manager dated July 8 of last year to the Department of Defense suggesting the alternate possibilities which we proposed.

We had hoped to have an opportunity to examine these with Defense officials. We have not had that opportunity. We have had ample opportunity to submit ideas to them for their consideration. But there has been no real exchange. It has been kind of a one-way submittal of information.

This photo we feel illustrates the possibility which is available to Defense officials, and illustrates a much more satisfactory solution from Arlington's point of view of additional office space for Defense purposes.

We believe that many of the Defense officials feel that a position in direct relationship to the Pentagon would be an advantage to the DIA facility. This in their mind apparently is offset by other factors that we are not aware of, have not been told of, but they continue with their preference for Arlington Hall.

We do not believe that the Pentagon is too large a building. This was the kind of reaction that we got when we suggested this site, this area, this immediate area, to them. We believe that the logistics are here. We believe that traffic access is far better at this point. We feel that from a community facilities point of view, from a land use point of view, that this kind of location in this 600-acre area would be far superior. We are not opposed to the DIA. We feel that this is a fundamental part of our Defense Establishment, and we certainly are concerned about our Defense Establishment.

Being so closely associated with the Federal Government, we want to help in every way we can. We also, as you noted, have some jealousy about the few remaining parcels of property in Arlington that are not intensively developed that could perhaps be preserved.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Mr. Arms. I appreciate your assistance here.

Colonel Groom, may I just ask one question for clarification?

Mr. GROOM. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I notice in your testimony you referred to this development as a country club development.

Mr. GROOM. Yes.

Senator INOUYE. I do not presume you are opposed to the military having recreational facilities.

Mr. GROOM. None whatsoever excepting I believe, Senator, that it is to be a country club setup office building complex for 5,100 people. It is much better to have it for 175,000 people, inasmuch as we have no land for that kind of thing, and much land can be secured for DIA, if they want that kind of a setup, farther out.

Senator INOUYE. I am certain you know at the present time in Arlington Hall they do have buildings set aside for enlisted personnel club and officers club.

Mr. GROOM. There are some of those buildings, I think, that have been set aside for some purposes like that, but this drawing here eliminates all of the old buildings, and it is all new. None of those, so far as their plans are concerned as designated by this plat, are retained.

Senator INOUYE. I would presume that you would prefer new permanent buildings rather than these old decrepit ones.

Mr. GROOM. We cannot get in there, so it is not very material to us whether they are old or new. I would presume that it would be better for the Army if they were new. But we just do not want anything there of that kind because we need the land so badly, Senator, for our own use, and we think that the needs of Arlington as a community, as a city, are much more to be considered in this regard than that of the DIA, who can get these things, if they so desire, some place else.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Fisher and Colonel Groom, on behalf of the committee I thank you very much for assisting us. May we assure you that we will take your testimony most seriously. When we do decide on this problem, we will be considering your testimony.

I note that we have another vote. Our next witness will be Roger J. Moure. In 10 minutes I will be back again, in 10 minutes, Mr. Moure.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken, after which the hearing was resumed.)

Senator INOUYE. The committee will resume its hearings.

Our next witness is Mr. Roger J. Moure, executive director of Northern Virginia Apartment Owners, Inc.

Mr. Moure, welcome to the committee, sir.

STATEMENT OF ROGER J. MOURE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NORTHERN VIRGINIA APARTMENT OWNERS, INC.; ACCOMPANIED BY H. HARLAND CROWELL, JR., MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, REAL ESTATE BOARD

Mr. MOURE. Thank you, Senator. Senator, I am not going to read the statements which I have submitted.

Senator INOUYE. Would you wish to submit this for the record?

Mr. MOURE. Without objection it will be submitted for the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA APARTMENT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of this subcommittee, we are here today representing the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association, 6521 Arlington Boulevard, Falls Church, Va.

Our association is comprised of owners of apartment buildings and/or projects in northern Virginia and represents an industry that owns more than $2 billion worth of real estate in our region. Further we are the landlords of over 100,000 families in northern Virginia.

In Arlington County alone, we house over half of the county's population, and we are also responsible for more than 53 percent of the Arlington County tax burden.

At a regular meeting of the membership of the association, held on March 8, 1965, in Arlington, Va., there was considerable discussion as to the position the association should take this year in regard to the Arlington Hall Station facility, and its proposed construction of a new office structure.

Some of the points brought out in the discussion were as follows:

(*a*) The Arlington County Board is under a false premise that the Department of Defense must give Arlington Hall Station to them.

(*b*) The Arlington County Board has left the false impression that at one time Arlington Hall was the property of the county; whereas, the truth of the matter is that when they had an opportunity to purchase the site many years ago, the county manager had no interest in it for the county.

(*c*) Arlington Hall Station is a permanent vital installation of the U.S. Department of Defense.

(*d*) The untold cost of moving certain technical equipment to some other location could make the structure impossible elsewhere.

(*e*) The resolution of March 1964 should be reaffirmed and if possible made stronger than before.

(*f*) The association would definitely want to see the Defense Intelligence Agency Building erected at the Arlington Hall Station.

After considerable and lengthy discussions the following resolution was unanimously approved and adopted by all members present, and the executive director was instructed to send copies of said resolution to all parties concerned at the time of congressional hearings on the matter.

(The resolution is as follows:)

RESOLUTION

Whereas the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association is vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington County; and

Whereas it appears that the basic premise on which the Arlington County Board has based its opposition to the construction of a large office building at the Arlington Hall Station is a false premise; to wit, that the Federal Government will give up this property; and

Whereas the Federal Government has never expressed any intention of declaring the Arlington Hall property "surplus" or of returning it to private use; and

Whereas the Arlington Hall property is already off the tax rolls and there appears no likelihood in the future of its being returned to private use which might make it subject to real estate taxes; and

Whereas it seems reasonable to assume that the construction of such a structure as proposed for the Defense Intelligence Agency would have some direct and indirect benefits to Arlington County and its business community; and

Whereas the personnel employed in such a structure would require housing and multiple auxiliary services which would be a stimulus to the housing industry, to the retail trades, to the service companies, and to the county by increased tax revenues from these sources; and

Whereas the Fairfax County Board has already expressed its interest in having such a building built in Fairfax County; and

Whereas it appears that there are more benefits to be had than there are disadvantages in the construction of such an office building at the Arlington Hall Station: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association be of record as being strongly opposed to the action taken by the Arlington County Board in holding up this proposed building; and be it further

Resolved, That the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association urges the Arlington County Board to review its position in the light of practical considerations and to advise the proper authorities that there is no objection to the orderly processing and construction of such building as has been proposed; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each of our Representatives in Congress, to the chairmen of the appropriate committees of Congress, to

the appropriate officials of the Defense Department, to each member of the county board and to the county manager.

After the discussion, Mr. Dan Ragalie moved the adoption of the resolution and his motion was seconded by Mr. Amos Clift and unanimously adopted by voice vote.

As certified that the above is a true copy of the resolution adopted by the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association on March 8, 1965, at its regular meeting held in Arlington, Va.

ROGER J. MOURE, *Executive Director.*

On April 13, 1964, the Arlington County Board adopted a position on the Arlington Hall Station, a copy of which is attached.

We wish to take this statement apart as follows:

1. Arlington Hall is the "best" site available for the proposed facility. The present use of the site confirms this.

2. The size of the structure is compatible with the zoning ordinances of the county.

With approximately 87 acres of land at the facility if the land were zoned C–O (commercial office) it would be possible to erect a structure of over 8 million square feet; of course, this would also call for about 7 million square feet of parking.

Therefore, the size of 660,000 square feet is reasonable in the area of ground available for construction.

4. The Arlington Hall Station, being a "security station," cannot reveal all its plans and specifications for all the world to see. As to the number of employees of this installation we are sure that no more will be employed than are positively required for the proper and efficient operation of this installation.

5. The question of traffic hazards and traffic congestion were answered by the DIA comments at the hearings of last year. We will not take the committee's time by repeating this testimony, but, will refer the committee to pages 9316 and 9317 of the hearings before the House of Representatives, Committee on Armed Services, Special Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C., Monday, May 11, 1964, Report No. 46 of 1964.

6. The same as the prior statements.

7. The location of the Agency in another site would only tend to bring up the same discussions in a few years from the people.

Answer: Leave it where it is and improve the property.

7. (a) If the Defense Department were to declare the property as surplus. By statute, any other Federal agency has first refusal on it; then the commission of Virginia; then, maybe the county. Therefore, this is impracticable.

8. The same answer as to 5 above.

9. The same answer as above.

SUMMATION

In summation, the Apartment Owners Association, the largest group of taxpayers in Arlington County, do hereby request that this subcommittee and the full Committee on Armed Forces of the U.S. Senate will see fit to authorize the construction of the DIA building at the Arlington Hall Station.

Attached hereto are excerpts from the clerk's notes of February 15, 1965, and February 27, 1965. Also attached hereto are copies of our letter to the chairman of the county board on June 3, 1964, and his answer of June 4, 1964. As well as the letter to our association on March 17, 1964, from Thomas W. Richards, vice chairman of the Arlington County Board. In both letters from the county board, it is indicated in the context that they are not as readily opposed to the development and use of this property by DIA, as the publicity they have pleased would indicate.

We wish to reiterate that a number of the employes of Arlington Hall Station are residents of Arlington County. We further wish to call the attention of this committee to a letter appearing on page 9316 of the subcommitte Report No. 46 of 1964, from a property owner and resident, Mr. Harold D. Bankson, in which he states he believes the proposed location would benefit the surrounding community. We will also call your attention to the letter from the Home Owners Federation of Arlington appearing on page 9313 of the same report.

We do not wish to overburden this committee with numerous other documentation, but it is our belief that a large percentage of the citizens of Arlington County will greatly benefit by having the DIA building built on the Arlington Hall Station property.

We wish to thank this committee for the opportunity to present our views on the above matters and will hold ourselves available for any further information we may be able to submit to you.

CLERK'S NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS

(Regular session of the Arlington County Board held on Saturday, February 13, 1965)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (P. 15)

Mr. Fisher: "Several days ago the Department of Defense notified Arlington County it was submitting proposals for building on the Arlington Hall site in the hope money would be appropriated to begin this. Since then, Mr. Johnson has written a letter to the Department of Defense asking for the reasons why they rejected alternative sites that had been suggested because the letter that came to us didn't divulge any reasons at all. This is in the nature of another reaffirmation of policy we established some time ago and I will move we do reaffirm our policy of trying to obtain the Arlington Hall property for community uses and that we inform the members of the relevant committees of Congress that this is our policy and that the chairman or vice chairman ask to appear at the relevant meetings of the congressional committees to present our case."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Richards.

Mr. Lowry: "* * * It is the density of use that is our primary concern."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Richards: "No. They put money into Capper-Cramton, etc., and they will say why should we give you this land in this area when we put out money to buy land elsewhere."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Fisher: "But the real issue is not getting more information. The real issue is whether they retain the property and build on it or whether we can get it for community purposes."

By their own statements the Arlington County Board is interested in getting the property for "community use." Is it fair to the people of the United States, citizens all over the country who have paid for this property for it to be given to one local group for any use they wish to put it to?

On February 27, 1965, the Arlington County Board took the following action:

Mr. Fisher: "At the last meeting we reaffirmed our position in opposition to the proposed DIA building at Arlington Hall;

"'*Therefore be it resolved*, That the Arlington County Board urge that the Federal Government (including relevant committees of Congress, the President, and the Departmentof Defense) not approve construction of the proposed building, that the Arlington Hall property be declared surplus, and that Arlington County be give first opportunity to acquire the property for educational and other community uses.'

"I will move adoption."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lowry and carried.

We of the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association oppose this motion as not being in the best interests of the national defense.

Hon. ROYE L. LOWRY,
Chairman, Arlington County Board,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR MR. LOWRY: Isn't it about time for the County Board to assume a more realistic posture in relation to the DIA building proposed for Arlington Hall?

As we pointed out months ago:

1. The land is not coming back to Arlington County.

2. Most of the personnel to be employed at the new building are already at Arlington Hall now, and more than 1,000 of them are residents of Arlington County.

3. Working in closer cooperation with the Army officials involved might help to eliminate most of the problems envisaged and some now in existence.

4. Cooperative effort will certainly bring benefits which cannot be derived from continued opposite to what appears to be a fait accompli.

5. If there appeared to be even a very remote possibility of getting this land back in private use, we could admit some merit in continued opposition, but on the basis of available information, this position seems pointless.

We, therefore, recommend that the Arlington County Board notify the appropriate House and Senate committtees and subcommittees immediately that you will work with the Army officials to everyone's interest in the construction of the DIA building at the Arlington Hall site.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK APPEL, *CPM, President.*

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.,
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY BOARD,
Arlington, Va., June 4, 1964.

Mr. FRANK APPEL, CPM,
President, Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR FRANK: Thank you for your kind letter of June 3. I am enclosing a copy of the county board's policy statement on the proposed Arlington Hall facility.

I believe that you have a misunderstanding of the county board's position on this matter. The statement makes clear that (1) the board would prefer that the facility be located somewhere else closer to the Pentagon; (2) the board would prefer that the Arlington Hall site be used for some lower density purpose than envisaged in the DIA project; (3) if the Federal Government has no relatively low-density purpose which could use this site, the board would like to have an opportunity to recaquire it for public purposes of the community; and (4) if it is determined to build the facility at the Arlington Hall site, the board hopes that the Defense Department will take certain suggested measures to reduce the facility's impact on the adjacent single-family and apartment residential areas.

Sincerely yours,

ROYE L. LOWRY,
Chairman, County Board of Arlington County, Va.

CLERK'S NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE 1964–65 COUNTY BUDGET OF ARLINGTON COUNTY, APRIL 13, 1964, 8 P.M.

(P. 10.)

Policy regarding use of Arlington Hall property

Mr. LOWRY. I would like to read and ask the board's approval of the following policy regarding the use of the Arlington Hall property:

"(1) Arlington Hall is a second best site for the proposed DIA facility. Proximity to the Pentagon is an important consideration.

"(2) The construction of the proposed facility at Arlington Hall will increase the available floor area at the installation by about 90 percent—from 410,000 square feet. The proposed new building will contain 660,000 square feet.

"(3) The Defense Department's master plan for Arlington Hall development is not definitive as to the proposed size of a projected future structure to replace older buildings which will continue to be used.

"(4) The amount of space available after the construction of the proposed new building would permit the concentration at the site of a number of employees considerably in excess of the 5,100 proposed in discussion of the project. In this connection, it should be noted that employment at this site using the present facilities has been in excess of 5,000 for 14 of the last 20 years during which it has been used by the Federal Government.

"(5) The intensive use of this site in the past has let to numerous problems both in the adjacent single family and the adjacent apartment residential neighberhoods. Heavy traffic on residential streets and overuse of these streets for parking by personnel employed at Arlington Hall has in the past seriously and adversely affected the tranquility, convenience, and other amenities of these neighborhoods.

"(6) Intensive use of this site introduces serious traffic problems as vehicles stack up awaiting clearance at the installation's gate. This is a problem now. It will worsen as employment increases at the facility, partly because of the increased population at the site and partly because of the general increase in

traffic which already overburdens U.S. Route 50 by over 50 percent at peak hours.

"(7) The location of this facility at South Post, Fort Myer, would better serve the purposes and objectives of the Agency. Placing the installation at South Post, Fort Myer, would also avoid the impact on traffic and surrounding neighborhoods which is inherent in its location at Arlington Hall. We urge that this facility be located at South Post, Fort Myer, and that the Defense Department confine use of the Arlington Hall site to relatively low-density purposes; (*a*) If the Federal Government has no relatively low-density purposes for which this site might be used, consideration should be given to disposing of it as surplus property with first opportunity to purchase being granted to Arlington County.

"(8) If it is nevertheless determined to locate this facility at Arlington Hall, we urge the immediate inauguration of plans to construct an overpass at George Mason Drive and U.S. Route 50, the installation of adequate service roads, and the consideration of other measures to help relieve the traffic problem in the area.

"(9) If it is determined to build this facility at the Arlington Hall site, we urge the elimination of any gate at South Quincy Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an alternate entrance to that part of the facility located west of South George Mason Drive in order to eliminate the existing entrance from South Taylor Street, investigation of the feasibility of developing an entrance feeding into the site from South Glebe Road, and the adoption of other recommendations already made by the county manager."

(All members concurred in the policy as read.)

ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.,
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY BOARD,
Courthouse, Arlington, Va., March 17, 1694.

Mr. FRANK APPEL,
President, Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association, Inc.,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR FRANK: Thank you very much for your letter enclosing the resolution of the Apartment Owners Association. The board and I appreciate the association's interest in the Arlington Hall Station problem. As you know, the position of the Arlington County Board has not been to prohibit the development and use of this property by DIA. Our objective has not been to obstruct the construction of the new building, but rather to see that the Government adheres to sound planning procedures in the use of the property. Involved in the development should be very careful planning of the highway network, storm sewers and sanitary sewers that serve this facility. The county board does not want to see the citizens of Arlington faced with the problem of paying for the cost of these improvements.

I am pleased to report to you that as a result of Arlington's recent action, the necessary planning will occur, and I am sure that within the next several months a positive plan with Federal financing for the required improvements will be prepared for the orderly development of the Arlington Hall Station complex.

Thank you again for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS W. RICHARDS,
Vice Chairman, County Board of Arlington County, Va.

Mr. MOURE. I would like, however, to submit also for the record some clippings from the Northern Virginia Sun, all the stories on the DIA building and letters to the editors that have appeared there since the 26th day of May of this year.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection, the press clippings will be placed in the record at this point.

Mr. MOURE. They are both pros and cons.

(The clippings referred to follow:)

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, May 26, 1965]

HARD SENATE FIGHT PLEDGED BY OPPONENTS OF DIA—COMMITTEE PASSES ARLINGTON HALL PLAN

ARLINGTON.—Opponents of the proposed Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) facility at Arlington Hall said today they would wage an all-out campaign against the structure during the upcoming Senate Armed Services Committee hearings on the Defense Department's budget.

County officials and other opponents of the project seemed unsurprised and unmoved when they learned the $17.9 million expenditure was left intact in the $1.9 billion Defense Department package cleared for House action by its Armed Services Committee late Tuesday afternoon.

A spokesman for the House Armed Services Committee said the committee did not take individual items with the Defense Department's budget on Tuesday.

He said tentative approval for the DIA project was given a few days ago during closed-door sessions, when DIA officials assured the committee that they would make all the necessary improvements requested by the Arlington planning staff in order to lessen the impact on surrounding residential neighborhoods and Arlington Boulevard (Route 50).

An informed source at the Capitol said that the Defense Department gave no indications during the committee hearings that they had had any intention of giving up the Arlington Hall site, even if the controversial DIA structure were placed elsewhere.

The Defense Department's budget is not expected to meet much opposition when it reaches the floor of the House, 10th District Representative Joel T. Broyhill said.

"You really can't expect the Congress to override the Defense Department, the White House, the Budget Bureau, and its own Armed Services Committee," Broyhill said.

The Northern Virginia Republican said he would be less than truthful if he were to tell DIA opponents they had a "Chinaman's chance" when the budget reached the House floor.

Broyhill said he was disappointed but not surprised by the committee's action. He said that while attempting to defeat the project at the committee level, he was given the distinct impression by committee members and some of those on its staff, that it would approve the Defense Department budget with the DIA expenditure intact.

The 10th district Congressman attacked the project in a letter to the Armed Services Committee, Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, Democrat of South Carolina, charging that the DIA plans included a "country club."

Broyhill also charged that DIA had failed to live up to Senate and House instructions that it work closely with Arlington County in a study of alternate sites for the facility.

It was the same charge made by the National Capital Regional Planning Council (NCRPC) in a confidential report last March.

Elizabeth Weihe, a member of the NCRPC and the Arlington Planning Commission, said Tuesday that the House committee's move was expected, but "we expect to defeat it in the Senate."

She pointed out that during a White House Conference on Natural Beauty Tuesday, President Lyndon B. Johnson spoke of the great need for the Federal, State, and local governments to set aside recreational and park land for the Nation's children and grandchildren.

During the conference, Mrs. Weihe said, the President announced the Defense Department will turn back to the Federal Government 1.2 million acres of land this year.

Before it is auctioned off, the President had said, there should be public scrutiny of the available land to make sure that every acre is used to promote scenic beauty in the country, Mrs. Weihe said.

"In land-poor Arlington," Mrs. Weihe added, "all we want is the 87 acres at Arlington Hall."

County Board Vice Chairman Roye L. Lowry, said the board was not particularly amazed by the House committee approval of the DIA expenditure, and had, in fact, already planned its battle before the Senate committee.

He said there was no doubt that the board, who has opposed structure in strong language, was disappointed by the House committee's approval of the project, but that all indications pointed to just such a move.

Lowry said that the county's only hope now lies in the Senate. He said the board would take its case to the Senate Armed Services Committee member, Senator Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia.

"We will let him know what has happened and that, although DIA may believe it acted in accordance with instructions on the study of an alternate site, we are unhappy over the manner in which the matter was handled," Lowry said.

Chairman of the county board, Joseph L. Fisher, in a letter last week, appealed to the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Senator Richard E. Russell, Democrat, of Georgia, for the committee's assistance in the county's longstanding fight against the proposed DIA facility.

In the letter, Fisher complained of the lack of cooperation shown.

J. Fuller Groom, a member of the Arlington Planning Commission and chairman of the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee, appeared unmoved by the House committee's action Tuesday and said, "I rather expected it."

Groom said his committee's main fight will be fought in the Senate, where the facility's opponents will be given a chance to appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, Thursday, May 27, 1965]

APARTMENT BODY REAFFIRMS STAND ON DIA FACILITY—STATEMENT PREPARED FOR SENATE

(By David Helton)

ARLINGTON.—The Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association, which calls itself "the largest group of taxpayers in Arlington County," issued a statement Wednesday reasserting its support for the continued use of Arlington Hall by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Prepared for presentation before the Senate Subcommittee on Military Construction, the statement will probably be used in opposition to testimony by the Arlington County Board.

The board has insisted that Arlington Hall ought to be returned to the county for "public purposes of the community."

The apartment owners, in a resolution attached to their statement, support continued DIA use of the facility because, among other things, DIA personnel provide "a stimulus to the housing industry" and "the Fairfax County Board has already expressed interest in having such a building built in Fairfax County.

In the subcommittee hearing the county board will specifically oppose a DIA request for $17.9 million for a new building, which 10th District Representative Joel T. Broyhill, has contended that the new building would lend to the installation a degree of permanence which might prevent its ever being turned over to Arlington.

Whether, under any circumstances, the Government would give Arlington Hall to Arlington is questioned in the apartment owners' resolution. The resolution calls that notion a "false premise" and argues, if DIA were to give up the site, other Federal agencies and the State would have priority over Arlington in bidding for it.

On Tuesday the House Armed Services Committee passed the DIA's building plan as part of a $1.9 billion Defense Department bundle, and Broyhill, among others, admitted there would be little chance to defeat that particular section of the budget on the floor of the House.

It is in the Senate that the county board will fight the project, in hearings before Military Conservation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Forces.

The eight points of the apartment owners' resolution are as follows:

That the association is "vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington."

That the Federal Government isn't likely to give up the property;
That the Government "has never expressed any intention of declaring the Arlington Hall property 'surplus' ";
That Arlington Hall would have to be returned to private ownership in order to be subject to real estate taxes;
That the new building would have "direct and indirect benefits to Arlington County";
That DIA personnel "would be a stimulus to the housing industry, to the retail trades, to the service companies, and to the county by increased tax revenues";
That Fairfax wants DIA;
And that the arguments in favor of DIA outweigh those against the agency and its building plan.
The association's statement, more informally worded than the attached resolution, reiterates a few of the resolution's points, reaffirms a similar resolution passed in 1964, says the resolution was adopted unanimously by the members present and adds, "Arlington Hall Station is a permanent vital installation of the U.S. Department of Defense."

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, Saturday, May 29, 1965]

DIA Proposal for Arlington Sails Past Committee

The proposed Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) facility at Arlington Hall cleared the Armed Services Committee last week without any cuts in its proposed $17.9 million cost.
Opponents of the DIA facility at Arlington Hall, however, pledged an all-out fight against the building when the matter comes up in Senate hearings.
A spokesman for the House Armed Services Committee said the committee was told all improvements requested by the Arlington planning staff to lessen the impact on the surrounding residential neighborhoods would be made.
The spokesman also said that the Defense Department would not give up the Arlington Hall site even if the building is not constructed at that site.
Representative Joel T. Broyhill said he was disappointed but not surprised at the committee's action.
Although the Arlington County Board wants Arlington Hall to be returned to the county for public uses the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association has taken an opposite stand.
The apartment owners maintain that DIA personnel would provide a stimulus to the local housing industry.

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, June 1, 1965]

Apartment Group Rapped—Groom Takes Them to Task for Favoring DIA Building

Arlington.—Planning Commission member J. Fuller Groom yesterday issued a detailed and caustic rebuttal to the Arlington Apartment Owners Association reaffirmation of its wish for a new Federal Government building at Arlington Hall.
Groom, chairman of the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee, said his statement was intended to deal primarily with the Apartment Owners' contention that construction of a new Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) building at Arlington Hall would benefit county business establishments.
Further, Groom looked askance at the Apartment Owners' contention that they support "continued and orderly growth" in Arlington.
Since the Federal Government already owns or uses practically 20 percent of our land, Groom said, he could see nothing "orderly in using up 87 acres more for new and larger Government buildings."
Groom also said that the spokesman for the Apartment Owners "must really be confused when he can interpret the construction of a 640,000 square foot office building in a residential area as being 'orderly.' "
The Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee chairman also disagreed strongly with the Apartment Owners that the new multimillion-dollar building "would be a stimulus to the housing industry, at the retail trades, to the service companies and to the county by increased tax revenue."

Groom declared that plans for the new building show that it will have facilities for virtually all retail, professional, and recreational activities.

The new building, Groom said, has plans for the following to be built within it:

Bowling alleys.
Theaters.
Clubs for enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, and officers.
Swimming pools and a gymnasium.
Dental and medical dispensary.
Cafeteria, and mess with from 500 to 1,000 capacity for enlisted men.
Community shopping center.

Such a shopping center, Groom said, would probably include "Barbers, beauty shops, grocery stores, clothing stores, gift shops, cleaning, pressing, personal services and most everything else sold be retailers in the county."

"This would stimulate retailers all right," said Groom, "not to support but to oppose the whole thing; for not only will the people who work there spend their dollars there, but as usual they will purchase for their friends there, too."

Concerning the new DIA building's purported "stimulus to the housing industry, Groom had this to say:

"With less than 6 percent of our land undeveloped, our housing industry is pretty well stabilized. There is a purchaser for every lot offered for sale at almost exorbitant prices. There are many bidders for apartment land at prices of $1.25 to $2.35 per foot, depending upon the density of the zoning. To say that 'the personnel of DIA are needed to stimulate the housing industry' borders on being almost ludicrous."

The Apartment Owners' statement said that the Federal Government has shown no inclination to release its hold on Arlington Hall.

Groom replied that the Government "is declaring thousands of acres in the military surplus, and since most of us feel that this acreage should be declared surplus in the best interest of Arlington and the Nation at large, there seems no valid reason to not attempt to secure Arlington Hall for our civic, cultural, and educational uses, since the DIA can find other locations on which to build, and we cannot."

He said that Arlington could find several uses for the 87 acres of Arlington Hall, including:

Permanent location of the new junior technical college.
Land upon which to build the new junior high school planned for Arlington.
A large convention hall.

"Lastly, and maybe most important of all, the defying of our land-use plan, by allowing this monstrous office building in this location, would be followed by a commercialization extending all the way to Arlington Cemetery that would counteract our efforts to create a beautiful city to surround this Nation's shrine," said Groom.

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, June 1, 1965]

To the citizens of Arlington County:

The fight to support the county board's resolution on Arlington Hall is in its final stages. We are asking all citizens to do the following:

(1) Read the letter to the editor in today's issue and affirm your faith in our cause.

(2) Write immediately to Senator Harry F. Byrd, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee (a short letter), asking his support. Ask all your friends to do the same.

(3) Clip the letter out of the Sun and mail it with your comments to Arlington Chamber of Commerce, 3150 Wilson Boulevard.

(4) Be ready to make a trip to the Senate Building for the hearing. Announcement will appear in the Sun. The Senate deleted the appropriation last year—we must win these again.

(5) Send a check for $1, $2, or $5 to "Treasurer, Post Office Box 188, AHAC" (Arlington Hall for Arlington County) to help pay for this ad and other expenses that may develop should it be necessary to appear in the Federal courts. If there is any balance left over the AHAC will contribute it to some citizens' cause, like the beautification committee.

(6) Don't delay. Our cause is just and we expect to finally win. Do it today. Even the publisher of the Danville, Va., Register, 250 miles away,

has made a great appeal to Senator Byrd in our behalf; also many other citizens have contacted members of this Senate committee in our behalf.

(7) We need thousands of letters of support, not just hundreds.

Don't leave the job to someone else.

(Signed) J. FULLER GROOM,
Chairman, Arlington Hall for Arlington County Committee.

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, June 1, 1965]

Letter to the Editor:

EPISTLE ON ARLINGTON HALL

EDITOR, THE SUN:

Thursday's paper quoted the Arlington Apartment Owners Association as reaffirming their stand of last year opposing the county board, the county planning commission, leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties, the ABC group, and practically every citizen organization in the county, including the PTA, the AEA, women's clubs, the Civic Federation, and many other clubs and associations which have gone on record as opposing the DIA development, which we believe represents at least 90 percent of the citizens of the county.

I have many friends among the apartment owners, and some of these tell me that they are not in sympathy with those who are leading this movement against the county board resolution.

According to the article in the paper the spokesman indicates that the apartment owners are "the largest group of taxpayers in Arlington County," and he seems to imply by that, that his small number of people should dictate the public policy of the county with respect to the issue of Arlington Hall. Such a policy statement takes us back to the middle ages when a few fuedal barons were the state. But in the light of today's democratic principles the spokesman for his group becomes absurd. Voters are people, not tax dollars; citizens are people, not high rise apartments. Many of the people in the Apartment Owners Association resent this spokesman's implication.

However, let us get down to the actual reason this spokesman says that the apartment owners favor the DIA development. He states they "are vitally interested in the continued and orderly growth of Arlington." With practically 20 percent of our land now owned or used by the Federal Government, we see nothing "orderly" in using up 87 acres more for new and larger Government buildings. Our opposition to the DIA is also based upon "orderly" development. This spokesman must really be confused when he can interpret the construction of a 640,000-square-foot office building in a residential area as being "orderly."

Whether the Defense Department has expressed an intention of declaring surplus the Arlington Hall acreage seems immaterial. The Government is declaring thousands of acres in the military surplus, and since most of us feel that this acreage should be declared surplus in the best interest of Arlington and the Nation at large, there seems no valid reason to not attempt to secure Arlington Hall for our civic, cultural, and educational uses, since the DIA can find other locations on which to build, and we cannot.

The spokesman states that the DIA personnel "would be a stimulus to the housing industry, to the retail trades, to the service companies, and to the county by increased tax revenue."

With less than 6 percent of our land undeveloped our housing industry is pretty well stablized. There is a purchaser for every lot offered for sale at almost exorbitant prices. There are many bidders for apartment land at prices of $1.25 to $2.35 per foot, depending upon the density of the zoning. To say that "the personnel of DIA are needed to stimulate the housing industry borders on being almost ludicrous.

The spokesman states that the DIA personnel "would be a stimulus to the retail trades. The DIA plans show they are planning bowling alleys, theaters, and clubs for enlisted men, and noncommissioned officers, and officers. How is this going to help our businessmen who are in the theater and bowling business? The plans also show swimming pools and gymnasium. We have some of our businessmen in these businesses also. The plans show a dental and medical dipensary clinic. How is this going to help our professional men who are doctors and dentists? The plans show a cafeteria for the DIA and a mess for the enlisted men of from 500 to 1,000 capacity. How is this going to "stimulate" our restaurants? And since the food will be bought through the Government, how is this

going to "stimulate" our grocery stores? The plans also show a facility for "wholesale" service. How is this going to "stimulate" our retailers?

And last of all the plans show a community shopping center. A community shopping center includes about everything, barbers, beauty shops, grocery stores, clothing stores, gift shops, cleaning, pressing, personal services, and most everything else sold by retailers in the county. This should stimulate retailers all right, not to support but to oppose the whole thing; for not only will the people who work there spend their dollars there, but as usual they will purchase for their friends there, too. I would suggest that the apartment owners see that their spokesman becomes better acquainted with the DIA plans before he tells them what a boon this development is going to be for the retailers.

Now let's analyze this payroll this spokesman is bragging about. The chamber of commerce has a brochure estimating the DIA payroll as now being approximately $17,500,000 annually. There are supposed to be about 4,200 personnel now; later to be increased to 5,100, according to the DIA. Based upon the estimated payroll, it would mean an average salary of about $4,200 per year per person. I believe that the latest statistics show that Arlington earners are about tops in the Nation, somewhere around $10,000. When you consider that approximately only about two-fifths of the workers of the DIA live in Arlington County (about 1,500) which counts some 400 enlisted men who live in the barracks (the new barracks call for 500 to 1,000 capacity) you have a payroll of around $6 million. We have office buildings on 3 acres or less that have more payroll, besides adding some $15 to $25 million to our tax valuations. Is this a wise economic use of 87 acres that we so badly need? The three-fifths of the personnel who live in Maryland, Washington, Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax, and other places, after they buy what they want at the community shopping center will hardly get out of the traffic stream on their way home to go out of their way after 5 p.m. to do much shopping in Arlington. Leaving the taxable real estate of Rosslyn out of consideration, we expect some 2,500 workers on approximately 35 acres to add to our economic base; and here the spokesman is telling us what a wonderful thing it will be for Arlington to have 5,100 workers taking up 87 acres, with an average salary of $4,200, and no real estate taxes for income to the county. What kind of economic sense is this anyhow?

The spokesman is also worried about the DIA moving to Fairfax County. Did any of our people move to Fairfax County who were working in the CIA when the new CIA building was built? Very few, if any. Does the Pentagon located in Arlington County, preclude people living in Fairfax County working at the Pentagon? The answer is simple, the location of a Government facility in northern Virginia has little or no effect on whether people live in Arlington, Fairfax, Falls Church or Alexandria. Our homes in Arlington sell promptly. There are none vacant, and if the DIA moved to Maryland few of the DIA employed here would move. Rockville is less than 20 to 30 minutes by Route 495 from any part of Arlington. The few people who live in our apartments who work at the DIA, would not endanger our high occupancy rate should they move. In any case a new family moving into a new home here left vacated by DIA employees would likely have not less than the average pay of the DIA and perhaps more.

So far we have been meeting the apartment owners spokesman defensively. Let us contemplate what could be done with this 87 acres if it were available to the county. Our critics seek to convey the impression that the 87 acres would not add anything to the economy of Arlington if the DIA were eliminated. They see it as no man's land, just a void. What are the reasonable uses that the county could put this acreage to?

1. Those of us who have been closely allied to the advent of the new technical junior college know that if the 87 acres were available, even now, that 40 to 50 acres would no doubt be chosen for that purpose. Without it Arlington has no chance to have one of the two technical junior colleges in its boundaries which soon will be designated here. The estimate of the study by Dr. Rhodes is that within a few years this college would graduate an average of 1,500 students each year. Some of these would go on to other schools; many would not live here after graduation; but these graduates would have an average starting salary of $5,000 to $6,000. There would be some 7,000 adults enrolled in part-time and evening classes to improve their skills and income. The faculty and staff payroll would be about $1 million annually. All of the on-the-job supplies for the facility, and food for the cafeterias would mostly be bought of retailers in northern Virginia not through Government facilities. These colleges, not being campus schools, the thousands of dollars that the parents would save, and the dollars of

the students also, by being close to home, including the minimum tuition charges of $15 per month, would be spendable in northern Virginia, instead of going to Charlottesville, Blacksburg, Lexington, and schools out of the State. Thousands of dollars the students would spend for books, supplies of all kinds, gasoline, and many other items would go into the tills of our retailers, instead of Government facilities.

2. Another phase of thinking would be that this ground would be rightly located for the new junior high school that seems to be required soon. This would require about 20 acres. Otherwise it seems likely that some very valuable land like the Van Avery tract and the 15 to 20 acres to the west of it would need to be condemned for school and public uses. Such action would result in considerable loss to the county tax income, probably some $150,000 to $200,000 per year, plus the disposable income of some 200 to 250 families which would amount to roundly $2 million. These figures are based upon the plans of the present owner to build a luxury townhouse development there.

3. For the balance of the acreage there could be built civic and cultural enterprises that would enhance our economy and our living standards. Fairfax County now is planning a civic development of an auditorium and banquet facilities for conventions and other uses to accommodate over 2,500 people. Washington is unable to accommodate many conventions promptly and must schedule them 3 to 5 years ahead of time. There are now conventions in Virginia that need banquet facilities for upwards of 2,000 people. There are at least three places in the State that can accommodate more people for banquet facilities than Arlington can. If we possessed such facilities it would add additional income to our motels in the area.

4. If, as the DIA plans show, there are going to be swimming pools, theaters, bowling alleys, tennis courts, gymnasiums, clubhouses for enlisted men, noncoms and officers, to be placed on this land, instead of limiting this country club setup for 5,000 of the military, many citizens are asking why not make this recreational setup available to 175,000 citizens of Arlington County by getting the Government to declare it surplus. The DIA has other alternative locations, Arlington has none.

5. Lastly, and maybe most important of all, the defying of our land use plans by allowing this monstrous office building in this location, would be followed by a commercialization extending all the way to Arlington Cemetery that would counteract our efforts to create a beautiful city to surround this Nation's shrine. We must not allow Arlington, adjacent to the national cemetery, to grow up into sordid and incompatible developments. No great painting can be properly displayed unless it is properly framed. We need to see that the millions of visitors who stand silent and devoted, as they watch the changing of the guard on the beautiful Arlington hill, overlooking the Capitol and the Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln Monuments, will be equally enthralled as they wend their way through the Arlington thoroughfares. Our critics may call these sentiments corny. To some these sentiments might seem commonplace. But to the millions of people from all over America who annually visit Arlington it becomes a great experience. The orderly development spoken of must not rest upon physical characteristics alone; nor must it be based on the quantity of population figures, or the solvency shown by a city's financial statement, though that is important. As a city we must not neglect those factors that contribute to the broadening of the minds and spirit of its people.

In closing I would hope that no organization will be proud to hang on its wall a framed certificate such as—

"In 1965, by our enthusiastic efforts, we defeated Arlington citizens' attempts to secure the 87 acres of Arlington Hall for the purpose of establishing educational institutions thereon, and to provide for the civic, cultural, and recreational needs of Arlington citizens."

Think this over and give us your support.

J. FULLER GROOM.

ARLINGTON.

[From the Northern Virginia Sun, June 8, 1965]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

EDITOR, THE SUN:

"Clairvoyancy" or "Midsummer Night's Dream," could well have been the title of the letter regarding Arlington Hall in your paper on the 1st of June.

The writer was certainly guilty of what he accused his opposition of doing—citing conclusions, presumptions, etc.

Let's take his arguments step by step.

"We believe it represents 90 percent of the citizens of the county." One can only wonder where is his crystal ball. First, he belongs to several of the interlocking groups he mentions as favoring his plan. There are many of the cohorts of his who wear three and four hats in the policythinking of these interlocking groups. On occasions at board meetings these groups present arguments and most of the time they sound alike to the dotting of the "i's" and the crossing of the "t's."

Arlington has a population of some 180,000 people. Some 54,000 registered voters in the Casto-Fisher contest. Only some 19,000 of the 54,000 voted, and the spread between the candidates was only a couple of hundred. Does the ABC or Groom speak for the 180,000 under these conditions? I would say far from it. Unfortunately, it is this condition which is "ludicrous." This is the "small group" which is "wagging the dog" by its technique many times referred to as the "big lie technique."

The idea which they try to get across is that this ground must come "back to Arlington" and/or "returned." Arlington has never owned this property. Thus, the continual reference to it "being returned to Arlington" must perforce be this technique.

Another facet of this technique is exhibited in the letter. "With practically 20 percent of our land now owned by or used by the Federal Government, we think nothing 'orderly' in using up 87 acres more for a newer and larger Government building." The Government already owns the 87 acres and has one of the most important national security establishments in the country on the land, with installations which will take millions of dollars and much time to transfer. The state of world conditions would dictate that our national security should come before the fuzzy socialistic thinking of self-declared "headshrinkers."

The writer (that is, of the June 1 letter; editor's note) is a member of the planning commission. When the master plan was drawn (one of many at a cost of thousands of dollars to we taxpayers) was the 87 acres includes in the master plan for such things as suggested in the letter? Of course not.

"Whether the Defense Department has expressed an intention of declaring surplus the Arlington Hall acreage seems immaterial." The writer should know that it is very material that the Defense Department has announced that it does not intend to declare the acreage surplus. If it did it would be very material, since every other Government agency would have a chance to claim it before the State and county would have a look-in. Material?

The discourse about the economics is so much window dressing with semantics.

Anyone who is called a colonel may have seen military service, and should know that all military basis have the things referred to in the letter as "country club."

Mention of the Van Avery tract is interesting, since every effort by the owners to improve the property—which would accrue to the county—and would have accrued to the county, has been frustrated by those who are so wont to violate the rights of landowners, while granting permits for high-rise apartments contrary to their reasons advanced for refusing the development of the Van Avery tract. And—incidentally, one of these high-rise apartments is within 500 yards of the Arlington Hall property. Consistance, where art thou? Lastly, the writer speaks of "defying our land-use plans by allowing this monstrous office building in this location, all the way to Arlington Cemetery." Why, his group advocated transferring the site to South Post of Fort Myer, the very ground set aside for expansion of Arlington Cemetery.

The writer was very noble with his sentiments about the views for the visitors. In all sincerity they were noble words. But—as one who observed the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington Courthouse in memory of the departed warriors who died to make it possible to express the writer's views—none of the 90 percent of the people he saw in the crystal ball were there, or any of Arlington's officials.

Let's hope the last paragraph of the letter is recognized for what it is.

If the military does declare this acreage surplus, the county will have to take its turn to bid for it. And where will the money come from to buy it? Another bond issue?

Is it the intention of the Arlington Hall for Arlington Committee to impede the security interest of these United States in these critical times? Please think this over, too. And what does the publisher of the Danville, Va., Register know of the problems of Arlington County, to take sides in this question?

IRENE.

ARLINGTON.

"*Washington, D.C., March 2, 1964.*

"Hon. CARL VINSON,
"*Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,*
"*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

"DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The importance of intelligence in Defense Department planning, operations, and policy decision cannot be overemphasized. Our intelligence activities must be so located physically, as to permit the maximum efficiency, and to promote quick reaction capability to meet ever-increasing, urgent demands for intelligence support induced by current world conditions.

"The proposed new building which will have special security features and which will permit a logical and functional relationship of offices and equipment, would greatly increase the efficiency of the DIA and permit a realization of the management improvements which the Secretary of Defense had in mind when he created the Agency.

"I understand there has been some controversy over the proposed location of this building at Arlington Hall Station. Regardless of whether the new DIA Building is approved, the Department has no intention of disposing of the station for it will continue to be needed for the foreseeable future for the activities being conducted there. There is adequate space for the DIA Building at Arlington Hall, and that location was chosen only after a study of other locations in the area.

"Secretary McNamara, the Joint Chiefs, and I feel that the continued improvement of our intelligence capabilities of the greatest importance * * *.

"Sincerely,

"CYRUS VANCE."

The letter of June 1 further states and implies that the average annual salary of the base is $4,200.

The facts: The average grade of some 2,200 civilian employees is GS–9.2. Their average annual salary is $9,230. In the fiscal year 1966 budget, DIA provides for nearly 1,700 military personnel with an average annual salary of $8,927. The total DIA payroll is $35.7 million, of which $14.8 million is military and $20.9 million is civilian payroll.

Further, a recent survey of the educational level of DIA personnel shows that of the professional officers and civilians in DIA (which comprises more than two-thirds of the total work force), more than 70 have one or more college degrees; 23 percent have some college training and only 6.4 percent have high school diplomas or less.

The letter also states that we are against the policy of the Arlington County Board. Look at the facts.

The county policy stated: (8) If it is nevertheless determined to locate this facility at Arlington Hall, we urge the inauguration of plans to construct an overpass at George Mason Drive and Route 50, etc. This shown on the plans.

Item 9 called for various other road improvements that are shown on the plans. The recommendations of the county manager have been concerned inasfar as possible.

Another item. A false impression has been given the people of Arlington County that this propery was once the property of the county. The truth—Arlington had an opportunity to purchase this tract at one time and they refused it.

ROGER J. MOORE
(For C. F. Warner,
President of the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association).

Mr. MOURE. The other items I did want to bring up is that in the press clippings there was an ad placed by Colonel Groom in which he asks assistance of Arlington County to write letters to the chamber of commerce in opposition to this project. Information that was given to me on Friday afternoon is that they had 10 or 12 letters by that time of which at least 3 were for the project. The rest of them were against the project.

I would also like to reiterate at this time that our statements have the enforcement not only of our own organization but of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors, the Arlington County Chamber of Commerce, and other similar organizations.

There was a statement made this afternoon about the country club activities of the proposed site. The truth of the matter is that the facilities that are there have been there since 1944 or earlier. As an example, the six-lane bowling alley was built in 1942. However, during the past year the DIA bowling league sponsored 16 teams at a local commercial bowling alley. The swimming pool is in the gymnasium which was built in 1926 and was used by the girls school. This will be demolished and there are currently no plans for a replacement of this building.

The NCO club was erected in 1942 in a temporary building. The officers club is in a building constructed in 1926 with an addition in 1960. The dispensary clinic building was erected in 1944, and is for the use of the military personnel assigned at the station.

The community shopping center that was referred to is in reality a post exchange housed in a semipermanent building along with a service club and a nursery, all of which occupy less than 10,000 square feet, and there are no present plans to expand this.

As on any military installation there is a theater. This theater seats approximately 500 people. It is used for training films, training lectures, award ceremonies, and at night used by the military personnel on this station.

The fact that all these have been part of the station since 1944 or prior and have been there for more than 20 years—any impact that it may have on the community is now in existence or has been in existence for this period of almost 20 years.

There are on Arlington Hall Station approximately 500 enlisted personnel who are quartered there. They have been quartered there for the past 20 years.

Another item. Considerable comment has been noted in articles about the size of the proposed building. Such statements that it would be the third largest building topped only by the Pentagon and the CIA Building. One fact is that two of the three River House Apartment buildings are 728,000 feet each, considerably larger than this one building that is proposed.

The density of this proposed office structure is considerably lower than would be a regular office building.

I would like to point out only two more statements, Senator. The DIA unit is a tenant on Arlington Hall Station. The Army Security Agency owns this station and are the controlling installation. DIA has approximately 3,400 personnel there. The balance of the personnel are Army security, station complement guard, maintenance personnel, et cetera.

In a letter of June 1 in the Arlintgon Sun there was a statement that said that the average annual salary of the base was $4,200. The facts are that there are 2,200 civilian employees with an average $9,230 annual salary, and the fiscal year 1966 budget provides for nearly 1,700 military personnel with an average annual salary of $8,927. This is a far cry from the $4,200 that was quoted in the papers as the approximately average salary.

The other item I would like to bring out, there has been a false impression created among the people of Arlington County that this property was once the propery of Arlington County. The records of the 1964 hearings on page 769—there was a statement in which a real

estate man stated that he had offered this property in 1941 to Arlington County, and he was told, "What the heck can we do with it." So Arlington County did have an opportunity to purchase this ground at one time. They passed up the opportunity, and now they say they want it.

The other thing, in going over the county policy as stated in their policy statement, item 8 said:

If it is nevertheless determined to locate the facility at Arlington Hall, we urge inauguration of plans to construct an overpass on George Mason Drive. * * *

These are shown on the plans that were submitted to the House hearings in 1964.

Item 9 called for various road improvements. These were shown on the plans. And further, from statements I have received from various personnel at the Defense Intelligence Agency and the Defense Department, the recommendations of the county manager have been concurred in as far as far as it is possible.

I would like to submit this if I may, Senator, for the record.

Senator INOUYE. Without objection this open letter to the editor will be submitted for the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EDITOR, THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN, ARLINGTON, VA.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA APARTMENT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Falls Church, Va., June 8, 1965.

GENTLEMEN: On Tuesday, June 1, 1965, you published a letter to the editor from Mr. J. Fuller Groom. We would appreciate the opportunity of presenting the true facts of the case.

The letter says:

"We see nothing 'orderly' in using up 87 acres more for new and larger Government buildings."

The facts: The construction of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) Building would not use any more land because this property has been used by the Federal Government since 1942 for classified intelligence activities. Prior to that it was used as a girl's school. Certainly it has not been on the tax rolls of Arlington County at any time during the last 50 years. Further, the use of three acres out of 87 acres with all the surrounding open space will be of lower density than the density of a garden-type apartment project in this area.

We are charged with being "ludicrous." Maybe it is ludicrous to look at the facts, but let us look at them anyway.

As to the "stimulus to the housing industry" we do now get a stimulus in rentals from personnel at Arlington Hall and other military installations and could continue to do so from the new facility. We never said that it would cause a great deal of new construction in Arlington County, and never expected it to do so.

The letter says:

"The DIA plans show they are planning bowling alleys, theaters, and clubs for enlisted men, and noncommissioned officers, and officers; swimming pools and gymnasium; dental and medical dispensary clinic; and a cafeteria for the DIA and a mess for enlisted men of from 500 to 1,000 capacity. And last of all the plans show a community shopping center."

The facts: The DIA Building as presented to the Congress is to be an office building with its normal supporting facilities, such as a heating plant and a cafeteria for employees.

The cafeteria in the proposed DIA building was based on the premise that 70 percent of the personnel employed at Arlington Hall Station would eat lunch in the cafeteria. The present cafeteria is located in a building of 57,000 square feet, and was built in 1942, while the proposed one will occupy only 37,000 square feet in the new building and this space includes snackbars.

The six-lane bowling alley was built in 1942. During the past year the DIA bowling league sponsored 16 teams at a local commercial bowling alley.

The swimming pool in the gymnasium was built in 1926. This will be demolished and there are no plans currently for a replacement. The tennis courts were built in 1927.

The NCO club was erected in 1942 in a temporary building. The officers' club is in a building constructed in 1926 with an addition in 1960.

The dispensary and clinic building was erected in 1944, and is for the use of military personnel assigned at Arlington Hall Station and emergency first aid for civilians.

The "community shopping center" referred to is in reality a post exchange (PX) housed in a semipermanent building along with a service club and nursery, all of which occupy less than 10,000 square feet. There are no present plans to expand it.

As on any military installation there is a theater, which is used for training, training films, military lectures of various sorts, award ceremonies, etc. It is also used at night for military personnel on the station.

The letter speaks as if all these facilities will be new. In fact, they have been on Arlington Hall Station for more than 20 years and whatever impact there is or has been on the community is currently in being and there will be no adjustment to the normal shopping or recreational patterns as a result of the construction of the DIA office building.

The "country club" facilities which have been mentioned in the press, when actually investigated, turn out to be some shabby cinder block structures constructed during World War II, under minimum military criteria to provide on-post recreational facilities for some less than 500 enlisted personnel who are quartered on Arlington Hall Station as they have been for the past 20 years. In fact, the restrictions on the use of such facilities do not permit the civilian employees or military reservists to use them.

Considerable comment has been noted in articles and statements about the size of the proposed DIA building. Such statements as "it would be the third largest building in Virginia," being topped only by the Pentagon and the CIA buildings. Fact: two of the three River House apartment buildings are 728,550 square feet each—considerably larger than the proposed 660,000-square-foot DIA building.

The proposed building would be about five stories high. The density is lower than that required by the county zoning ordinances for CO office buildings. The open space around the proposed building gives plenty of greenery and trees in the area. Parking will be inside the compound for employees, more open space.

Further, the DIA is a tenant on Arlington Hall Station which is a permanent Army post and houses the headquarters of the Army Security Agency. The DIA unit will house approximately 3,400 DIA personnel. The balance of the estimated 5,100 station population are Army Security Agency personnel and station complement (guards, maintenance personnel, etc.).

Further from the congressional hearings of 1964, the following is on file:

"THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
"*Washington, D.C., March 2, 1964.*

Mr. MOURE. The other item that came up in testimony this afternoon was a statement whether or not the various organizations who were supporting this project had gone to their membership with this. I will say that the Northern Virginia Apartment Owners Association took this up at one of their regular monthly meetings on March 8 of 1965, in which the membership unanimously reiterated their resolution of 1964. Mr. Crowell is with me. He can speak for the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors.

Senator INOUYE. Does this complete your testimony, sir?

Mr. MOURE. Yes, sir; it does. I do not feel I should take any more of the chairman's time.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Moure, if I may, I would like to ask a few questions.

Mr. MOURE. Yes, sir.

Senator INOUYE. I am referring to page 2 of the testimony submitted by Mr. Fisher, chairman of the County Board of Arlington County, in which he sets forth briefly the objections to the Arlington Hall site for the permanent location of DIA. The first one is:

> Arlington Hall is located on Arlington Boulevard, U.S. Route 50, a main thoroughfare through Arlington County which already carries twice its designed capacity during peak hours. Any further increase which would be generated by the proposed DIA complex will only add to traffic congestion along this main transportation corridor.

What are your comments on this?

Mr. MOURE. The county board recently approved the construction of approximately a nine-story apartment building less than two blocks from this particular site. From the plans that I have seen of the projection of this project, the main entrance on Arlington Boulevard is to be changed over to the George Mason Drive entrance, which would relieve some of that.

I may say also, sir, having heard that there was a proposal of putting a college or a school on this property, this property being 87 acres could accommodate a school of approximately 12,000 to 14,000 students. This would be considerably larger in volume of traffic than the 3,400 people of DIA or a total of 5,100 maximum anticipated on this project.

Senator INOUYE. It is your contention that whatever use this Arlington Hall area is decided upon, you will still have traffic problems.

Mr. MOURE. Yes, sir; you will.

Senator INOUYE. With the use of George Mason road, do you think it would alleviate this problem?

Mr. MOURE. It will alleviate it to some extent. I will qualify that, Senator, by saying that it is our belief that if the gate was moved closer to the building so the people would be able to drive right into the station and not line up checking in at the gate—this is a security agency—that that will alleviate quite a bit more of the traffic. I understand that that is in their proposal at this time.

Senator INOUYE. The second objection of the county board states:

> The Arlington Hall site is abutted on two sides by single family residential areas and the adopted land-use plan for Arlington County proposes continuation of this low-density use. The construction of an office structure of the size contemplated would be a serious detriment to the surrounding neighborhood.

What is your comment, sir?

Mr. MOURE. My comment on that, sir, is when you have approximately 3 acres of ground area out of 87 acres, or approximately 4- to 4¼-percent ground coverage, you do have a low density. If we were to put the 87 acres into garden-type apartments with approximately 20 units to the acre, you would have on that 87-acre tract close to 1,700 apartment units. This would give a considerably heavier density than the employment of the personnel that will be there.

Senator INOUYE. It says here, "abutted on two sides by single-family residential areas." Are these areas zoned for single family residential or are they apartment zoned?

Mr. MOURE. I believe that the two sides you are speaking of there are

Senator INOUYE. It says here, "abutted on two sides by single-family residences. Across Arlington Boulevard it is zoned for apartments, and on the east side along Glebe Road that is commercial.

Senator INOUYE. The third objection states:

A structure of the size proposed can have a very serious impact on public facilities such as storm and sanitary sewers. We do not know to just what extent existing facilities will be affected.

Do you have any comments?

Mr. MOURE. That I cannot comment on, sir. I am not an engineer.

Senator INOUYE. The last objection:

Arlington land is over 90-percent occupied, much by the Federal Government, while Arlington's needs for land for community facilities is increasing. If vacated, the Arlington Hall reservation would furnish land critically needed for educational and other community purposes. These facilities would be used by many of the Department of Defense families living in Arlington as well as others.

Do you have any comments on that, sir?

Mr. MOURE. I will have to reiterate, sir, and go back. During World War II and up until approximately 1952 or 1953, Arlington Hall Station maintained an approximate personnel load of 8,500 people. What they are proposing now, 5,100, is considerably less than they had at that time. The use of this ground, and because of the type of installation that is on the base, I wonder how many of these people have thought of what it will cost to move that installation even 2 or 3 miles down the highway because of some of the critical material that is in the base.

As to the use of the land, yes; Arlington County is approximately 90-percent built up. It is approximately 18 or 20 percent of it in the Federal Government land. We have in that Federal property the Pentagon, Fort Myer station. We have the Arlington Cemetery. We have other installations that are not as large—the Marine-Navy Annex, for example. I do not feel that the moving of this installation from Arlington Hall Station to any other location is going to improve the chances of Arlington County getting this property.

In 1964 Secretary McNamara, of the Defense Department, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Cyrus Vance, issued a statement in which even if or whether the DIA Building is built on that site, they have no intention of releasing it because it must be maintained for the present facilities that are being used at that installation.

Senator INOUYE. Can you advise the committee as to when this organization, Arlington Hall for Arlington, started?

Mr. MOURE. To the best of my knowledge, sir, it started in 1964 during the original hearings.

Senator INOUYE. Prior to the original hearings was there much objection by citizens of Arlington as to the use of Arlington Hall by DIA?

Mr. MOURE. No, sir; to my knowledge there was not. I will go back to approximately 8 years ago when the National Security Agency was stationed there. They moved out, and shortly after that DIA came

in, and nothing was said publicly that I know of about the DIA moving in when the National Security Agency moved out and went into Fort Meade.

Senator INOUYE. Then the requests for this alternate use of Arlington Hall generated just about 2 years ago.

Mr. MOURE. To the best of my knowledge they did. You may be able to get that information better from Mr. Fisher than you can from myself, sir, since he is the chairman of the board.

Senator INOUYE. Is Mr. Fisher here?

Mr. MOURE. Perhaps Mr. Groom would know.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Groom, is Mr. Moure's testimony correct, sir? When was your Arlington Hall for Arlington originated?

Mr. GROOM. It was originated in 1964, Senator. In 1961 as chairman of the Arlington Planning Commission I suggested that there should be other uses for this area.

Senator INOUYE. Prior to that there was no demand that the DIA move out of there?

Mr. GROOM. As far as I know there was no demand, no, sir.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you.

Mr. GROOM. It all came up because of the planning of this massive building there in the one-family area.

Senator INOUYE. Thank you very much, Colonel.

Thank you, Mr. Moure. Your testimony has been most helpful to us, sir.

Mr. MOURE. Senator, if I may, Mr. Crowell does have about three points he would like to make as the representative of the Northern Virginia Board of Realtors. Unfortunately his name was not on the list. Some of it would be on a point of personal privilege because of statements that were made.

Senator INOUYE. The committee will be most happy to listen to your testimony. Will you give your full name and title, sir?

STATEMENT OF H. HARLAND CROWELL, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, VIRGINIA BOARD OF REALTORS

Mr. CROWELL. H. Harland Crowell, immediate past president of the Virginia Board of Realtors and presently member of the board of directors.

Senator INOUYE. We are most happy to have you, sir. Will you proceed.

Mr. CROWELL. Yes. I appeared at the hearing representing the board last year, and I was present when the vote was taken by the board of directors to support the DIA, and I might say that to the best of my knowledge this was unanimous.

Mr. Groom mentioned the fact that the members of the real estate board were not polled. We did not feel this was necessary. We have a right and a privilege to make these decisions for the membership in such matters, and we did not avoid going to the membership. We were not afraid that they would be against it, and I am quite sure the members would be wholeheartedly in favor of it.

At the hearings at which I say I was present, the opposition was naming several likely spots that they could recommend, and a spokesman for the DIA said that we have not been dilatory in this matter, that we have checked into every available spot. We know of all of them, and we are sure that none of the others will work, and that is why they picked out this spot.

So that the board of realtors' position is that if the DIA feels that this is the only spot that they can use in Virginia, we would much rather have them in Virginia than have them go to Maryland or some other spot.

Senator INOUYE. Do you believe that the construction of this new DIA complex in Arlington Hall will in any way hurt the esthetics of that area or destroy the natural beauty of that area?

Mr. CROWELL. That is strictly up to the landscaping plans and the building plans of DIA. I cannot tell you whether it is going to help or deter until I know what they are going to do, and of course it is secret.

But if they wished to make it look attractive, they could make it look beautiful. It is a matter of landscaping and the design of the buildings and how much you can see.

Senator INOUYE. Testimony has been presented that this area is becoming highly congested. Since you are in this business, has Arlington County been issuing permits for apartment buildings in this area?

Mr. CROWELL. I understand—I heard the previous testimony, and I had known previously of the apartment house that we granted a permit across Arlington Boulevard.

Senator INOUYE. And when was this permit granted?

Mr. CROWELL. I do not know exactly when. I believe it was granted some time ago. They had to make the decision as to which way to go. But the zoning—the permit was granted I understand recently—but the zoning was made quite some time ago, perhaps before they knew this was coming up.

But I feel this way. That if the DIA wishes to minimize traffic problems, there are lots of things I think they can do. They can move the hours around. I do not know how the people wish to work. But if you made the hours 7 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon or something like that, there are all sorts of ways to do it.

If a lot of thought is given to ways of running the traffic in and overpasses are put in, there are a lot of things that can be done to alleviate the problems, if they are done.

Senator INOUYE. Do you have any further testimony, sir?

Mr. MOURE. No, sir; because of the time I will conclude my testimony.

Senator INOUYE. Mr. Moure, I thank you very much, and Mr. Crowell. The committee appreciates your assistance, sir.

At this point I would like to insert a letter from Mr. Gosnell, president of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce; a statement from Senator Joseph M. Montoya; and a letter from Senator Frank E. Moss.

(The letters and statement follow:)

LETTER FROM FRED A. GOSNELL, JR., PRESIDENT, ARLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ARLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Arlington, Va., May 18, 1965.

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Committee on Armed Services,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR RUSSELL: On October 16, 1964, the board of directors of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution favoring the construction of the proposed new office facility by the Defense Intelligence Agency at the Arlington Hall site in Arlington, Va.

Since no decision has been reached on the above subject, the Arlington Chamber would like to take this occasion to advise you that on May 14, 1965, the board of directors, at a regular meeting, reviewed its former position thoroughly and voted to reaffirm in toto the position of October 16, 1964. For this reason, we are enclosing herewith a copy of the resolution, passed last October.

It is our sincere hope that you will soon decide to go ahead with the construction of the DIA facility.

Respectfully yours,

FRED A. GOSNELL, Jr., *President.*

RESOLUTION OF THE ARLINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PASSED BY ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS, IN RE THE PROPOSED NEW OFFICE FACILITY AT ARLINGTON HALL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1964

The board of directors of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce, Arlington, Va., at a regular meeting held on Friday, October 16, 1964, passed the following resolution:

"The board of directors of the Arlington Chamber of Commerce strongly favors the construction of the proposed new office facility by the Defense Intelligence Agency at the Arlington Hall site in Arlington, Va. It believes that this location is ideally suited for this purpose, in that it is close to the Pentagon and other defense installations in the Washington area.

"The chamber's board further recommends that the Congress of the United States, at its next session, include in its budget the appropriation of funds for this facility.

"It also suggests that the Government cooperate with Arlington County in the proper solution of traffic and parking problems relative to said site.

"Finally, if the Federal Government determines that it has property at the above site, which would be a surplus to its long-term needs, the board of directors respectfully requests that the Arlington County Board be advised as to its availability."

Respectfully submitted.

ASHTON C. JONES, Jr., *President.*

STATEMENT FROM HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for permitting me to appear before you in support of military construction projects now being considered.

Primarily, I am concerned with projects that have been recommended by the Department of Defense for Sacramento Peak Observatory in Sunspot, N. Mex.; White Sands Missile Range, near Alamogordo, N. Mex.; and four Air Force bases in New Mexico. I have visited all of these installations and believe that this construction is vital for our national space programs and for the maintenance of our air defense superiority.

For the last 9 years, I have been actively interested in securing funds for the construction of a vacuum solar telescope on Sacramento Peak in New Mexico. It is urgently required in order that the Air Force may maintain and improve its technical competence in the field of solar physics. It is a scientifically proven fact that sun-induced disturbances affect the earth's atmosphere through solar storms which produce solar flares and emit charged particles. The disturbances affect the environment in which the Air Force must operate. The required knowledge is of importance to today's defense capabilities. These solar storms affect the Van Allen belt by changing its geomagnetic field and cause communications blackouts which is a serious problem for command and control systems where 100 percent communications reliability is essential. Space Systems Division of the Air Force considers a solar proton shower prediction capability both urgent and valid. Current capabilities to predict sun-induced disturbances are rudimentary.

The crucial and new departure from any previous telescope design is the evacuated optical system. This eliminates completely the blurring "shimmer" found in all solar telescopes due to air in the optical path. At high powers the inevitable slight temperature variations in the air deflect the light rays and destroy image sharpness. The effect is analogous to the distortions one sees on looking at the landscape through a cheap drinking glass, or in an out of focus photograph. This loss of resolution caused by turbulent air currents within the optical system (internal seeing) is to be solved by placing the entire telescope and spectrograph in a vacuum.

Removal of the air completely avoids this blurring. The greatly improved image sharpness of an evacuated system has been amply demonstrated in vacuum spectrographs. This is the first attempt to apply the same principle to a telescope.

The original cost of $2,889,000 was realistic 2 years ago. However, $3,167,000 is needed to do the same job now. The higher figure is the result of increased construction costs. It is not an increase to cover any change in design.

The first session of the 88th Congress authorized $2,889,000 for this facility in the military construction authorization for fiscal 1965. However, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Military Construction denied their request on the grounds that planning for this telescope had not been completed and the committee had reservations and felt that at least a portion of this work could be done at existing facilities. Now the planning is definitely completed and it has become clearer that neither any existing nor other anticipated facilities can do any part of the work equally well.

The vacuum solar telescope at the Sacramento Peak Observatory does not duplicate any facility presently supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I have been advised by Dr. Homer E. Newell, Director of the Office of Space Sciences, that "this does not duplicate any other equipment planned within this country; nor are we aware of similar installations being built anywhere."

Dr. John W. Evans, Director, Sacramento Peak Observatory, stated in a January 20, 1965, memorandum for the New Mexico congressional delegation, "The Kitt Peak telescope is a national facility funded by the National Science Foundation. Its purpose is to provide the best observing facilities for astronomers from all over the country, and unless it is forcibly removed from its intended program, it is not available for the purposes of a prediction program. The prediction program requires 100 percent availability. Furthermore, the Kitt Peak telescope has not yet shown the capability required, and falls short of the performance of the much smaller telescopes now operating at Sacramento Peak. In its present form, it could not do the job."

White Sands Missile Range has requested $473,000 for a needed addition to building 1534, stress analysis, and an electric power expansion project. These items are required to provide a laboratory for structural tests conducted by the Rocket Vehicle Laboratory to eliminate overload on the existing underground primary distribution system.

Walker Air Force Base has requested $796,000 for replacement of the base gymnasium and the base theater. These items are required to provide adequate

facilities for maintaining a high state of troop physical conditioning, esprit de corps, and morale.

Needed at Cannon Air Force Base to assure continuing defense readiness and personnel morale is replacement of airfield pavement, an aircraft corrosion control facility, a flight simulator training facility, an administrative wing maintenance control complex, an airmens' dormitory, and replacement of officers quarters. This requires a recommended cost of $1,823,000.

Cannon Air Force Base also has requested $2,595,000 for required family housing faciilties. Construction of this project for the quartering of 34 officers and 116 senior grade airmen is necessary to bring housing up to Air Force standards.

Kirtland Air Force Base has requested $141,000 for an automotive maintenance facility for the Air National Guard, needed from both a space and a security standpoint.

Kirtland Air Force Base has also requested $1,992,000 for an electromagnetic test laboratory, replacement of an equipment research laboratory, a computation facility, and replacement of the recreation gymnasium. These installations are required to support Kirtland's special weapons, weather reconnaissance, and fighter interceptor functions.

Finally, Holloman Air Force Base has requested $3,357,000 for apron pavement replacement; the addition of equipment in the Environmental Test Laboratory; a Celestial Inertial Guidance Laboratory; replacement of warehouse supply and equipment facilities which have deteriorated beyond economical repair; necessary alteration of the administrative wing maintenance control complex; an airmens' dormitory; an addition to the base commissary building; and replacement of the base theater.

I feel that past experiences have demonstrated the necessity of keeping such installations up to date. These funds are essential for the accomplishment of this.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to add that the Department of Defense is in complete concurrence with these estimates and requirements. Because of my personal observations and knowledge of the necessities involved here, I strongly urge the committee to provide funds for these military construction projects.

Thank you.

LETTER FROM HON. FRANK E. MOSS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1965.

Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, Armed Services Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.
Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Appropriations Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR DICK AND JOHN: Since joint hearings are being held on military construction items, I am directing this letter to both committees. I wish to express my support for several budgeted items for military installations in the State of Utah, in the hope that there will be no reductions in them by either committee

The major request is for $6,444,000 for construction at Hill Air Force Base in Ogden, Utah.

The authorization program contains 14 projects, the majority of which provide for alteration or conversion of existing space in support of the essential workload assigned to this base. The appropriation request for fiscal year 1966 includes three additional projects which were authorized for fiscal year 1965 under Public Law 88-390, but for which funds were not appropriated. These three projects for alteration of an existing test cell, alteration of a communication and electronics shop, and alteration of warehouse space to provide for suitable logistical administrative space, amount to $1,728,000 and raise the total appropriations request to $8,172,000.

The first of Public Law 88-390 items estimated at $400,000 will provide an additional test cell capable of testing the J-79 engine used in the F/RF-4C aircraft and the J-57 engine used in the F-101 aircraft. If this existing reciprocating engine test cell is not altered so that it can be used for testing jet engines, the scheduled workload cannot be accomplished in the two existing test cells on a normal two-shift, 5-day workweek. The second project for alteration to an existing communication and electronics shop, programed at $590,000, is required to establish adequate environmental control to meet the need for close tolerances essential in repair, overhaul, and calibration of electronic components and systems incorporated in the F-4C and F-101 aircraft. The third authorized project, for which appropriation clearance is again requested, amounts to $738,000 and will allow for conversion of 54,620 square feet of space in 4 existing warehouses. The requirement for additional adequate logistical space is vital to the performance of the assigned Hill Air Force Base mission. Personnel responsible for the worldwide depot logistics management in the procurement, maintenance and supply of materiel needed in the missile and aircraft program assigned to this base are currently using space in unconverted warehouses, which are deficient in area, lighting, heating, ventilation, and restrooms. The overcrowding, unsanitary conditions, and inadequate environmental conditions, which range from 60° in the winter to 100° in the summer adversely affect effective performance of duties and employee health. This project provides for the alteration of existing warehouse buildings to provide adequate office space for a portion of the employees now working at Hill Air Force Base.

It is most essential that these items be financed in this fiscal year budget, and I am confident that both committees will so recommend.

New requests for fiscal year 1966 for Hill Air Force Base include:

Maintenance engine runup facility, $800,000

This project is required to provide an enclosed facility for testing aircraft engine systems after the aircraft have been overhauled. At the present this work is being accomplished in the open without sound suppression. This facility will reduce the noise level outside of the structure to an acceptable level for protection of the people who work in the area.

Hangar, maintenance depot (alteration), $133,000

This item will provide for alteration of the ventilation system in the existing aircraft painting hangar to permit control of relative humidity.

Shop missile service (conversion), $388,000

This conversion of existing structures will provide the additional space required for repair of rocket motors and nozzles of the Minuteman missile. Existing facilities are not capable of supporting the workload.

Storage, igloo (alteration), $84,000

This requested item will provide for enlarging the doors to 15 existing igloos to allow for the handling, surveillance, and storage of large explosive items including the Minuteman motors.

Warehouse, supply and equipment (Hill range), $74,000

This small warehouse will be constructed at Hill Air Force Range for protection of equipment and materials which are used periodically during airmunitions surveillance tests and must be protected when not in use.

Administrative wing maintenance control, $118,000

This project is required to house maintenance control functions of the Air Defense Command unit operating from Hill Air Force Base. These functions are presently performed in a substandard building which is in poor structural condition and will be razed.

Logistical facility depot, $841,000

This project for conversion of six surplus warehouses, will provide suitable administrative space for a portion of the logistical support personnel now working there.

Library, deficiency replacement, $142,000

This project will provide an adequate library and replace the present facility, a mobilization-type structure which is too small.

Base theater, deficiency replacement, $255,000

This item will provide an adequate theater and replace a 300-seat, World War II, mobilization-type structure that is outmoded.

A number of the requests made for Hill stem from the fact that the base is being assigned new and additional workloads as a result of depot closures and workload consolidations. These items are:

Shop, magnetic instrument overhaul, $347,000

This will provide the necessary repair and overhaul capability for navigational instruments, flight instruments, automatic pilot mechanisms, and component parts of aerial and ground photographic equipment.

Shop, missile service, $734,000

This project is required for overhaul and repair of the Falcon, Sidewinder, and Bullpup missiles.

Shop, communications and electronics, $392,000

This additional shop space is required to accommodate support type functions for the clean room controlled area and general electrical shop workloads. These functions are now performed in clean room areas which are now needed to accommodate new guided rocket and missile systems workloads being transferred to this depot.

Shop, repair (conversion), $271,000

This conversion, by improving the heating, lighting, and electrical power systems, providing a hazardous test area and an industrial drain system in an existing building will accommodate new workloads associated with the Titan II systems and various other workloads being assigned to this depot.

Logistical facility depot, $1,865,000

In addition to the 6,298 people currently engaged in administrative functions to support the present programs at this depot, it will be necessary to provide adequate space in this program for an additional 1,000 desk workers associated with new responsibilities being assigned.

In addition to the request for Hill Air Force Base, there are two items for Army installations in Utah which I wish to mention:

Tooele Army Depot, $340,000

This will provide a paved area for combat vehicle testing and will be used mainly for testing tanks.

Dugway Proving Ground, $137,000

These funds will make possible an addition to the commissary including enlarged sales area. Since Dugway is located in a remote area of Tooele County, with no commercial facilities nearby, the commissary supplies the needs of personnel living there.

I will appreciate the consideration of this justification of the items requested.

Sincerely,

FRANK E. MOSS.

Senator INOUYE. I thank all of you for appearing before this committee and assisting us on this problem. May we assure all of you that your testimony will be very seriously considered.

We are adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 4:55 p.m., the committee was adjourned.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1965

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

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

Present: Senators Stennis, Proxmire, Yarborough, Saltonstall, and Thurmond.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHULER, DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS; AND LT. COL. J. R. EVANS, CHIEF, AIR DEFENSE BRANCH, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

PRIOR JOINT HEARINGS

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will be in order. Gentlemen, we shall proceed in the regular way to consider the military construction appropriation bill for fiscal year 1966.

I would like to welcome you gentlemen from the Department of Defense. I have a very brief opening statement which I shall read. First, however, let me express the hope that all witnesses will be as brief as possible and to the point.

Due to the fact that the Appropriations Subcommittee members participated in the construction authorization hearings of the Armed Service Committee, it is not our intent to hear again those projects about which there is no controversy. It is our intent to hear first those items from previous years' authorizations. Then, we will continue with the items that the services are appealing from the House appropriation action.

I wish to say it is not our intent here to cut any of the testimony short in any manner. I want everyone to have his say and bring up any problems and items he feels the subcommittee should hear. However, I must point out that the subcommittee has in its possession, and will print as a part of its hearings, the complete testimony taken before the Armed Services Committee.

It is my feeling that we have plenty of data and information upon which to mark up this bill when combined with the testimony which we will take during these hearings.

1966 Budget Requests

To outline briefly, the budget estimates as submitted by the Department of Defense in January included Army, $441.4 million; Navy, $338.3 million; Air Force, $422 million; Defense agencies, $83 million; Navy Reserve, $9.5 million; Air Force Reserve, $4 million; Air National Guard, $10 million; loran stations, $4 million. This makes a total construction budget of $1,313,400,000. The family housing total is $735.6 million. This makes a total request of $2,049,000,000.

The House Appropriations Committee approved for military construction $1,755,495,000, and for family housing $683,960,000. Included in the House reductions are $131,817,000 for construction and $51,212,000 for family housing made by the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1966.

We will first hear from the Army. General Shuler, you may proceed.

Gentlemen, we will go into all these matters as we come to them. Of course as you know we have had these matters up in the authorization bill and the House and Senate has acted on this bill. We had a long conference on the authorization bill this year. Members of the subcommittee feel that we have given all items a clear review.

We have duplicate membership on the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, on this side of the Congress anyway. So, we are generally familiar with the projects in this bill. Also, we have been hearing the matter on the large appropriation bill which brings us your general problems. General Shuler, we are glad to have you, sir. We have heard you in the authorization hearing. Do you have a general statement, General Shuler?

Prepared Statement

General Shuler. Yes, sir; I have a prepared statement, that I would like to file for the record with your permission, sir, and to brief you shortly on the contents thereof.

Senator Stennis. I wish you would, please. Place the statement in the record, Mr. Reporter. General, we will be glad to hear you speak on any part you wish to emphasize. Then we will get down to line items as soon as we can.

General Shuler. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a pleasure to present the Army's fiscal year 1966 appropriation program for military construction.

My prepared statement is essentially the same as the one presented at your joint hearings with the Armed Services Committee, except for prior-year authorization and general authorization. Consequently Mr. Chairman, with your permission I would place my statement in the record and proceed with a brief summary.

(The prepared statement of General Shuler follows:)

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

It is a pleasure for me to present to you the Army's fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation program.

The funding plan for fiscal year 1966 MCA is $448.9 million total obligational authority. However, because $7.5 milion is available from fiscal year 1965 funding, the appropriation request is for $441.4 million.

The funding plan consists of $381.6 million for new authorization items, $30.9 million of prior year's authorized items, and $36.4 million of continuing authorization items. The prior year authorization includes $7.8 million deficiency funding at the U.S. Military Academy for the Washington Hall-barracks complex authorized by Public Law 88-390 as proposed for amendment in H.R. 8439 this year's authorization bill.

The projects comprising this year's appropriation request include our most pressing construction needs. The personnel, materiel, and research and development programs of the Army have dictated most of our priority requirements. In developing this construction program, emphasis was given to those projects which are needed for direct support to missions, for deployment of tactical units, and for research and development. Adequate troop housing and supporting facilities are a continuing priority objective. Again we are emphasizing replacement of inadequate temporary facilities. Approximately one-quarter of the Army's physical plant at our permanent stations is comprised of World War II temporary structures. These facilities were hastily constructed more than 20 years ago for rapid mobilization of World War II using criteria, designs, and materials for a design life of 5 years.

In the category of troop housing, we have succeeded in reaching an adequate annual rate or level for replacing these facilities, which have already served over four times their 5-year design life. Sustaining the troop housing level attained last year will replace the old temporary barracks by about fiscal year 1973. The Army is now endeavoring to establish comparable rates for other categories to allow replacement and modernization within about 10 years. If an adequate annual level of replacement is not established and maintained, we will arrive at a time when structural failures will require replacements on such a scale for a 1- or 2-year program that the cost will be prohibitive. Although last year's and this year's appropriation requests provide increases in the rate, additional increase will be required in future-year programs over the $260 million for replacement and modernization of facilities within this request.

The various items that will be considered by the committee support one or more of the following Department of Defense programs:

Program II—Continental air and missile defense forces	$8,785,000
Program III—General purpose forces	89,162,000
Program IV—Airlift and sealift forces	5,606,000
Program VI—Research and development	49,316,000
Program VII—General support	296,067,000
Funding program	448,936,000

There are eight facility classes included in the Army's fiscal year 1966 program which I will summarize briefly:

Troop housing and community facilities, $140,939,000

These include enlisted men's barracks complexes (or part complexes) at eight stations, medical barracks adjacent to three station hospitals, the third increment of triservice barracks at Fort Meyer, and other small increments of barracks in the United States. Permanent spaces in the United States total 23,682; spaces overseas total 1,031.

The total number of bachelor officer quarters spaces proposed at 12 installations in the United States is 2,081, plus 68 spaces overseas.

For community support, 22 items are considered to be of particular importance for inclusion this year. The Army believes that in order to promote health, welfare, and morale, a modest number of these support facilities must be provided each year.

Operational and training facilities, $107,601,000

The 60 items in this category will provide the first increment of a DOD classified project, airfield facilities, the final phase of construction for the Southeastern Signal School at Fort Gordon, facilities for the Army Field Medical School, communications and operational facilities including support items for ASA, the Whittier-Anchorage POL pipeline and miscellaneous POL facilities, air defense items, a classified construction project for deploying a NIKE-HERCULES battalion, and protective construction for NIKE-HERCULES sites.

Maintenance and production facilities, $36,162,000

This includes a consolidated field maintenance shop at Fort Carson, 16 tactical equipment shop projects (including 5 at ASA locations), 7 aircraft maintenance facilities, 2 missile maintenance projects, plus other maintenance items.

Research, development, and test facilities, $43,501,000

About $26 million of the request is due to requirements in support of the test and evaluation of the NIKE X missile system upon which a decision concerning future deployment of the system will be based. Other major projects in this program are an electric power laboratory at Fort Belvoir, a medical biological research laboratory at Fort Detrick, a quality assurance laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal and a laboratory support services building at Natick, Mass.

Supply facilities, $9,896,000

This includes $7.7 million for controlled humidity storage of prepositioned equipment in Europe, and 10 smaller projects.

Hospital and medical facilities, $21,807,000

This category provides for the replacement of five deteriorated, inadequate hospitals at Forts Devens, Stewart, Benjamin Harrison, Irwin, the Military Academy, and a hospital addition at Fort Belvoir. It also includes five dental clinics, one dispensary-dental clinic, and the 4th Army Medical Laboratory.

Administrative facilities, $26,663,000

The major items included in this category are for the U.S. Continental Army Command Headquarters building at Fort Monroe, six items related to base closures, a Headquarters addition at Aberdeen, and a command post facility overseas.

Utilities and ground improvements, $25,773,000

This grouping is comprised of 10 electrical power and lighting projects, 9 heating projects, 8 sewage projects, 6 water items, 11 road projects, and 7 combined utility items.

Continuing authorization items, $36,400,000

This includes $24.8 million to provide for the necessary planning and design of military construction projects: $10 million for minor construction projects (under $200,000) to satisfy small urgently required unforeseen construction requirements; and $1.6 million to fulfill access road requirements.

Turning now to progress in carrying out prior year programs, the unobligated fund carryover into fiscal year 1966 totals $170 million, compared with $165 million estimated in the President's budget. This is exclusive of the supplemental appropriation for support of operations in Vietnam. All carryover funds have been reserved and firmly committed for necessary construction.

It should be noted that the unobligated balance shown in the President's budget included $66 million in reimbursable work, largely for the National Aeronautical and Space Administration.

Authorization action

Of the $391.6 million in new authorization requested before the Armed Services Committees, $82.1 million has been denied in the Authorization Act. This reduces our funding plan from the $488.9 million in the President's budget to $366.9 million. After allowance for the $7.5 million available from fiscal year 1965 funding, the Army appropriation request is now $359.4 million.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my summary of the fiscal year 1966 military construction Army appropriation request. The detailed project justifications supporting this request are contained in three books, including one which is solely for classified justifications. Copies have been furnished to the committee.

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

1966 FUNDING PLAN

General SHULER. The funding plan for fiscal year 1966 MCA is $448.9 million total obligational authority. However, because $7.5 million is available from fiscal year 1965 funding, the appropriation request is for $441.4 million.

The funding plan consists of $381.6 million for new authorization items, $23.2 million of prior year's authorized items, $36.4 million of continuing general authorization items, and $7.8 million deficiency funding for the U.S. Military Academy.

PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION ITEMS

The 23 prior year authorized projects at 17 installations have been reviewed most carefully with Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget before coming back to ask for funding. There are valid pressing needs for these projects. Seventeen projects, costing approximately $18.3 million, are within the 50 States, and are for replacement and modernization of inadequate facilities.

Six projects, costing approximately $5 million, are overseas and are required to meet operational needs.

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION ITEMS: $36,400,000

This includes $24.8 million to provide for the necessary planning and design of military construction projects; $10 million for minor construction projects (under $200,000) to satisfy small urgently required unforeseen construction requirements and $1.6 million to fulfill access roads requirements.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

Since the joint committee hearings, there was one project increase and two projects added by authorization bill H.R. 8439 for which we wish to include $350,000 in our funding request. The project increase is for the incinerator at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, an increase of $175,000 for a new price of $414,000, in lieu of withdrawal as stated at the joint hearings. The items added are two small projects at Sharpe Army Depot, Calif., totaling $175,000.

No increase in the President's budget would be required in order to include this $350,000 because voluntary withdrawals already made by the Army exceed several times this amount.

AUTHORIZATION ACTION

Of the $391.6 million in new authorization requested before the Armed Services Committee, $82.1 million has been denied in the Authorization Act. This reduces our funding plan from the $448.9 million in the President's budget to $366.9 million. After allowance for the $7.5 million available from fiscal year 1965 funding, the Army appropriation request is now $359.4 million.

In addition, sir, at the request of the committee we have prepared a tally page on the results of the House Appropriation Committee's hearings thus far. This is included, sir, with data we have furnisshed the committee and we now have a request for your committee, sir, to include our reclama items, of $351,820,000. This is the total request now, sir, that we make of this committee, to include our reclama items.

Attached to my short statement, sir, is a listing of the items that are prior authorized and were not considered by the joint committee hearings. In addition, general authorization, which is the planning, access roads, and minor construction, I am prepared to take up in turn, sir, if the chairman so desires.

PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION

Senator STENNIS. General, which item do you wish to go into first? These prior authorizations?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, these will be prior authorizations.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is a good idea.

General SHULER. We will follow that, with your permission, with the reclama items.

Senator STENNIS. Then your regular item?

BARRACKS AND SUPPORTING FACILITY, FORT DIX, N.J.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. The first item on page 13, sir, of the special book we prepared for the committee in the amount of $3,812,000 would complete a barracks complex at Fort Dix, N.J., to accommodate the 3d Training Regiment. This includes the barracks and supporting facilities for one battalion of this regiment which were not built with the first increment.

This item was authorized in the fiscal year 1964 program as an 11-barracks complex. We are asking for funds to complete this regiment complex for this very important training center at Fort Dix, N.J.

The next item, sir, on page 24, is for a consolidated band facility at the U.S. Military Academy.

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me just a minute. Is Fort Dix one of your barracks complexes, one of the units for your troop housing?

General SHULER. Yes, sir, this will complete one total complex. We have built the rest of it already.

Senator STENNIS. You are building this in one project. I noticed that in your authorization bill.

General SHULER. We are trying to do that. When we get to the reclama items, the House Appropriations Subcommittee took a different view. It is certainly more economical and better in every way to do the whole complex at once if we can.

ONLY APPROPRIATIONS INVOLVED

Senator STENNIS. What is your reason for wanting to take up these prior authorizations separately from the others?

General SHULER. These were not presented, sir, at the joint hearings that this subcommittee held with the Armed Services Committee, and therefore they have not been heard on the appropriation side. They are all authorized. Therefore, I felt that you would want to judge these items because we are asking for appropriations for them.

CONSOLIDATED BAND FACILITY, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item is on page 24, the consolidated band facility.

According to my book here, you have pages 13 and 14. The next item is page 17, the U.S. Military Academy.

General SHULER. Sir, the only items we are taking up there, since we have presented the rest of them already, are the prior authorized items.

Senator STENNIS. This is the new authorization?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. This is the consolidated band facility. Mr. Chairman, I have personally gone up to the Military Academy and walked through the three buildings involved in this project. Two of them, one is 105 years old and the other is 94 years old. They are

a disgrace to the Military Academy to have them still standing. We propose to get rid of these buildings and to consolidate the barracks space, the messing facilities, and the practice facilities for this most renowned band, the U.S. Military Academy Band, which is composed of enlisted personnel, and this will give them a place to hold their practice, to repair the instruments, and to live in decent barracks and have a decent mess. This is long overdue, sir. The House Appropriations Committee went along with us on it.

Senator STENNIS. Do you mean you have a separate place for them to eat?

General SHULER. It is just like a barracks. They have their own barracks space and mess in the barracks.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

COMPLETION OF AIR CONDITIONING OF HUMPHREYS HALL, FORT BELVOIR, VA.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 34. This is the next prior authorized item and is a project for air conditioning the rest of Humphreys Hall for Fort Belvoir. This is the Engineer School, sir, where we do very important classroom work. These classes are quite formal and the students have to wear class A uniforms. We have to run these very noisy big fans. We cannot carry out our instruction properly with all of this noise. We wish to have air conditioning; it is in the zone for that. This is a request to finish air conditioning the building, 12 classrooms and 2 offices.

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS, FORT BELVOIR, VA.

The next item, page 35, at the same station, Fort Belvoir, we are asking for funding of a bachelor officers quarters. This would take care of 120 bachelor officers, sir. These people are now living in old World War II wooden buildings that are not conducive to keeping an officer in the Army, sir. Very uncomfortable. This request is for a standard design bachelor officers quarters.

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOP AND FACILITIES, FORT KNOX, KY.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 48 of Fort Knox, Ky. It is a tactical equipment shop and facilities. Sir, this is the organization type maintenance that the soldier learns to do on his own tank or vehicle. We are talking about a great many millions of dollars worth of fighting equipment. This actually—this project would take care of between 200 and 250 tanks and heavy wheeled vehicles. This goes a long way, sir, to improving our readiness posture so that we can keep our equipment prepared.

On page 49, sir, at Fort Knox we are asking for funding of a bachelor officers quarters. This will provide 112 spaces.

LOGISTICS INSTRUCTION FACILITY, FORT LEE, VA.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is at Fort Lee, Va., on page 52. This is an extremely important item to us, sir. This is

the logistics management school at Fort Lee, which is presently in two barracks, and in part of an old World War II hospital plant, which is very, very unsatisfactory.

Senator STENNIS. I believe we approved that last year, did we not?

General SHULER. For authorization, sir, but it has not been approved for appropriation. This is a request for appropriations. I believe this committee approved the appropriations last year, but deferred to the House subcommittee in conference.

We are talking here sir about the administration of a very, very great amount of money in our logistics system. To spend this amount of money to train these people better so that they can manage efficiently, I think is a very wise thing to do.

Senator STENNIS. Well, General, I don't see why you have to have fine buildings in order to train a man who is already an Army officer how to do his work.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I am talking about training them in logistics which has to do with the administration of billions of dollars of materiel and equipment. They have to know how to purchase, how to procure, they have to know how to distribute. It involves all phases of integrated supply management. It is a special type of training which we do not have sir, when we become an Army officer. I can testify, sir, that it is a very complex program. Top level and mid level management of the logistics system.

This is a permanent school. It is there to stay, sir. We simply must train these people.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have overbuilt in some respects. I was down on the University of Virginia campus yesterday. Those old walls there and buildings that Thomas Jefferson started in 1819 are still in use, still in service, although they are not modern in every detail. Countless thousands of young men have been trained there, and still are, including Woodrow Wilson and others.

I don't see why you have to have $3 million to put up a building to instruct your officers. Did the House approve that item?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. May I say one other thing, sir?

Senator STENNIS. All right.

INADEQUACY OF HOSPITAL PLANT PRESENTLY USED FOR INSTRUCTION

General SHULER. I have actually been in this old hospital plant where we are trying to do this instruction. It is miserable, sir. It is hot in the summer time, instruction space is unsatisfactory, and insufficient. We are talking here, sir, about at least 30,000 positions that we must maintain in this type of endeavor. Our load has been established at 4,800 students a year. I unequivocally state, sir, that this is a very, very——

Senator STENNIS. 4,800 a year go through that?

General SHULER. That many officers and civilians; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That many officers?

General SHULER. Officers and civilians; yes, sir. High ranking civilians and officers of the Defense Department.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you want to say?

General SHULER. No, sir.

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL, BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

(See justification on p. 909.)

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, we have Senator Yarborough with us. We are glad to have you, Senator. You are a member of this subcommittee. I understand you have another pressing matter you wish to attend shortly. Do you wish to be heard on another matter before the committee?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Army matter?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. General Shuler will turn to the item you are interested in.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I find it at page 131.

Senator STENNIS. Point out the ones you are interested in.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Page 131. The ones I am interested in, Mr. Chairman, are the Army Medical Training Center at Brooke Army Medical Center and the Army Medical Laboratory, both at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex. These two items were denied in the House report. The amounts involved are $8,300,000 for the medical field service school and $1,300,000 for the medical laboratory.

I have been to the Brooke Army Medical Center a number of times over the past years, including the time I came to the Senate. The Center consists of a number of old frame buildings. Although this is one of the great Army medical centers, in fact one of the greatest medical centers in the world, the people have been forced to work with inadequate housing and inadequate buildings. In spite of this the work there in orthopedics, the restoration of use of limbs and in treatment of men who have lost limbs, they have done some of the outstanding work in the world.

I have been in the buildings where this orthopedic equipment is located. They are old World War I buildings, scattered along the parade ground at Fort Sam Houston. This medical center has been famed along with Walter Reed here as one of the great Army medical centers and this request is for money to build a modern field service school.

HOUSE COMMITTEE LANGUAGE

The House says the work can be done by the Navy or Air Force or some other place. I want to point out that this Center is for training field service technicians to send to field hospitals. Neither the Navy nor the Air Force have temporary, field hospitals. They treat their men in permanent facilities either aboard ship or on land. Moreover, the type of wounds received by Army personnel in the type of war we now fight is extremely different from the type received by Navy or Air Force personnel.

INJURIES INFLICTED BY GUERRILLA TACTICS

To show the difference in training, consider the weapons used by the guerrillas in South Vietnam. For example, they dig small holes in the earth about a foot wide for a man to step in. They put spikes in the bottom. If a man steps in this his feet hit those spikes and they go through his shoes.

Spikes are placed on the side so that if the soldier tries to pull his foot out he is hooked in there.

They have all these different devices. They have bamboo tied up. Since it isn't metal, it doesn't attract attention. If somebody triggers it, the bamboo cuts a man like a razor. The Brooke Medical School is training field technicians to go into these field hospitals with the latest method of treatment for these types of wounds.

Last December, when I was visiting the training camps in Okinawa and Hawaii, I was told that if a wounded man doesn't get medical attention within a few hours in the jungles, a little injury on the hand can become seriously infected. The technicians must be trained to operate in all different types of climate. In operations in Alaska during the winter entirely different types of injuries occur than are experienced in the tropics in Vietnam. You can't combine this type of training with the Navy or Air Force operation since their operations are entirely different. Furthermore the Army's needs are much bigger. More men involved in action when you get into very much of an operation.

Those buildings at Brooke have been there for years. They have served a long time. The problem is they are just spread out. They are old frame buildings, lots of them. Modern buildings are now needed for the medical school. This country is short of all kinds of medical training. If you build a school such as this for medical training, even if there is no combat, it will not go unused. I learned this, Mr. Chairman, from service on the Public Health Subcommittee of the Senate. About 4 years ago we licensed 8,000 medical doctors in this country.

MEDICAL EDUCATION DEARTH

6,300 graduates came from American medical schools. We had to bring in 1,700 from Europe and Mexico and other places to make up the rest. And that many doctors were just enough to replace those dying and retiring. One of the greatest shortages in American education is medical education.

This is one thing that won't be overdone. Every bit of medical knowledge that is obtained here is being used someplace in our society. This is one type of military training that can be used in peacetime as well as war, civilian as well as military. These won't be wasted dollars. This is not a missile program where 3 years later the scientists have a breakthrough and make obsolete what was new 3 years ago.

This will be valuable for the whole society for the life of those trained. I think this is an important item in the budget, from what I have observed at Brooke and what I have learned in 7 years on the Public Health Subcommittee.

Senator STENNIS. The House report says that at the time of the hearing the plans and designs for this facility which includes special construction features such as laboratories were only 3 percent complete.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, they are 25-perecnt complete now. We agree we would like to be further along. We know what we are doing sir, and we feel that 25 percent is sufficient for making an estimate for this purpose. I agree that the 3 percent was not.

Senator STENNIS. You have strengthened the record on that point.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I have a telegram dated 3 days ago, stating back then it was 20 percent.

Senator STENNIS. If we stay in session for a few more months this year maybe you will have plans 100-percent complete. Do you have something more?

MEDICAL LABORATORY, FORT SAM HOUSTON, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

(See justification on p. 910.)

Senator YARBOROUGH. In addition to the medical school which is so badly needed I want to make a plea for the medical laboratory at Fort Sam Houston which is $1.3 million. I don't see it on this page.

Senator STENNIS. What page are you addressing yourself to primarily?

Senator YARBOROUGH. Pages 131 and 119 are the pages.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, I was reading from the $8.3 million. That was the one for which plans were 30-percent complete at Fort Sam Houston?

Senator YARBOROUGH. One is for the medical laboratory building. The other is for the field service training school. The medical laboratory is completely planned, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. General Shuler, do you wish to add something to what Senator Yarborough has said on this?

General SHULER. I would like to thank the Senator from my home State of Texas. I appreciate very much what he said.

Installation: Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Medical laboratory, 4th Army	$1,300,000	−$1,300,000	$1,300,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The existing 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory facility is inadequate in nearly every respect. The 22,307 square feet of space presently used by this facility is comprised of seven different buildings which were constructed between 1917 and 1944. None of these buildings were designed for laboratory use. In addition to their being inefficient in design for laboratory use and uneconomical to operate, these buildings do not provide the space essential to effectively perform the assigned mission. Lack of a proper system for the extraction of pathogenic, toxic, and explosive aerosols and vapors generated in work areas renders the present operation hazardous to laboratory personnel. It is not economically feasible to either expand or modernize any of these currently occupied buildings.

The inadequacy in space is being intensified by an increasing laboratory workload. In the past 5 years, as a national trend, the requirements for medical laboratory work in both military and civilian medical care facilities have increased 10 percent per year. During this same 5-year period, workloads at the 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory have increased 64 percent—an average annual increase of 13 percent. Space and facilities must recognize this growth and be planned to accommodate the projected workloads.

New missions and responsibilities have been assigned to the 4th U.S. Army Laboratory. Among these are additional responsibilities in the field of water and air pollution and in the field of industrial hygiene, particularly involving hazards connected with propellents associated with the more sophisticated weapons systems. The accomplishment of these functions requires additional space.

The experience gained with operation of the recently constructed 2d U.S. Army Medical Laboratory has confirmed that a building of similar size is required for the workload of the 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory.

While the detailed plans of this proposed laboratory were incomplete at the time of the committee hearings, the plans of the 2d U.S. Army Medical Laboratory are being adapted to fit the workloads and site of the 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory.

The cost estimate of this project is validated by the actual costs of the recently completed 2d U.S. Army Medical Laboratory.

Installation: Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Item	Budget request	House action	Appropriation requested
Administration and classroom building, Medical Field Service School	$8,300,000	−$8,300,000	$8,300,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Medical Field Service School is unique in its mission and function which is to train personnel in all aspects of the role of the Army Medical Service in support of the Army in garrison as well as in ground combat. Because of the dissimilarity of the combat roles of the three military services, the training at this school is different from the other service schools. For example, a physician comes into the Army as a trained professional. Through a short intensive training period he is trained as a military officer, having to know Army organization, modes of operation, and problems inherent in his service. He must be taught to function and practice medicine in any Army organization and under the conditions of ground warfare. The same principles and doctrine do not pertain to the other military services because their combat role is dissimilar. The physician in the Navy would be primarily concerned with a medical service aboard ship, while the Air Force physician would be concerned with a medical service of a fixed installation in the vicinity of an airfield. The Army physician is trained to establish field type hospitals, under tentage or other improvised shelter, in highly mobile as well as static situations in support of varying ground combat situations, which may be conducted in various parts of the world where there are significant and unusual environmental health hazards.

The Army Medical Field Service School must train technicians to operate in both Army fixed and field medical installations. Any combined training would result in a requirement for additional training in the role and missions of the particular service.

The Medical Field Service School is part of a large medical training complex. The complex includes Brooke General Hospital, Wilford Hall USAF Hospital, the Medical Training Center, the 4th U.S. Army Area Medical Laboratory, regional dental activity, and medical field units stationed there. For example, both Brooke General Hospital and the regional dental activity are used in connection with teaching 15 officer courses and 8 enlisted courses. To conserve talent and retain the highest caliber of instruction, in 1964, personnel from Brooke Army Medical Center delivered 228 hours of instruction at the school. This medical training complex was consolidated when the Medical Field Service School was moved to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in 1947, after an exhaustive study which showed the many advantages in locating the school at this installation. In the mid 1950's, the Medical Training Center was moved to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., which has many advantages and effected economies and efficiencies. To move any part of the Medical Field Service School to any other installation would eliminate and break up a favorable training situation or environment that has been established. None of the other large general hospitals, which is an essential part of this training complex, has the necessary space and supporting facilities to assume this diversified training mission accomplished by the Medical Field Service School. A centralized training complex enhances the accomplishment of the mission of the Army Medical Service.

The Department of Defense, during 1964, did make a study of the training facilities of the various military departments including the Medical Field Service School. The Department of the Army was advised that the review had been finalized and that findings indicated that the existing facilities in all of the service schools were fully utilized and no specific unused capacity was available to accommodate the medical training requirements of the other services.

The design of this project has progressed through a feasibility study and concept stage and at the present time the design is 25-percent complete. The present schedule provides for award of the construction contract prior to the end of the current fiscal year. A recent cost estimate made by the architect-engineer shows the cost estimate to be reasonable and that a complete and usable building can be provided within the requested funds.

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL, BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Senator YARBOROUGH. The Veterans' Administration is having difficulty with its hospitals now because some of them are isolated from medical complexes.

Where you can get a medical complex, hospital and medical school it is much easier to attract first-rate people. The State of Texas has voted some $11 million to build a medical school to be placed in San Antonio—we will find it much easier to get top medical personnel to go into this area. The State of Texas is going to build one of its greatest medical schools simply because they will not go to an isolated place for a hospital.

This is a logical place to put this training center. The personnel there can draw on the resources of the area, the aero space medical school, the new State medical school being built there.

They all complement each other. Knowing how short we are in medical teachers as well as medical personnel are in the United States, it just would not make good educational sense to pull this school out of here and go build it some other place.

TELEGRAM OF HON. HENRY GONZALEZ, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

I ask that this telegram from Congressman Henry Gonzalez be placed in the record.

Senator STENNIS. All right, put the telegram in the record. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you very much.

(The telegram of Congressman Gonzalez follows:)

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., *August 6, 1965.*

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

As I mentioned to you earlier today, the House Appropriations Committee has denied the funds for construction of a medical field service school at Brooke Army Medical Center, in the amount of $8.3 million, and for a medical laboratory at Fort Sam Houston in the amount of $1.3 million. Both of these facilities were to be used as part of the present 4th Army medical complex in Fort Sam Houston.

In reply to the statements made in the committee report on page 16, let me point out the following:

First, the mission of the Army in setting up field hospitals is unique and completely different from field medical facilities used by either the Navy or the Air Force. The Navy carries its medical facilities around in ships, and the Air Force usually flys its personnel to permanent hospitals. But the Army needs to set up field hospitals in the field, of a temporary nature, and often close to the areas of combat. This was dramatically illustrated most recently in Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic where the Army had to set up field hospitals quickly for use of our troops. The Navy ships and stateside hospitals could not be used for this purpose. The same, of course, applies in Vietnam, where field hospitals have been in use for some time. As you are aware, there is now the possibility that our need for field hospitals in this area may increase drastically.

Second. For a number of years, the Army has been moving its medical facilities for education and training to Fort Sam Houston for reasons of economy and efficiency. There is now in existence a medical complex at Fort Sam Houston

which includes a supply depot, general hospital, medical group, a preventative medicine company, several field type units, and a medical replacement training center.

It would not make sense to establish a field medical facility at another location or to separate from the rest of this complex. These facilities have been placed at Fort Sam Houston by design, and that is why the 4th Army needs to build its field service school here.

Third. The plans and designs for the field service school are now 20 percent complete. The feasibility study and the concept study are both complete, the costs are in line with the estimates, and this project is sound and necessary.

Fourth. The present medical laboratory at Fort Sam Houston is a conglomeration of old, obsolete, and outdated buildings. The present operation is crowded and unsafe. Because of the use of solvents and other explosive materials there is a constant danger of explosion.

The present facility consists of World War II temporary buildings and part of the original Fort Sam Houston Hospital dating from the 1890's. The Army is not able to perform a 20th century mission with 19th century facilities. I urgently request that you do everything in your power to reinstate the appropriations for the medical field service school and the medical laboratory.

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything else for either of these items, General Shuler?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let us finish them up now. Is there anything else to go in the record on it?

General SHULER. Not on these two items. I think he has covered it very well.

Senator STENNIS. Back to our regular items.

PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATIONS

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS, FORT BENNING, GA.

General SHULER. The next item sir, is on page 69, Fort Benning, Ga. This is at the enlisted men's barracks at this station, sir. We have here a deficiency of over 5,000 spaces. We have a total deficiency, sir, in all our barracks of about 126,000. These people are all in World War II wooden frame buildings that were thrown up for a 5-year life.

Senator STENNIS. This is a part of your plan to provide permanent barracks, is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Replace old buildings?

General SHULER. In addition to that, sir, it puts our medical technician personnel next to the new hospital down there. As you know, sir, they are on a very exacting schedule.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered that. We allow some for those every year. The next item.

STEAM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EXTENSION, FORT BENNING, GA.

General SHULER. The next item is on page 70 at Fort Benning, Ga., and is an item that has to do with the steam distribution system, an extension of it on the main post. This will provide improvements to this system by connecting the laundry, two barracks buildings, and the old steamplant buildings, to the existing modern steamplant building No. 2763. This plant has sufficient capacity to handle all of this and it would be much more efficient to do this than with the system that exists there now to have this particular hookup.

Senator STENNIS. How much money are you going to save on that?

General SHULER. The current operating cost of all the plants now is $75,500. The cost, after we do this project will be $33,500 a year, which will give an annual saving of $42,000 a year.

Senator STENNIS. That is a lot of money. I will buy it for that if you guarantee it. We will go on to the next item.

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FORT BRAGG, N.C.

General SHULER. On page 81, sir, the next item is a division headquarters at Fort Bragg for the 32d Airborne Division, which is one of our most important fighting units. They are now using a permanent barracks. It is not functionally suited for this type of use. It contains sufficient space, but the configuration of the buildings does not lend itself to the headquarters. It was built as barracks.

We wish to give the building back to the troops to be used as a barracks which is what it was designed for in the first place. We have to have a headquarters, sir, for our major units to function properly.

Senator STENNIS. You say you have provided working space for 335 persons comprising the division headquarters staff?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Does that mean civilian employees, military people or whom?

General SHULER. These are military. These are the people who have to take the division to fight. These are the people who command the division, the staff of the command.

SPECIAL FORCES BARRACKS COMPLEX, FORT BRAGG, N.C.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is at Fort Bragg, N.C., on page 82. This will round out the facilities, sir, in a barracks complex for Special Forces at this station. I think all of us realize how important these Special Forces are from the thing that is going on in southeast Asia. Mostly all of the facilities were granted us last year, and these were authorized, and now we are asking for the funding.

The facilities are listed on page 83 specifically. As I say, this would round out the complex for the Special Forces at Fort Bragg.

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS AND EQUIPMENT FACILITIES, FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

General SHULER. On page 91, sir, at Fort Campbell, Ky., we are asking for tactical equipment shops and equipment facilities. We have a deficiency, sir, of over 75,000 square feet. This again, sir, is for the organizational maintenance, the in-house knowledge that our enlisted men and officers must have to keep their fighting equipment in tip-top shape.

We have recently had an increase, sir, due to the reorganization, from 2,151 vehicles to 4,475. It is most important that we have the condition of this equipment ready to go in the event of an emergency. The request here, sir, would take care of 375 vehicles with a parking area for 500, sir.

This is the home of the 101st Airborne Division, sir, which again is a very important division.

CENTRAL AIR CONDITIONING, FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

The next item on page 133, sir, is another item which is already authorized. This, sir, briefly is to provide central air-conditioning in six administrative buildings at the 4th Army Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston. We presently have a hodgepodge system of multiple evaporative coolers and a few window air-conditioning units.

This is in the zone which authorises air conditioning and it is a move, sir, to make this more comfortable and a better place in which to carry out the command functions.

Senator STENNIS. This was not tied with the matter we are talking about before?

General SHULER. No, sir; this is not part of the medical department.

FAMILY HOUSING, FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

At Fort Sheridan, sir, on page 163, this was authorized last year. This has to do with the move of the 5th Army Headquarters out of Chicago to Fort Sheridan. I would like to put two things in the record, sir, which I think will be of assistance to the committee because I know these have been raised in the past by certain people.

AMORTIZATION TABLE

We have an amortization table that starts with an amortization period of 1½ years if we did not build any more family housing at Fort Sheridan. In other words, in one and a half years we would have paid for the project that we have in this request, and every year thereafter we would be saving a million and half dollars a year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Which one are you talking about now?

General SHULER. This is moving the 5th Army Headquarters out of Chicago to Fort Sheridan.

Sir, we have assumed a hundred units of family housing. Just suppose we had to build a hundred. Incidentally 500 is the very maximum that we would have to build if there were not any additional community support. But a hundred would give you 2.7 years and carrying this on up, if we built every one of the 500 houses, which I don't see any possibility of ever doing, sir, because we certainly have always gotten community support, we would still amortize this in 7.4 years.

After that we would be in the clear and making money every year. This is a very much desired project sir, on our part. I think it is for efficiency and for saving money.

Senator STENNIS. What page are you talking about now?

General SHULER. 163, Mr. Chairman.

Presently, sir, we have a hotel, an old hotel constructed in 1921 which we purchased in 1941 and converted to a World War II hospital. Now we are in it with the 5th U.S. Army Headquarters.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Senator STENNIS. We got all of this settled last year about the move and allowed a part of these items, didn't we?

General SHULER. No, sir. There was opposition, Mr. Chairman, in the House on the move, and I know that the House Appropriations

Committee agreed not to give us the money last year. As far as the committee report goes, they have approved it this year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is that?

General SHULER. The committee has approved it in their report, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We are going to have another contest over it. If we are, you ought to put a complete record on it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; I have data in the book. I will be sure to do that.

(The information follows:)

MOVE OF 5TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS TO FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Present location.—Headquarters building is located at 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard at Lakeshore Drive. Barracks are at 5020 South Cornell Avenue. Garage is at 7843 South Exchange Avenue.

Area of command.—Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Present headquarters facilities.—The headquarters is an old hotel. Next door is a small building converted to barracks for the enlisted men of the headquarters. Seven miles distant is a garage supporting the vehicles required by the headquarters.

Strengths.—The authorized strength for 5th Army Headquarters at the time of decision was 1,039 military and 811 civilians.

Proposed construction project.—Headquarters facilities, $2,300,000.

Estimated annual savings by moving to Fort Sheridan.—$1,500,000, computed as follows:

196 civilians (66 civilians associated with operations and maintenance and 130 civilians associated with the headquarters at $5,000 each)	$980,000
61 military (at $5,000 each)	305,000
Operations and maintenance (nonpersonnel savings)	215,000

Proposed effective date.—Upon completion of required facilities. Approximately June 1967.

Family housing.—No family housing is proposed to be constructed at Fort Sheridan solely because of the addition of 5th Army Headquarters to that station. There will be an increase in gross requirements in family housing of 500 units but maximum reliance will be placed on community support which is growing.

Amortization.—The proposed construction will be amortized in less than 2 years. Opponents of the move have stated that the cost of possible family housing construction was not included in the economic analysis. If some or all of the family housing were to be constructed, however, the amortization period would still be reasonable. Various amortization periods would be:

Units	Cost at $17,500	Total cost	Amortization (years)
0	0	$2,300,000	1.5
100	$1,750,000	4,050,000	2.7
150	2,620,000	4,920,000	3.3
200	3,500,000	5,800,000	3.9
250	4,370,000	6,670,000	4.5
300	5,250,000	7,550,000	5.0
350	6,120,000	8,420,000	5.6
500	8,750,000	11,050,000	7.4

INCINERATOR, WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Senator STENNIS. What is your next item?

General SHULER. The next item is at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, on page 217. This is a new incinerator for the center. Here, sir, we not only deal with rubbish and the normal items that we must

use an incinerator for, but we have litter from the animal cages, medical or pathological waste, and animal carcasses. Much of this is contaminated. They do research and development, as you know, sir, in the Medical Center out there. The item is authorized, and the House Appropriations Subcommittee has expressed willingness if the committee will approve the appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

REHABILITATION OF BUILDINGS, ARMY PICTORIAL CENTER, NEW YORK CITY

General SHULER. The next item is on page 228, sir, at the Army Pictorial Center at New York City. It is for the rehabilitation of two buildings. These buildings were built, sir, for silent movie making in 1928 and have not been modernized to keep up with the changing techniques of motion pictures and TV production.

The workload for the Army Pictorial Center has increased from 97 reels in 1947 to 658 reels in 1962. The in-house capability is augmented by commercial contracts for movie production, animations, laboratory processing, and other related services. This is a modernization of this very old studio that we purchased for $500,000 that originally Paramount Pictures paid $10 million to build in 1920. The Army purchased it for $500,000. It has had nothing done to it since then to modernize it.

Senator STENNIS. How much are you asking for it now?

General SHULER. We are asking for $572,000 to modernize it.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

General SHULER. The next two items are at Sharpe Army Depot——

Senator STENNIS. Hold that just a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator STENNIS. General, you proceed in your own way now.

IMPROVEMENTS, SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, CALIF.

General SHULER. The next item Mr. Chairman, is at Sharpe Army Depot, Calif., page 292B. This shop, sir, supports about 300 operational aircraft in the assigned aircraft maintenance support area. In addition there are workloads of 145 aircraft under repair or pending repair which are in the stocking system.

Senator STENNIS. You want to change your floor plan?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We want to improve the conditions in this building.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

General SHULER. The next item is a similar item, sir, at the same station. On page 292C, this is a modification of the building. This particular building is used to process over 10,000 items of mechanical equipment annually which includes the preservation of aircraft, aircraft engines and transmissions, and accessories. This again, sir, is improving the working conditions. We have temperatures down to 34° out there and we can't keep the building warm without the exhaust fumes——

TACTICAL EQUIPMENT SHOPS AND FACILITIES, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The next item is at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, page 311. This is a repetitive-type item, sir—tactical equipment shops and facilities. Again this is a very necessary item to keep our fighting equipment in readiness.

Senator STENNIS. Which item are you testifying about now?

General SHULER. This is on page 311, sir, the home of the 25th Infantry Division. This is based on taking care of 2 battalions of this division, totaling 416 vehicles. We have a very large deficiency out here, sir, in this type of space of 156,000 square feet.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HAWAII

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The next item at the same station, sir, is the brigade headquarters building. This would provide headquarters facilities for the three brigades of the 25th Infantry Division. This was authorized of course last year. There now exists only one brigade headquarters facility and it is an old World War II mobilization-type building which is very poorly located. You will recall in the pentomic version of the division we had a brigade. Under the current reorganization we again have three brigades. We intend to put all three brigade headquarters in the same building for economy.

HANGAR AND FACILITIES, FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. We now have a series of items, sir, four in number, all in Germany. They are all similar in that they have to do with Army aviation facilities. The first one is on page 324 and is hangar and facilities at Frankfurt post. This includes a hangar, concrete maintenance apron, parking areas, pads, runway extension, lighting, and our fuel oil facility.

Existing hangars are too small to get the big aircraft inside for maintenance. Runways are too short for bad weather operations. We have 42 aircraft involved at this station, sir, of which 37 are rotary wing and 5 are fixed wing.

General SHULER. The next item, on page 328——

Senator STENNIS. What are you doing as a substitute for this now?

General SHULER. We have a hangar that is too small, sir. It won't fit the larger aircraft. The runway is too short for safety. We need to upgrade the facilities.

UPGRADING OF AIRFIELD, HANAU POST, GERMANY

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is on page 328, at Hanau Post, Germany. Again, these are facilities for Army aircraft. Here, sir, we want to upgrade the field to a class A, all-weather airfield. That means to fly in and out in any weather—it is instrumented—24 hours a day. This is the busiest Army airfield in Europe. The number of aircraft operations were 5,000 per month during fiscal year 1964. The maintenance facilities will serve over 125 aircraft assigned to an

armored division, and will provide third and fourth echelon maintenance—that is the heavier type—to over 165 aircraft in various units in this area.

Senator STENNIS. You have pavement facilities and hangar facilities at the same post; is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(The following additional statement was submitted:)

Hanau Post has several military installations, including these two airfields which are about 15 miles apart.

CONVERSION OF AIRFIELD TO HELIPORT, HANAU POST, GERMANY

General SHULER. The next item is on page 329, a similar item at Hanau Post. This is to convert an Army airfield to a heliport which will provide a base for the 26 helicopters in the air cavalry troop of the 3d Armored Division. Continued utilization of this airfield for fixed-wing operation is not practical because of expansion required to accommodate new fixed-wing aircraft. Expansion would require acquisition of additional German real estate which is already at a premium in this area. The most economical and tactically feasible plan is to relocate fixed-wing contingent to another airfield which we already control and convert this one. Thereby, we don't have to get any more real estate.

HELICOPTER PARKING AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES, HEIDELBERG POST, GERMANY

The next item is on page 331. This is the last of the aviation type of item. Again, these are all authorized. This would provide at Heidelberg Post, facility for a new mission, the assigment of newly activated tactical units of mechanized infantry division involved. These units have 32 helicopters assigned, and no facilities are available for their parking and maintenance. This is also a class A Army airfield, all-weather type, and is fully utilized at the present time by U.S. Army aviation center and two air transportation companies. The maintenance is performed here for Army aviation units that are stationed in the vicinity.

Senator STENNIS. All of these items are directly connected with the operation of our divisions in Germany?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. They are part of the division?

General SHULER. They are either part of the division or in supporting units to the division.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean by supporting units?

General SHULER. They could be either in a higher echelon headquarters; for instance, we have Army and corps headquarters which control the divisions. Or they could be separate units that are not divisional type units.

Senator STENNIS. What I want to know is, how many of the airplanes are directly connected with the operations of these divisions? If it is just something to tidy up some place and make it look better, I don't think we ought to keep on spending money over there unless it is absolutely needed. If these items go to making up fighting units and are part of your air Army, you might say, of your divisions, I would normally favor it.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that is the case. All of these planes, rotary wing, fixed wing, are directly in support and connected with the fighting divisions.

Senator STENNIS. The fighting part of the divisions; is that right?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

COMMISSARY, CHITOSE III, JAPAN

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

General SHULER. On page 365, this is one Army Security Agency item which is prior authorized. It is a commissary store in a very remote location. This would give us 7,700 square feet of commissary space. The existing commissary we have there now is housed in a substandard temporary building located at Chitose I. We have made a commitment to the Japanese Government to release Chitose I to that Government, and are putting our facilities in at Chitose III. This is not a new scheme. We have been doing this for 2 years. This is a case where the commissary store is inadequate and is located in the wrong place. We are asking $123,000. Over 1,500 personnel, including dependents——

Senator STENNIS. What page is that?

General SHULER. Page 365. Over 1,500 personnel, including dependents, of the three services—State Department, Red Cross, and Foreign Broadcast Information Service—will be served by this commissary. So it is not just for the Army.

CIVILIAN DORMITORY, KWAJALEIN

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. On page 421, sir. This item is in connection with Nike X. It is in Kwajalein area. The request is for a civilian dormitory to be built on Kwajalein. This is a very necessary item in order that we can recruit the highly technical civilians that are needed in this research project that we have had underway for some time and which we hope will lead soon to a decision. In order to recruit these highly technical civilians and keep them out there, they have to have decent housing. This will be for the bachelor people who work out there. It is already an authorized project.

Senator STENNIS. When will you get it built, General?

General SHULER. This should take about 9 months from the time we got the authorization and funds from the Congress, so about the middle of next year, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

General SHULER. This finishes the prior authorized items and we come to the general authorization, which is "Planning, Access Roads and Minor Construction." If you will turn, please, sir, to page 428, I would like to first take up our planning requirements. We are asking for $24.8 million. This is a very necessary fund, sir, because of our need for general planning, our engineering studies, preparation of standard plans and criteria, and the design of specific construction projects. Most of this amount is required, sir, for the final design of construction projects in the fiscal year 1966 program, and

advanced planning and design of projects proposed for inclusion in the fiscal year 1967 program. Congress has been very insistent, sir, that we come to these committees as far along in the design as we reasonably can be, so that our estimates are good.

PRIOR YEAR PROGRAMS

Senator STENNIS. How does this compare with the previous figures?

General SHULER. Last year it was $25 million. I would like to furnish for the record a few years back of that.

(The information requested follows:)

[Millions of dollars]

	President's budget	Planning
Fiscal year 1962	[1] 195.0	13
Fiscal year 1963	177.0	14
Fiscal year 1964	249.5	15
Fiscal year 1965	408.0	25

[1] Exclusive of family housing.

ACCESS ROADS

Senator STENNIS. I think that covers it. The next item, "Access Roads."

General SHULER. This is "Access Roads." We are asking for $1.6 million. This is confined to construction or improvement of public roads serving our military installations and defense industrial sites which, because of special requirement to serve the military needs, cannot be justified and accomplished as an integral part of the regular Federal aid program.

Senator STENNIS. It is off your premises?

General SHULER. It is off our premises and connects to our boundaries.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you have this past year?

General SHULER. We have projects underway 1965 of $2,112,000. We are asking for $1.6 million to continue this next year.

Senator STENNIS. You don't get very far with $1.6 million building roads. The next item.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

General SHULER. The last item in this category, sir, is "Minor Construction."

Senator STENNIS. How much did you have last year on that one?

General SHULER. We had $8.5 million appropriated last year, sir, which we have all either obligated or firmly committed. In fact, we can't do any more projects until we get this money from the Congress this year. We have some waiting to be done. We have had the drain in southeast Asia on this——

Senator STENNIS. $10 million?

General SHULER. $10 million; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This applies now to construction items of less than how much?

General SHULER. Less than $200,000. It must be an item that is certified we could not get in a regular program. We are caught in between the programs.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else you wish to say about that?

General SHULER. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next one.

APPEAL OF HOUSE REDUCTIONS

We shall now take up the appeals from reductions made by the House at this point. In the record the appeal letter of the Secretary of Defense will appear.

(The appeal letter follows:)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, August 9, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The 1966 military construction appropriation bill as reported to the House on August 9, 1965, would provide $1,755,495,000 to the Department of Defense for military construction and family housing. Based on the actions indicated in House Report No. 738, it is requested that $88,906,000 be restored to these several appropriations as indicated in the enclosed table. This restoration would thus provide $1,844,401,000 for military construction and family housing versus the $2,049,000,000 contained in the January estimate.

In particular I ask the support of your committee to restore $12,058,000 that would delete barracks spaces and associated facilities from the Army's replacement program. While the exact rate at which to replace the many World War II structures is a matter of judgment, I know you share my concern over providing decent living accommodations for the enlisted personnel in the military services. In a similar manner, I would ask the committee to restore the bachelor officer quarters that have been deleted from the construction appropriations of the military departments.

As has been testified by the various military department witnesses, we are attempting to improve the research facilities of the Department of Defense. An analysis of the House Report shows that some $18,351,000 has been denied for several major laboratory facilities and the ballistic missiles/space program. I would ask that the committee give consideration to restoration of these projects.

It will be noted from the listing of the projects which are contained in the reclama to the House action, we are asking that $2,088,000 be restored to permit the construction of a new hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. As you have been informed, our studies indicate obstetrical care for the military dependents which will be served by this hospital can be performed by the facilities in local hospitals more effectively than the inclusion of facilities for such care in this particular hospital. In connection with your reconsideration of this project, it is called to your attention that section 108 of H.R. 10323 prohibits the construction of any new hospital without obstetrical facilities. If the committee favorably considers the Fort Benjamin Harrison hospital, section 108 should be amended accordingly or deleted as requested in the budget.

The justification data and details covering the projects requested for restoration have been furnished the committee staff.

Sincerely,

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA.

Fiscal year 1966 military construction and family housing appropriations

[Thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimates	Adjustments		Total adjustment	Approved by House	Restoration requested	Final revised estimate
		Due to final authorization	Due to appropriation				
Military construction, Army	441,400	−82,407	−39,261	−121,668	319,732	+32,088	351,820
Military construction, Navy	338,300	−8,310	−17,633	−25,943	312,357	[1] +22,114	334,471
Military construction, Air Force	422,000	−50,156	−34,366	−84,522	337,478	+33,041	370,519
Military construction, Defense Agencies	83,200	−144	−19,588	−19,732	63,468	+1,663	65,131
Military construction, Naval Reserve	9,500				9,500		9,500
Military construction, Air Force Reserve	4,000				4,000		4,000
Military construction, Army National Guard		+9,200	+800	+10,000	10,000		10,000
Military construction, Air National Guard	10,000				10,000		10,000
Loran stations	5,000				5,000		5,000
Subtotal	1,313,400	−131,817	−110,048	−241,865	1,071,535	+88,906	1,160,441
Family housing	735,600	−51,212	−428	−51,640	683,960		683,960
Total	2,049,000	−183,029	−110,476	−293,505	1,755,495	+88,906	1,844,401

[1] Restoration exceeds amount shown in Appropriation adjustment column due to the net effect of adding $2.5 million for NAS Norfolk and non-consideration of restoration and replacements projects totaling $2,200,000.

Senator STENNIS. General Shuler, you may now proceed with your presentation on these appeals.

General SHULER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are asking this committee, sir, to restore $32,088,000. We have not made a reclama on all the cut, sir. We don't feel that is the way to do it. We have picked out the items that we think are the most important to us and the ones that are most needed. This is the $32,088,000.

Senator STENNIS. $32 million out of how many million dollars?

General SHULER. The House reduction, sir, was $121,668,000 but some of that, sir, as you know, was in the authorization cuts. As I say, we have picked out the projects that we think are the most important.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS COMPLEXES: FORT DIX, N.J.; FORT KNOX, KY.; FORT JACKSON, S.C.; AND FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Enlisted men's barracks complex, Fort Dix, N.J	$14,748,000	−$3,375,000	$3,375,000
Enlisted men's barracks complex, Fort Knox, Ky	12,166,000	−2,630,000	2,630,000
Enlisted men's barracks complex, Fort Jackson, S.C	13,342,000	−2,639,000	2,639,000
Enlisted men's barracks complex, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo	14,264,000	−2,757,000	2,757,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Department of the Army considers that barracks complexes of size proposed in fiscal year 1966 program are a complete package that is an optimum size for programing, design, construction, and use. Our objective is to have the entire cost of each complex authorized and funded in a single program year whenever feasible. The design for a complete complex proceeds in orderly manner at less cost than would be incurred with incremental programing. All support facilities, including utilities and roads, are integrated. Cost to prepare plans, specifications, and contract documents for construction by complex is less since only one bidding is involved. Construction of a complete complex reduces the cost of supervision and administration, shop drawings, and coordination with contractor representatives. Problems are repetitive and allow one-time solution. Savings accrue also from quantity purchase, reduced overhead, and more efficient use of supervisors. Experience shows that cost for construction by complex are less than for the incremental approach. Problem of contractor interference between first and second increment contractors require additional supervisory effort and provide a basis for claims and change orders. When an earlier increment is occupied there is always the problem of interference between troops and contractors. Incremental construction requires surveying, checking, testing, and possible alterations to items in the portion already constructed. Pavements broken, ditches open and back filled, roads and sidewalks repaired where disturbed by second increment construction and represent added costs for incremental construction.

Department of the Army has no experience that indicates that the inclusion of a full barracks complex has overtaxed the local construction capability.

Incremental construction has a detrimental effect on control and morale. Splitting command with portion occupying new facility with remaining portion occupying distant facilities (pending completion of increments) creates a problem of command control. Splitting troop occupancy between new and old facilities would create a morale problem. Department of the Army considers that programing barracks and their support facilities in regimental size complex is a sound premise and a great step forward in improving conditions of troop housing. The points outlined were the basis for the adoption of the concept of construction by complete complexes.

As Fort Dix will still have a deficiency of over 5,000 permanent barracks spaces, it is important that this 1,304 space reduction be restored.

As Fort Knox will still have a deficiency of over 8,900 permanent barracks spaces, it is important that this 978 space reduction be restored.

As Fort Jackson will still have a deficiency of over 10,500 permanent barracks spaces, it is important that this reduction of 978 spaces be restored.

As Fort Leonard Wood will still have a deficiency of over 12,000 permanent barracks spaces, it is important that this reduction of 978 spaces be restored.

General SHULER. As you can see, sir, on the second page we have a list of the items, and then we have them tabbed. There are actually 13 items involved. The first item, sir, on the first tab, which is tab A, is a restoration request of $3.375 million on enlisted men's barracks complex at Fort Dix, N.J.

Now I would like, if I may, sir, since three of the other items are almost the same type, to cover these four at one time.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is a good idea.

General SHULER. The first one I have mentioned is a cut in the enlisted men's barracks complex at Fort Dix, N.J. The second item on your list is the same type of cut for a barracks complex at Fort Knox, Ky. The third is the same kind of cut, for a barracks complex at Fort Jackson, S.C. And the last of this group is just below the middle of the page, the same kind of cut at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for a barracks complex.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Now in the committee report of the House Appropriations Committee, on page 4, is a paragraph which in essence says that we must carry forward most vigorously the modernization and replacement of facilities because the committee in essence feels that this has been neglected in the past. We feel the same way, sir. This is for a very large requirement which has to be taken care of or these wooden building are going to fall down.

Senator STENNIS. We agree on this. This committee has supported the Army plan of redoing all these barracks complexes. We approved them here just a few days ago, these same items, for the same amount. Why not just address yourself to the sole point made here by the House, that there is no use to appropriate all at once, but there can be a small percentage holdback: 2.3, 2.6, 2,6, and 2.7.

General SHULER. The reason I quoted——

Senator STENNIS. That is all right, I understand.

THREE-BATTALION IN LIEU OF FOUR-BATTALION COMPLEXES

General SHULER (continuing). Is to show you, sir, that we are all for moving ahead at full speed. Now they cut these items, though, and they said that instead of coming in for four battalions, which is the regiment, that is, the whole complex, we should approach it on a three-battalion level, which means you cut one out. And this is what they did, they cut one battalion out of each of these total complexes. The reason, sir, was that they felt we might overload the contracting industry and therefore our bids might not save as much money as we could if we were not overloading the contracting industry.

FOUR-BATTALION COMPLEXES MORE ECONOMICAL

We maintain, sir, and we have kept very careful account of this, that we have not overloaded them, and we will not overload them. It

is much more economical, sir, to do this at one time. It does not disrupt the training, because if you do it in two increments you have two different contractors working in there eventually, you have part of these men continuing to live in temporary facilities because you have delayed a part. We make the plea, sir, that if Congress wants us to come in at a reduced rate, we would hope that they could tell us in the committee report and do it next year; because we have these plans all finished, we are ready to advertise, sir. This means tearing them apart and it is not really an efficient way to do it, sir. I say that most respectfully.

Senator STENNIS. I understand your whole plan is based on a four-battalion plan.

General SHULER. Yes, sir. Ten barracks, four battalions; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Everything is built around that general theme.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The effect of the House committee is not to disapprove that, but merely delay the facilities for one battalion.

General SHULER. For one battalion. They don't disagree with the concept of the regimental area at all. They merely think we should not come in for a total complex.

Senator STENNIS. Now the administration building, storage, that will go forward as planned?

General SHULER. We will have to cut back on everything so that we only support three battalions and come in the next year for the other battalion with its supporting facilities. This, sir, I maintain, is not the efficient way to do it.

Senator STENNIS. Does this plan include an administration building there for each one of the battalion?

General SHULER. For each battalion; yes, sir. There are five companies in one of those buildings; five companies, that is a battalion.

Senator STENNIS. Are there some buildings in common to all four battalions?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How would they fare under this House action?

General SHULER. We would have to build those four type buildings, a chapel, a little gymnasium, for the full size complexes. We could not do it any other way.

Senator STENNIS. The House action does not require you to cut back on them?

General SHULER. It did not specifically say so; no, sir.

ADVANTAGES DERIVED FROM FOUR-BATTALION COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION

Senator STENNIS. You could live, then, with the House figures. It does not disturb your plan at all. It just delays one-fourth of it for 1 year.

General SHULER. Sir, we could live with it; yes, sir. What I am trying to say is about four major things. One is that it costs you more to do it twice than to do it with one contractor for a larger amount.

By experience, we know this. The second is, instead of getting the job done in the normal time, we really add a year on getting it done. Therefore, that particular area is disrupted a year longer. It is hard to do your work in the area, train your troops, and so forth.

The other thing is that—and I agree, sir, we can live with it—it is just going to cost in the end more money. This is one reason. And Congress has always supported us, sir, on this full complex, and we came here in good faith this year, the same way, and we did not really know this was going to happen to us.

Senator STENNIS. How much is the reduction on these four items?

General SHULER. It is a little over $11 million, sir.

CONSTRUCTION OF THREE FOUR-BATTALION COMPLEXES SUGGESTED

Senator STENNIS. Maybe instead of doing that you would rather knock out one of the four entirely and build the three like you want to and pick up the other one next year. How about that?

General SHULER. I certainly could not argue. That would be a better way to contract it, and the better way to do it, if the cut has to be made; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That would meet all your objections that you have made to this reduction except one, and that is that it delays for 1 year this item.

General SHULER. That is correct, sir. We don't like to do this, but this would be a better way to do it than to cut them up when we are ready to advertise. We have it all designed.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS COMPLEX, FORT RILEY, KANS.

Senator STENNIS. You did not ask for any money here for Fort Riley, Kans.

General SHULER. We presented that in full before the joint committee and before the House Committee on Appropriations, and they have approved it. It was not a prior authorized item. We presented it fully before the joint Senate committees and we presented it to the House Appropriations Committee, and they have approved it.

Senator STENNIS. For the full amount?

General SHULER. Yes, sir; $9 million.

Senator STENNIS. Why didn't they reduce it?

General SHULER. Because it was at that level, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Just three battalions?

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We could not avoid this because the item we took out of the program, the HAWK facilities in Europe, was $9 million, and the Bureau of the Budget would not allow us to substitute more than $9 million.

Senator STENNIS. After all, you adopted the House plan for three battalions?

General SHULER. We did not want to, sir, but that is all we could do. We were not allowed to substitute any more than we took out of the program.

Senator STENNIS. It was not anybody else's fault. You made that decision. I didn't know why it was less. I noticed that. I just thought you learned how to get better bids.

General SHULER. I don't make many decisions, Mr. Chairman. They are made higher up.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS COMPLEXES, FORT DIX, N.J.; FORT KNOX, KY.; FORT JACKSON, S.C.; AND FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO.

Senator STENNIS. After all, you adopted the pattern of the three battalions. I was about to say we could approve all this. I think we will have to weigh this against the Fort Riley pattern. You will make a go of that, if you get the money.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; but we will not have to tear this apart. It is not yet designed and site adapted.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else you wish to say on these?

General SHULER. Not on these.

Senator STENNIS. We will consider all your testimony applying to all four of these items.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

General SHULER. As I said before, Mr. Chairman, we have given the committee fairly complete backups and writeups.

Senator STENNIS. We want a complete showing on that, because it is an important matter, it seems to me.

Installation: Fort Monroe, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Conarc Headquarters	$4,950,000	−$4,950,000	$4,950,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The importance of the Conarc mission in relation to the overall mission of the Army is a measure of the urgency of this project. The proper location for this headquarters has been carefully studied by DOD and the Army. After considering all logical available facilities, it has been determined that Fort Monroe is best suited for the purpose. Since no building or group of buildings exist that can be economically converted and obtain the required degree of operational efficiency for this headquarters, a new structure is necessary.

Reevaluation has confirmed that Fort Monroe is the most suitable location for Conarc Headquarters and that the proposed structure is the most economical and feasible solution to the requirement. The estimate has been reaffirmed by the current 20-percent design status.

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND

General SHULER. The next item, sir, is tab C, which is the request for the headquarters building at the Continental Army Command. This item, sir, was authorized and was denied us in the House Appropriations Committee hearings. This is quite important to us, sir. Addressing myself to the contention of the House that we have not studied long and far enough on where this headquarters should be, I can reply, sir, we have made many, many studies over the last 4 or 5 years, and we have tried to get this project up to the Congress a number of years but it was blocked coming up here by our making these studies. We could not get it out of the Pentagon or the Bureau of the Budget. But they are both sold on this now, that this is where

it should be. It is a very inefficient plant the commanding general has to operate out of. He controls all the Continental Armies. He has all the equipment to maintain all over the 48 States. He supervises the training of the troops. The training centers and our divisions are under the Continental Army general. It is an extremely important command. I think he deserves, sir, an efficient headquarters to operate from. He has a much worse headquarters than any of the Armies under him, much worse. It is scattered over 20 buildings. We are very hopeful, having had this authorized this year, that we could convince the Congress on the appropriations. I certainly hope this committee can restore this project.

Senator STENNIS. What was it the House said?

General SHULER. They said we had not studied enough on where to put it, and also that the plans and specifications were only 5 percent. Now we are up to 20 percent. It is a headquarters-type facility. I don't foresee any trouble, sir, on our estimate.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS, FORT BENNING, GA.

Installation: Fort Benning, Ga.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Enlisted men's barracks without mess	$657,000	—$657,000	$657,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The urgency of this project, which proposes the construction of a 263-man barracks adjacent to Martin Army Hospital, emanates from the inherent dangers to the patient's welfare and even his life, which exists when sufficient medical personnel are not readily available to the patient-care facility to provide adequate emergency coverage. This principle has long been recognized. Additional medical personnel are always needed in the event of vehicle accidents, fires, training accidents, local disasters, and other unforeseen emergencies in which personnel are injured. The nature of training conducted at Fort Benning intensifies this consideration. The distance separating the hospital and the available barracks on the main post at Fort Benning, Ga., creates problems in notifying or locating the proper individual or individuals, arranging for transportation, and travel to the hospital. This takes valuable time and lives may be lost while the necessary personnel are collected. This vital time loss would be greatly reduced if medical personnel were quartered within walking distance from the hospital.

In order to partially compensate for this undesirable situation at Fort Benning relative to the barracks locations, the hospital commander, in order to provide for 24-hour-a-day coverage on 7-day-a-week basis must extend the hours of duty of a number of different technicians who are needed in emergency cases. Some technicians are on duty 72 hours per week. These long tours of duty create a morale problem among the detachment members.

In the hospital detachment, there is a limited number of X-ray, laboratory, electrocardiogram, and surgical technicians. These men cannot be on duty all the time, but if they are in an adjacent barracks, they are readily available if and when emergencies arise and their services are needed. Patient care is being jeopardized by the present situation that exists at Fort Benning, Ga.

There are other reasons and benefits to be realized if this barracks is built adjacent to the hospital. These are as follows:

(*a*) An additional messhall must be operated to feed the medical detachment in the barracks area. If the barracks were in the hospital area, only the hospital mess would be used.

(*b*) In the military administration of the medical detachment, there is necessity for members of the unit to visit the detachment office for various reasons. Due to bus scheduling such a trip can waste as much as 2 hours. This is a waste of the man's time which adversely effects the care of patients. A barracks adjacent to the hospital eliminates this waste of time.

(*c*) Each man must undergo a specified amount of military training. Due to the lack of training facilities in the hospital and the type of training given, this training must be given in the barracks area. The difficulties in transportation result in the man's being away from his duty longer than is necessary. If the barracks were in the hospital area this time loss would be greatly reduced.

General SHULER. The next item is on tab E. This is an enlisted men's barracks at Fort Benning, Ga., which we have already covered, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I remember you covered that.

Installation: Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Item	Budget request	House action	Appropriation requested
Administration and classroom building, Medical Field Service School	$8,300,000	−$8,300,000	$8,300,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The Medical Field Service School is unique in its mission and function which is to train personnel in all apsects of the role of the Army Medical Service in support of the Army in garrison as well as in ground combat. Because of the dissimilarity of the combat roles of the three military services, the training at this school is different from the other service schools. For example, a physician comes into the Army as a trained professional. Through a short intensive training period he is trained as a military officer, having to know Army organization, modes of operation, and problems inherent in his service. He must be taught to function and practice medicine in any Army organization and under the conditions of ground warfare. The same principles and doctrine do not pertain to the other military services because their combat role is dissimilar. The physician in the Navy would be primarily concerned with a medical service aboard ship, while the Air Force physician would be concerned with a medical service of a fixed installation in the vicinity of an airfield. The Army physician is trained to establish field type hospitals, under tentage or other improvised shelter, in highly mobile as well as static situations in support of varying ground combat situations, which may be conducted in various parts of the world where there are significant and unusual environmental health hazards.

The Army Medical Field Service School must train technicians to operate in both Army fixed and field medical installations. Any combined training would result in a requirement for additional training in the role and missions of the particular service.

The Medical Field Service School is part of a large medical training complex. The complex includes Brooke General Hospital, Wilford Hall U.S. Air Force Hospital, the medical training center, the 4th U.S. Army Area Medical Laboratory, regional dental activity, and medical field units stationed there. For example, both Brooke General Hospital and the regional dental activity are used in connection with teaching 15 officer courses and 8 enlisted courses. To conserve talent and retain the highest caliber of instruction, in 1964, personnel from Brooke Army Medical Center delivered 228 hours of instruction at the school. This medical training complex was consolidated when the Medical Field Service School was moved to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in 1947, after an exhaustive study which showed the many advantages in locating the school at this installation. In the mid-1950's, the medical training center was moved to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., which has many advantages and effected economies and efficiencies. To move any part of the Medical Field Service School to any other installation would eliminate and break up a favorable training situation or environment that has been established. None of the other large general hospitals, which is an essential

part of this training complex, has the necessary space and supporting facilities to assume this diversified training mission accomplished by the Medical Field Service School. A centralized training complex enhances the accomplishment of the mission of the Army Medical Service.

The Department of Defense, during 1964, did make a study of the training facilities of the various military departments including the Medical Field Service School. The Department of the Army was advised that the review had been finalized and that findings indicated that the existing facilities in all of the service schools were fully utilized and no specific unused capacity was available to accommodate the medical training requirements of the other services.

The design of this project has progressed through a feasibility study and concept stage and at the present time the design is 25 percent complete. The present schedule provides for award of the construction contract prior to the end of the current fiscal year. A recent cost estimate made by the architect-engineer shows the cost estimate to be reasonable and that a complete and usable building can be provided within the requested funds.

(See statement of Senator Yarborough on p. 887.)

Installation: Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Medical Laboratory, 4th Army	$1,300,000	−$1,300,000	$1,300,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The existing 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory facility is inadequate in nearly every respect. The 22,307 square feet of space presently used by this facility is comprised of seven different buildings which were constructed between 1917 and 1944. None of these buildings were designed for laboratory use. In addition to their being inefficient in design for laboratory use and uneconomical to operate, these buildings do not provide the space essential to effectively perform the assigned mission. Lack of a proper system for the extraction of pathogenic, toxic, and explosive aerosols and vapors generated in work areas renders the present operation hazardous to laboratory personnel. It is not economically feasible to either expand or modernize any of these currently occupied buildings.

The inadequacy in space is being intensified by an increasing laboratory workload. In the past 5 years, as a national trend, the requirements for medical laboratory work in both military and civilian medical care facilities have increased 10 percent per year. During this same 5-year period, workloads at the 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory have increased 64 percent—an average annual increase of 13 percent. Space and facilities must recognize this growth and be planned to accommodate the projected workloads.

New missions and responsibilities have been assigned to the 4th U.S. Army Laboratory. Among these are additional responsibilities in the field of water and air pollution and in the field of industrial hygiene, particularly involving hazards connected with propellents associated with the more sophisticated weapons systems. The accomplishment of these functions requires additional space.

The experience gained with operation of the recently constructed 2d U.S. Army Medical Laboratory has confirmed that a building of similar size is required for the workload of the 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory.

While the detailed plans of this proposed laboratory were incomplete at the time of the committee hearings, the plans of the 2d U.S. Army Medical Laboratory are being adapted to fit the workloads and site of the 4th U.S. Army Medical Laboratory.

The cost estimate of this project is validated by the actual costs of the recently completed 2d U.S. Army Medical Laboratory.

Installation: Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
U.S. Army hospital	$2,088,000	−$2,088,000	$2,088,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

An exhaustive study of medical workloads and facilities was conducted at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Findings and conclusions were that omission of obstetrical facilities would effect considerable economies with no undue hardships being imposed upon the patients. The reasons for omitting such facilities are as follows:

(*a*) The requirement for obstetrical facilities in this hospital would be based upon an average of 27 live births per month which results in a daily average of 4.4 beds occupied by obstetrical patients. This is a small obstetrical workload.

(*b*) The operation of an obstetrical service for such a small number of patients is an expensive and uneconomical operation. For example, in a cost study of obstetrical care in Army hospitals, it was found that the average cost per case was $283.60. The cost per case at Valley Forge General Hospital, where the workload is comparable to Fort Benjamin Harrison, was $573.36. A similar high cost per case at Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital could be expected.

(*c*) Fort Benjamin Harrison is located in the environs of Indianapolis, Ind. Many of the assigned personnel live throughout that city. A study showed many of the obstetrical cases at Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital lived closer to civilian hospitals where obstetrical care was available than to the hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison. If these obstetrical cases had been given permits to use the civilan hospital, as authorized under provisions of the Dependent Medical Care Act, adequate care would have been immediately available to them with no undue hardship.

(*d*) The survey by the Department of Defense team showed there is a capacity within the civilian community to assume the Fort Benjamin Harrison obstetrical workload. This capability does not exist for general medical- and surgical-type care. Therefore, beds were programed for dependents for this type of care.

(*e*) The costs of providing the necessary facilities such as a post partum ward, an obstetrical suite, nursery, and obstetrical clinic in the Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital would be $346,000.

(*f*) A large staff is required for a relatively small patient workload. Staffing requirements in the Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital to provide 24-hour, 7-day-week coverage is as follows: One obstetrician; seven nurses; and nine subprofessional personnel.

(See statement of Senator Yarborough on p. 888.)

HOSPITAL BUILDING, FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

General SHULER. We have already covered with Senator Yarborough the next two items, so I won't go into them any further. The next item is tab H, which is a hospital, a new hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Now there was only one contention made on this, sir, by the House Appropriations Committee, and that was that, since they require obstetrical facilities to be in all of our new hospitals and this did not provide any, they denied this appropriation. This was approved for authorization.

ABSENCE OF OBSTETRICAL FACILITIES

The reason that it does not have obstetrical facilities is because the Department of Defense made a very thorough survey of the environs, assisted by the Army, and we have agreed in this particular instance that the closeness of adequate facilities in the community will take care of this function. So it comes right to that proposition. The House feels we should put facilities in the hospital in spite of the study. We feel that it would be wasteful to operate this way, and we should rely on the community.

CONFERENCE REQUIREMENT OF CERTIFICATE

Senator STENNIS. We had that up in the conference lately and settled it on the basis that we would include these facilities unless it was certified that, in view of all the facts in that area, it wasn't better.

HOUSE DELETION OF PROJECT

General SHULER. Yes, sir. We like that solution, but the House Appropriations Committee has said if you don't put them in you don't get the money.

Senator STENNIS. Just took it all out?

General SHULER. Just took the money out for the entire hospital; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

General SHULER. The next item is tab J——

CONFERENCE REQUIREMENT OF CERTIFICATE

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me, are you going to make a certificate on this as we settled it in this other recent law?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I believe it requires the Secretary of Defense.

General SHULER. The Secretary of each service, I believe it says, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You had better get something over here to that effect, then, if you expect us to act on it.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is up to you. I am not telling you what to certify. You know that. If that is your position, you had better put it on record.

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

(A letter and justification statement follow:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D.C., August 12, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: Section 610 of the recent Conference Report on Military Construction Authorization, Fiscal Year 1966, contained a provision relative to the inclusion of obstetrical facilities in all future hospitals unless specific justification was made by the Secretary concerned.

In the request for appropriations now before your subcommittee, there is an item for the construction of a hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. After a thorough study, obstetrical facilities have been omitted in the planning of this hospital on the basis that adequate facilities were readily available in the civilian community, no undue hardship would be imposed upon the military personnel or their dependents and it was the most economical way to provide this service.

Attached is a more detailed justification for omitting obstetrical facilities from the proposed Fort Benjamin Harrison hospital.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY R. RESOR,
Secretary of the Army.

DETAILED JUSTIFICATION FOR THE OMISSION OF OBSTETRICAL FACILITIES

An exhaustive study of medical workloads and facilities was conducted at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Findings and conclusions were that omission of obstetrical facilities would effect considerable economies with no undue hardships being imposed upon the patients. The reasons for omitting such facilities are as follows:

(*a*) The requirement for obstetrical facilities in this hospital would be based upon an average of 27 live births per month which results in a daily average of 4.4 beds occupied by obstetrical patients. This is a small obstetrical workload.

(*b*) The operation of an obstetrical service for such a small number of patients is an expensive and uneconomical operation. For example, in a cost study of obstetrical care in Army hospitals, it was found that the average cost per case was $283.60. The cost per case at Valley Forge General Hospital, where the workload is comparable to Fort Benjamin Harrison, was $573.36. A similar high cost per case at Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital could be expected.

(*c*) Fort Benjamin Harrison is located in the environs of Indianapolis, Ind. Many of the assigned personnel live throughout that city. A study showed many of the obstetrical cases at Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital lived closer to civilian hospitals where obstetrical care was available than to the hospital at Fort Benjamin Harrison. If these obstetrical cases had been given permits to use the civilian hospital, as authorized under provisions of the Dependent Medical Care Act, adequate care would have been immediately available to them with no undue hardship.

(*d*) The survey by the Department of Defense team showed there is a capacity within the civilian community to assume the Fort Benjamin Harrison obstetrical workload. This capability does not exist for general medical and surgical type care. Therefore, beds were programed for dependents for this type of care.

(*e*) The costs of providing the necessary facilities such as a post-partum ward, an obstetrical suite, nursery and obstetrical clinic in the Fort Benjamin Harrison hospital would be $346,000.

(*f*) A large staff is required for a relatively small patient workload. Staffing requirements in the Fort Benjamin Harrison Hospital to provide 24-hour, 7-day-week coverage is as follows: One obstetrician; seven nurses; and nine subprofessional personnel.

COMBAT VEHICLE SHOP RESTORATION, ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, ALA.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

Installation: Anniston Army Depot

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Combat vehicle shop, conversion	$837,000	—$837,000	$837,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Quantitatively, normal peacetime requirements for overhaul of combat vehicles can be satisfied at the five Army combat vehicle depot maintenance shops with support from commercial sources. This concept does not allow for quick reaction to special requirements generated by international developments in the present world situation. This project would allow the subassembly to be overhauled concurrently with the overhaul of the main vehicle instead of the use of a substitute item. This project is concerned with satisfying qualitative requirements.

The space in the combat vehicle shop which is currently being used for overhaul of subassemblies, such as engines, transmissions, and power train, does not have proper physical and environmental characteristics that are necessary for the production of high-quality products on precision machine tools. Vibration caused by heavy tanks on floor slabs and through movement of 60-ton overhead cranes which are constantly moving heavy subassemblies, together with dust and grit generated during the cleaning and processing operations, does not permit machine finishes to the close tolerances required to be provided. The rejected items cause frequent delay and halting in the main assembly line.

The provision of adequate subassembly capability will minimize the requirement for maintaining new subassembly items in stock to replace items awaiting overhaul.

General SHULER. At tab J there is a request to restore a combat vehicle shop in Anniston Army Depot, Ala.

Senator STENNIS. What kind of combat vehicles is that, General?

General SHULER. These are mostly tanks, armored personnel carriers, and tanks. We have here a condition where we do not have the proper physical and environmental characteristics for the shop. We have vibration caused by heavy tanks on the floor slabs and through movement of 60-ton overhead cranes which are constantly moving heavy subassemblies, together with the dust, grit generated, and so forth. We want to fix this place up, sir, so that we can completely handle our combat vehicles that go through here, because they end up in the fighting zone.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

CONCURRENT OVERHAUL OF SUBASSEMBLY AND MAIN VEHICLE

General SHULER. The main reason for this shop, sir, is to allow us to overhaul the subassembly concurrently with the overhaul of the main vehicle. This gives us a more rapid turnover of this piece of equipment.

Senator STENNIS. This is one of your main depots for such work?

General SHULER. Yes, sir.

SPARE PARTS SHORTAGE

Senator STENNIS. General, we have given you this money here for years, these high-priced shops. It appears to me you have to have a lot of them, however, I know they are important. In another phase of this program we get into the fact that often you are held up a long time because you can't get spare parts. I know our men have ran down a lot of informtaion on this. Mr. McNamara thinks it is all a mistake, but I don't know who is right. Your men in the field are the ones who told us about these things. It is very discouraging to know that you don't have a system that will keep the spare parts moving and available. We ran across cases where months and months a requisition would be pending. I don't remember any on tanks particularly. Do you know anything about that? Have you run into anything like that? It is out of your field of operations, I know.

General SHULER. Yes, sir; it is. I do know this, that in this particular shop you would not find that. Where you find the condition that you describe, sir, is further out in the field, out toward where the combat troops are. That of course is accounted for by the system and the logistic environment in which it has to operate, the long distance, and so forth. There would not be any of that, sir. This is convenient to the States and we can get the required number of spare parts under the system.

Senator STENNIS. This is such a major operation. You don't have a supply line problem there?

General SHULER. This is what it amounts to; yes, sir.

STATEMENT BY HON. JOHN SPARKMAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. Chairman, I am here to urge the subcommittee to restore the item for an important maintenance facility for the Anniston Army Depot. The House Committee did not approve $837,000 in requested funds for the facility—labeled in Army nomenclature as "Combat Vehicle Shop, Conversion." In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, this budgeted item, approved in the authorization bill, should be funded.

As the military witnesses have also pointed out, this project would permit the Army to overhaul combat vehicle subassemblies—such as engines, transmissions and power trains—simultaneously with overhaul of the main vehicle. Concurrent overhaul of subassemblies would avoid the need for substitute items in replacement and would reduce stock requirements of subassembly items.

The space now in use for subassembly overhaul is just totally inadequate. The working conditions, involving heavy vibrations and the presence of dust and grit, will not allow machine finishes to the fine tolerances required on the subassemblies. The resulting heavy rejection rates now current on subassembly items often cause delays on the main assembly line.

The requested additional facilities would correct these present shortcomings, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the subcommittee will give its most thoughtful consideration to approval of this item.

Thank you for this opportunity to present the case for this item for a highly significant addition to the broad capabilities of the Anniston Army Depot. I urge its approval.

CONVERSION OF EXISTING BUILDING TO POL LABORATORY, NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT, PA.

Installation: New Cumberland Army Depot

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
POL Laboratory, conversion of building 351	$155,000	—$155,000	$155,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

Prior to selecting New Cumberland for locating the laboratory, other installations in the 1st and 2d Army areas were considered. None have more adequate facilities for establishing a laboratory than those which exist at New Cumberland Army Depot. Since the proposed building is an unused maximum security prison, it was preferred to use this instead of converting needed warehouse space at other installations.

The Department of Navy and the Department of Air Force were contacted concerning the availability of testing facilities or acceptance of a portion of the Army petroleum mission. The Navy and Air Force confirmed that their petroleum laboratories, which would be capable of supporting the Army's testing requirements, are fully utilized and they could not assume any additional workload on a permanent basis without additional space, personnel and equipment.

The only Navy and Air Force laboratory locations within the geographic area of the 1st and 2d Army, which is the area being served, are unable to support the Army's mission and are not as centrally located as New Cumberland. A central location is preferred in order to reduce travel expenses of the field surveillance people who utilize the services of the laboratory and to reduce the shipping distance of petroleum samples.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. The next item is "tab" K, which is a POL laboratory where we wish to convert a building. This is the New Cumberland Army Depot in Pennsylvania. This is related, sir, to the transfer of this mission from Schenectady Depot. We have annnounced already that we intend to close out Schenectady, I believe, next year. We have

to have a place for this mission. We studied the entire system. This is the best place to put it. We take an existing building and with a reasonable amount of money we will rehabilitate it for the mission.

Senator STENNIS. Why did the House deny it? What reason did they give?

General SHULER. They denied it, sir, because they said the additional consideration should be given to locating these functions at another installation where more adequate facilities might be available as well as combining a portion of the additional mission with similar requirements of the Navy and the Air Force. They confirm that their petroleum laboratories which would be capable of supporting these requirements are fully utilized and they could not assume any additional workload from us.

We maintain that we have studied all the places to put this and this is the best place and the most economical place to put it. That is our position, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Have you ever certified anything to the Navy and the Air Force and they could find space which could help you out?

General SHULER. Sir, we have a great number of places where we help them and the other two services help us. Airfields are a good example.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine that is true. We don't hear about those.

General SHULER. Without asking for the work, sir, I bet it would look very good in the record to show things like that, because it does happen, indeed.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item. Is this a companion to your case?

WAREHOUSE CONVERSION, NEW CUMBERLAND ARMY DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA

Installation: New Cumberland Army Depot

Item	Budget request	Senate action	Restoration requested
Convert warehouse 54 to administrative space	$400,000	—$400,000	$400,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

The selection of New Cumberland Army Depot as the relocation site for mission elements from Brooklyn Army Terminal was not an arbitrary decision, but was the result of a study which considered other installations on the east coast as well as commercial space. It was determined that relocation to New Cumberland Army Depot would be the most economical and operationally feasible site. As the result of increasing loss of experienced personnel due to the announcement of the proposed move of the mission from Brooklyn Army Terminal, it was decided that the move should be expedited. Personnel together with their records and automatic data processing equipment were physically moved to New Cumberland Army Depot and the activity was fully operational on July 19, 1965. These personnel and their equipment are housed in warehouse space which has been provided with minimum facilities as an interim measure until permanent facilities are provided under this line item.

Sixty-eight families gave up their homes in the Brooklyn area and entered into new rental and sales agreements. Another relocation would pose an undue hardship on these experienced employees. The additional personnel required to support this mission have been obtained from former employees of Olmstead Air Base which is being closed.

General SHULER. This is a similar one, sir, except that in this case this mission comes from closing out the Brooklyn Army Terminal and moving to Bayonne. This part of the mission is an Army Materiel Command type mission and should go at this location. This, again, is to convert an existing warehouse.

Senator STENNIS. What reason did the House give us on that one?

General SHULER. Exactly the same reason as for the previous one.

Senator STENNIS. What is this Army depot in Pennsylvania? Is it a large one or a minor one?

General SHULER. It is a permanent large depot, sir, in the system. It is as big as any of our depots.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

General SHULER. We have one more item, sir, to complete. That is tab N. This is the only classified item I have, sir. I have completed the unclassified, if I may check the room.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we can pass this over until you have your classified items on the rest of the bill.

General SHULER. We don't have any.

(Whereupon, the committee considered classified items.)

JOINT HEARINGS

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Thank you very much, Colonel Evans.

General SHULER. Mr. Chairman, this completes the prior authorization and the reclamas, and all of the rest of our program, sir, has been presented quite thoroughly to the joint committee.

Senator STENNIS. I want to commend you first for the way you have presented these matters here and had it worked up. Mr. Rexroad was afraid he could not be ready by this morning.

General SHULER. We just stayed up one night, sir, that is all. That is all I have, sir. The rest is all in the record in the joint committee.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Proxmire, we are glad you are here this morning. This is the Army. They always come first. They are presenting to us now all these reclamas where the House denied. They presented all the items that were authorized last year. Now, in the new items that are authorized, the general just said, "We presented all that and it is in the record from the other hearings." We have it fixed where the other hearings could be, we have extra copies, and we have extra copies from the Armed Services Committee hearing.

I think you are planning, Mr. Rexroad, to put the hearings like today in the back of the book and have it all complete then when we go to the floor.

Now if there is any item, Senator, that you are interested in, either now or later, for the Army or any of the others, we certainly will go into it at your suggestion. I mean, we will go into it again and gladly. I want all members of the committee to understand fully the procedure we are following. So if anything comes up, now, Army, Navy, Air Force, Department of Defense, any of the rest of them that you want to hear again, all you have to do is request it; and that applies, of course, to other members of the subcommittee.

You have the same privilege, of course, General Shuler. If the Army gets a little uncertain about some of these items or hears some rumors, if you want to come back you can come back in here.

General SHULER. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. As always, you have made a fine presentation this morning. I want to thank you for the committee and for myself.

General SHULER. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Instead of starting with the Navy, let us take the Navy first thing this afternoon and then take the Army Reserve and the National Guard. We will take the Navy at 2:15.

ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS

STATEMENTS OF LT. GEN. W. H. S. WRIGHT, CHIEF, OFFICE OF RESERVE COMPONENTS; MAJ. GEN. W. P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU; AND MAJ. GEN. W. J. SUTTON, CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we are glad to have you back here on these items. In the appropriation bill. I imagine you have a statement, General; is that right?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir; I have a short statement.

Senator STENNIS. You can put your statement in, if you will please, and then hit the highlights of it if you don't mind in your usual fine way.

We will take up the items that you wish to present.

(The prepared statement of General Wright follows:)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before this committee, to present the fiscal year 1966 Reserve components construction program.

During the past 14 years significant progress has been made in constructing Reserve component facilities, particularly armories and Reserve centers. At the time of the announcement of the proposed reorganization and merger of the Reserve Force by the Secretary of Defense, on December 12, 1964, there were 4,013 armory-type facilities in use (2,807 ARNG armories; 1,206 USAR centers). Of these, 2,187 (1,631 ARNG; 556 USAR) have been constructed, or have been converted from other types of facilities, with Federal funds. The other 1,826 are either State constructed, or are licensed or leased, or ortherwise made available, pending construction of permanent facilities. As of June 30, 28 of these armory-type facilities were under construction. These construction projects have been carefully considered in the light of the proposed reorganization. Although our review of State stationing plans is not complete, it now appears that each will result in a facility that will continue to be required, and will be utilized. Accordingly, no construction projects that were underway as of December 12, 1964, have been canceled.

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 being 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.

Total known unfulfilled facilities construction requirements for the Army Reserve components prior to the announcement of the proposed reorganization and merger were in the order of magnitude of $603.6 million ("Military construction, Army Reserve," $358.9; "Military construction, Army National Guard," $244.7). This figure did not include certain requirements which were in the process of study at that time, such as passive defense measures, training area facilities, and covered storage. We are in the process of developing the construction requirements for the revised force structure that has been proposed. In this connection, it should be noted that at present 31 percent of the U.S. Army Reserve and 36 percent of the Army National Guard units are utilizing inadequate facilities.

Concurrent with the announcement of the proposed reorganization of the Army Reserve components, all programed construction not under contract for the Army Reserve (MCAR) and Army National Guard (MCARNG) was suspended. At that time, the fiscal year 1965 "Military construction, Army Reserve" (MCAR) and "Military construction, Army National Guard" (MCARNG) execution programs had not been approved by the Department of Defense. The fiscal year 1965 programs consisted of 51 armory and Reserve center projects totaling $11.517 million, and 23 nonarmory projects totaling $3.418 million.

Prior to the announcement of the proposed reorganization, the proposed fiscal year 1966 programs at that time consisted of 16 Reserve center projects totaling $8.6 million (MCAR), and 31 armory and 20 nonarmory projects totaling $9.2 million (MCARNG).

The revised fiscal year 1966 budget submission does not contain a request for funds for Reserve component construction. After detailed plans for reorganization of the Reserve forces have been approved, an MCARNG program for fiscal year 1966 will be developed at a $16 million level. We propose that this program be financed by transferring the unobligated balance from the MCAR program to MCARNG and reprograming unobligated MCARNG funds.

A tentative project listing for the fiscal year 1966 program cannot be developed until detailed stationing plans, now in process of preparation by the States, and review by the Department of the Army are finally approved.

Subsequent to the proposed merger of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve, it is planned that the ARNG will use existing USAR facilities which were federally funded on a licensed basis. It is not possible at this time to predict accurately how many, or which, particular armories or Reserve centers will become surplus to the requirements of the proposed troop structure. It does not seem likely that many will fall in this category. Those armories that are State owned and found to be excess will be disposed of by the States according to the present laws and procedures. Army Reserve centers found to be excess will be transferred to GSA for disposition.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman, Maj. Gen. W. P. Wilson, Chief, National Guard Bureau, and Maj. Gen. W. J. Sutton, Chief, Army Reserve, are present to discuss their programs with you in more detail, and to answer any questions that you may have.

Do you, Mr. Chairman, or any members of your committee, have any questions at this time?

1966 Program

General Wright. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before this committee to present the fiscal year 1966 Reserve components construction program. During the past 14 years significant progress has been made in constructing Reserve components facilities, particularly armories and Reserve centers.

Senator Stennis. Let us get straight here, General. We have been over this so much since January. You are representing the Army Reserve?

General Wright. Yes, sir.

PROPOSED REALINEMENT OF ARMY RESERVE COMPONENTS

TRANSFER OF RESERVE UNOBLIGATED FUNDS TO NATIONAL GUARD

Senator STENNIS. Now we have in the bill here in the Budget Bureau a request for military construction and there has never been anything done about this—and you were going to have transferred over what was left in the National Guard. Now those funds were to be transferred over to the National Guard for construction.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir. We hope to finance a program by transferring unobligated funds from the Army Reserve over to the National Guard to the extent of $10 million.

Senator STENNIS. So you don't have any Reserve units here now that you are testifying in favor of as such?

General WRIGHT. That is right. We have a single construction appropriation in the National Guard and are anticipating the approval of the realinement of the Reserve components.

Senator STENNIS. As I say, here we are just a few days away now from the markup of the big bill and this one, too. There really has been nothing done respectively at least on the emergency appropriation of realinement. Has the House committee reported anything following Mr. Hébert's hearings?

General WRIGHT. No, sir; they have not.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Will the chairman yield?

ABSENCE OF ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. Yes. I am trying to get this in issue. If we get in this issue we can talk about it.

You have no proposal based on no realinement this year?

General WRIGHT. I have no alternative proposal, sir, because the Department of the Army program is based on the realinement.

Senator STENNIS. I know; they have not authorized you to speak in the alternative here.

General WRIGHT. No, sir; they have not.

REVISED PRESENTATION ON OLD BASIS SUGGESTED

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, General Wright, it seems to me as one member of this committee who follows along with Senator Stennis on all of this business we have no alternative in this hearing except to appropriate on the old basis. Your statement on the reorganization is not helpful to us. What I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, is that General Wright, at our request, revamp his statement on the National Guard and the Reserves.

Otherwise I don't see that you will give us any opportunity to work out your revamps or reclamas. If you cannot do it now, perhaps you could do it very soon, because I hope the chairman will conclude hearings on this bill soon.

PRIOR 1966 PROPOSED PROGRAM

General WRIGHT. Prior to the time that the reorganization announcement was made, sir, we had a proposed fiscal year 1966 program which did break down into $8.6 million for the Reserve and $9.2 million for the Guard.

Now if the merger were not to be approved, we could go ahead as in that proposed program, but we would probably need a little bit more money. We have sufficient carryover to finance a part of that proposed program. So, it would not be too difficult.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $8.6 million for the Reserve and $9.2 million for the National Guard; is that right?

General WRIGHT. That is right, yes, sir.

AUTHORIZATION OF PROPOSED

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much of that $17.8 million is authorized? All of it?

General WRIGHT. All of it, yes, sir.

UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Senator SALTONSTALL. What portion of 1965 is unobligated?

General WRIGHT. $22.3 million carryover in 1966.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $22.3 million?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are those for authorized projects?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir, they are.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are saying to us is that you have $22.3 million of unobligated money that you want to hold available for projects already authorized and you are asking for $17.8 million of new money for National Guard and Reserve?

General WRIGHT. We are not actually asking that. I said that was the proposed program before realinement was ever discussed.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much of the $17.8 million do you need?

General WRIGHT. If we were not to realine? Is that your supposition? We would need it all if we were not to realine.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking us for an appropriation of $17.8 million on the old basis, and you expect us to use $22.3 million of unobligated funds for other authorized projects; is that right?

BUDGET REQUEST PREMISED ON REALINEMENT

General WRIGHT. No, sir, I am not asking you for the $17 million. I was simply asking you for the single authority to transfer from the Reserve into the National Guard $10 million. The National Guard already has six. That would be a total of $16 million for the merged, the realinement Reserve components.

Senator STENNIS. Let us get Mr. Rexroad to testify and refresh everyone's recollection as to what the authorization bill did with reference to new authorizations for the Reserves. That will be the starting point.

1966 AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONAL GUARD ONLY

Mr. REXROAD. For the Army National Guard there was $9.2 million authorized. There was no budget request for that $9.2 million but there was $9.2 million authorized.

Senator STENNIS. What about the Reserve?

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, maybe I can help. In the conference report on the authorizations for the Department of the Army

National Guard it was $9.2 million of new authorizations. There was none additional for the Army Reserve.

Senator STENNIS. That is my recollection. There was not any authorization put in for this in this year for the Army Reserve.

1966 REALINEMENT PROGRAM

Senator, don't you think we ought to have a general statement here as to what he wants if there should be a realinement?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes. A statement should be included.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, we ought to put that in the record.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Certainly.

Senator STENNIS. Then you are left without any authorization if the realinement does not go through you are not authorized any additional buildings, you know, new authorizations.

UTILIZATION OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FOR 1966 PROGRAM

General WRIGHT. That is right. If the authorization were not to go through we would have to get a program up using carryover funds which we feel we would be able to do.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. We could authorize that in an appropriation bill, could we not, to use carry over funds?

Senator SALTONSTALL. Certainly.

Senator STENNIS. We could do that in an emergency.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I am still a little confused. You have $22.3 million carryover funds?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is unobligated funds.

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is available for your National Guard and Reserve or just Reserve?

General WRIGHT. For both.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you have $22.3 million of unobligated funds and in this year's program you are asking for $8.6 million in the Reserve and $9.2 million in the National Guard, is that right?

1966 REALINEMENT PROGRAM

General WRIGHT. No, sir. For this year's program the Department of the Army is requesting no new funds. We are going to take $10 million from the Reserve and put into the Guard, the Guard would add six for a total of $16 million in the National Guard appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is on the new basis?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I am trying to bring out is just what do you request of us on the old basis?

General WRIGHT. We are making no request on the old basis, sir. We have no such program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then from your point of view of the Reserve and the National Guard, you are satisfied with the unobligated funds that you have?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Is the National Guard asking for any additional money?

1966 REQUIREMENT FOR NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

General WILSON. Mr. Chairman, under the authorization in the conference report it was $9.2 million of new authorization for fiscal year 1966. The amount of money that was carried over from 1965 was based on the authorized program that we had for 1965. If there was no merger, we would still continue to need the requirements of the funds that were available from 1965 in addition to funds that are necessary to meet the $9.2 million authorization in fiscal year 1966.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much of that is the carryover from 1965?

General WILSON. $10.6 million authorization.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So, ten point six——

General WILSON. Plus $10 million appropriation for 1966 would be $22.1 million available in fiscal year 1966 if there is no merger.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is new money?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

PROGRAM AUTHORIZED AND APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST

Senator SALTONSTALL. $9.2 is the authorization?

General WILSON. $9.2 is the conference authorization. Then we have in addition to that planning and minor construction which makes it $9.2 million authorization requiring a $10 million appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You would like an appropriation of 10.6?

General WILSON. $10.6 million appropriation, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is what I am saying, $10.6 million appropriation.

General WILSON. No, sir. It is $9.2 plus the $800,000 for minor construction and planning which makes $10 million new money in fiscal year 1966.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is no additional appropriation requested for the Army Reserves but $10 million for the National Guard, is that right?

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

General WILSON. That is right. In the House appropriations bill that came out of the House they show in it, sir, a $10 million construction appropriation.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you satisfied with the House bill?

General WILSON. We are satisfied with the House action.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I think I have it straight now. Would you care to have me explain it to you?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, I would, please. I had to go out a minute.

Senator SALTONSTALL. As I understand it they are not asking for any additional money for the Army Reserve. The House gave them $10 million of new money for the National Guard. If we follow the House we have satisfied the National Guard, and the Reserves.

General WILSON. That is right.

1966 AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONAL GUARD ONLY

Senator STENNIS. Thank you. That is good. I don't think it is a matter of satisfying them. They are tied here still to this realinement matter. There is another point, Senator, that we have to bring up here. The Reserve is left without any new authorization.

General WILSON. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. Now you are going to have some old money left over from the 1965 fiscal year. I want to ask the clerk, do we have to reappropriate that money for it to be available to them?

Mr. REXROAD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But it is available only for the previously authorized projects; is that right?

Mr. REXROAD. Yes, sir.

PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED RESERVE PROJECTS

Senator STENNIS. Do we have a list of those previously authorized projects?

General WRIGHT. I have such a list.

Senator STENNIS. For the Army Reserves?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General, you put the list in the record right here now.

(The list requested follows:)

Fiscal year 1965 authorization and appropriation project listing (prior to reorganization)

RECAPITULATION

	Estimated cost, thousands
Projects	($5,100)
Design and planning	(500)
Minor construction	(100)
Available unallocated prior year funds	700
Fiscal year 1965 new obligational authority	5,000
Total fiscal year 1965 program	5,700

Project listing

Location	Type	Cost (thousands)
Alabama: Anniston	200-man	$325
California:		
Canoga Park	400-man	490
Petaluma	200-man	405
Georgia: Moultrie	100-man	95
Kentucky: Lexington	600-man	585
Louisiana: New Orleans	400-man expanded to 600-man	200
Massachusetts: Lawrence	1,000-man special project	700
Missouri: St. Louis No. 3	1,000-man	810
Ohio: Dayton	600-man	615
Puerto Rico: San Juan	do	700
Wyoming: Cheyenne	100-man	175

Fiscal year 1966 tentative project listing (prior to reorganization)

	Estimated cost, in thousands
Projects	($8,600)
Design and planning	(600)
Available unallocated prior year funds	1,400
Fiscal year 1966 new obligational authority (appropriation request)	7,800
Total fiscal year 1966 program	9,200

Tentative project listing

Location	Rated capacity (in man-places)	MS (number of bays)	Remarks	Cost (in thousands)
California: San Francisco	1,000	5	New center	$930
Colorado: Pueblo	150	1	Addition to National Guard armory.	125
Florida: Melbourne	100	1	New center	199
Georgia: Atlanta	600	3	do	538
Hawaii: Honolulu	1,000	5	do	944
Illinois:				
Chicago	1,000	5	do	828
Springfield	200	2	do	391
Kentucky: Louisville	1,000	5	do	788
Louisiana: New Orleans	300	2	do	432
Michigan: Ann Arbor	150	1	Expansion to 200 man	150
Minnesota: Minneapolis	1,000	5	New center	819
New Jersey: Kearny	1,000	5	Rehabilitation	516
New Mexico: Carlsbad	100	1	New center	173
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia	1,000	5	New-joint w/Nav Mar.	648
Pittsburgh	600	3	New center	659
Virginia: Newport News	400	3	do	460

1966 National Guard Authorization

Senator Stennis. While we are on that same subject if we may address General Wilson with a similar question. General Wilson, if there is no realinement is it possible for the committee to turn to the authoriation put in last week in the military construction bill, the National Guard certain number of millions of dollars of new authoriations. How much was it?

General Wilson. $9.2 million.

Senator Stennis. It is possible for this committee to appropriate that much money here for the National Guard construction program?

General Wilson. Yes, sir, to carry that much authorization we require $10 million appropriation from this committee of new money, sir.

Unobligated Funds

Senator Stennis. Then in addition to that you will have carryover of how much?

General Wilson. $10.6 million authorization.

Senator Stennis. From 1965?

General Wilson. 1965, sir.

Senator Saltonstall. How much money do you have appropriated against that authorization now of 1965?

General Wilson. We have about $12.1 million, sir.

Senator Stennis. Money that is already appropriated? Do I understand that you have $12 million?

General WILSON. $12 million plus now, sir, that is carried over from fiscal year 1965 which is for a program of $10.6 carryover of authorization and includes the minor construction and planning.

Senator STENNIS. From 1965?

General WILSON. From 1965 including the minor construction and the planning.

Senator STENNIS. You have not been permitted to go forward with that program during fiscal year 1965 because of this realinement proposal?

General WILSON. That is right, sir. Only the nonarmory proposals that amount to about $1.5 million.

Senator STENNIS. So this is the picture then for each one of you as to present funds and future authorizations?

General WILSON. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. I think that is clear. Is there anything else you want to say, General?

General WRIGHT. No, sir. I have nothing to add unless you have further questions.

Senator STENNIS. General Wilson, do you have anything to say?

General WILSON. No, sir; thank you, Mr. Chairman, except to thank the committee for understanding our program.

Senator STENNIS. General, we are glad to have you with us again. Do you wish to have anything to say to what has already been said?

ABSENCE OF 1966 ARMY RESERVE PROGRAM AND UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

General SUTTON. I have no authority to request additional money. The Army Reserve program in all—has not been dealt with. We have $10.4 million carryover into the 1966 program, but nothing discussed for the 1966 program. I am not authorized to make any request for new funds but I would like to point out that no new money has been discussed for the Reserve for the 1966 program but has for the Guard.

Senator STENNIS. May I interrupt you right there?

There is no new authorization for the Army Reserve, General Sutton?

General SUTTON. That is right.

Senator STENNIS. You could use this money carryover that you have if no realinement goes through on your old project?

General SUTTON. Yes, sir; that was for the 1965 program. We are prepared to go ahead with that.

Senator STENNIS. Being left without any new authorization there is nothing that this committee can do in the way of new money for the Reserves as such. We have never failed to give you what you have asked for, and you have used it well.

General SUTTON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any other questions?

1966 NATIONAL GUARD AUTHORIZATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. All three of you gentlemen are satisfied as far as authorization is concerned with the $10 million that the House gave you.

General SUTTON. I can't speak for the National Guard.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I mean for the Army Reserve.

General SUTTON. There is no new money for the Army Reserve in this program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. No new money, but if we appropriate what the House has appropriated, $10 million, you are satisfied.

Senator THURMOND. Mr. Chairman, could I ask this question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes, Senator; I am compelled to go, gentlemen. If it is agreeable with the subcommittee, we will reconvene at 2:15 on the assumption that you finish here with these gentlemen and we will start at 2:15 with the Navy.

If you will excuse me now you may continue until you are finished. Thank you very much. Senator Proxmire, I will ask you to preside.

ADEQUACY OF NATIONAL GUARD BUDGET REQUEST

Senator THURMOND. I just want to ask you, General Wilson, are there included in the proposed appropriation sufficient funds to provide the necessary National Guard armories that you feel that you need for the next year?

General WILSON. Senator, the program of the $9.2 million authorization and the $10 million that was approved in the appropriation bill by the House was the 1966 program that has been approved by us and we expected to come into before the merger program was discussed.

Senator THURMOND. You would get what you normally would have gotten if no merger had taken place?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. You are satisfied with it?

General WILSON. Yes, sir.

ARMY RESERVE DILEMMA

Senator THURMOND. General Sutton, what is your situation on that?

General SUTTON. My situation, sir, is that I have a carryover into 1966 since the 1965 program was not executed, of $10.4 million. There is no request or authorization for any new money for 1966 the way the program stands now.

Senator THURMOND. So, if the merger does not take place you are prepared to proceed.

POSSIBLE CONTINUANCE OF 1965 PROGRAM

General SUTTON. I am prepared to proceed with the 1965 program; yes, sir. There are now no funds for 1966.

Senator THURMOND. In your judgment is that sufficient for your purposes for the next year?

General SUTTON. I am not prepared to make any request, Senator Thurmond. I can say that if we had new money for 1966, barring any unforeseen delays or obstacles, we would use it in accordance with our previously proposed fiscal year 1966 program. This list that we have here that we could execute would call for $7.8 million new money for fiscal year 1966.

Senator THURMOND. Would you repeat your last sentence?

General SUTTON. I say in accordance with our program we would need $7.8 million new money if we had an appropriation for 1966 and would need authorization for $8.6 million. We have none now the way the program stands.

Senator THURMOND. Have you been instructed by the Defense Department not to include any funds for that purpose?

General SUTTON. No, sir, I have not had any instructions. The proposed merger budget precluded any request for additional funds, and proposed to transfer our carryover funds to the Guard construction budget.

Senator THURMOND. The budget has not included it, is that right?

General SUTTON. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. General Wright, do you have any comments on the questions I have just propounded to these two gentlemen?

REALINEMENT DISAPPROVAL; POSSIBLE REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

General WRIGHT. Nothing other than to say that the overall Department of Defense program envisions the realinement sir, so that we propose to put all of the money into the military construction for the Army National Guard, both what had formerly been for the Reserve and Guard. If the merger were disapproved, depending on the language of the instrument by which it is disapproved, we would probably need additional money for a fiscal year 1966 program for the U.S. Army Reserve.

Senator THURMOND. In the amount just mentioned?

General WRIGHT. That is why I said it depended on the language of the instrument. There have been several possible restructurings posited. One at 700,000 strength, others at 650,000, 600,000, and one at 550,000. So the amount of money we ask for new construction in the fiscal year 1966 depends on the strength.

PROPOSED REALINEMENT STRENGTH

Senator THURMOND. I had to go to the White House this morning and we just got back a little while ago. I shall read the full statements of all of you. I just wanted to ask you this: Under the amount that was included in the budget, what is the number of personnel provided for the National Guard and the Reserve?

General WRIGHT. A 575,000 yearend strength for fiscal year 1966 for the Army National Guard.

Senator THURMOND. How much is that?

General WRIGHT. 575,000 for the Army National Guard; all the units are in the Guard. That is the total strength of the units in the Reserve components.

Senator THURMOND. I can't hear you. I think that is the total strength——

General WRIGHT. 575,000 is the total fiscal year 1966 yearend strength of the units in the Reserve components.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, the way its stands now the Guard and the Reserves will be retained at about the same strengths as heretofore if there is no merger to take place?

General WRIGHT. The Guard will be much larger than it has been before, sir. All the units as you know under the proposed merger will be in the Guard.

1966 STRENGTHS UNDER OLD PROGRAMS

Senator THURMOND. I mean if there is no merger?

General WRIGHT. They would go ahead at their current strength if there is no merger.

Senator THURMOND. And that strength?

General WRIGHT. Presently 640,000.

Senator THURMOND. That is the Guard?

General WRIGHT. The Guard and the Reserve.

Senator THURMOND. I am speaking about the Guard now. I want to get your strength, the money that the budget has included here for next year for the Guard, considering there is no merger.

HOUSE ACTION

General WILSON. Considering no merger, or to the present one being considered by the Senate, we don't know what the Senate is going to do. The House came up with an appropriation bill which divided the appropriation back like they are in fiscal year 1965 before the discussion of merger and the Army National Guard and Army Reserve. They end up with funds for 380,000 in the Army National Guard and 270,000 in the Army Reserve.

Senator THURMOND. How does that compare with last year, your 380,000 figure?

General WILSON. The 380,000—you mean actually on board? Our strength was programed for 400,000 yearend strength. The budget for last year was written in at the appropriation for a 400,000 program.

Senator THURMOND. Last year it was 400,000 for the Guard?

General WILSON. 300,000 for the Reserve.

1966 REALINEMENT PROGRAM

Senator THURMOND. What is it this year?

General WILSON. The language in the President's budget shows that the Guard will end the year strength at 575,000 and none in the Reserve at the end of the year, in units.

That is the President's budget that is under consideration.

1966 STRENGTH RECOMMENDATIONS IN EVENT OF NO MERGER

Senator THURMOND. If the Congress does not take any action on the merger, then what is your feeling about it?

General WILSON. Sir, I think it would be up to the Congress to decide which it should be, 700,000, 650,000, or 600,000.

Senator THURMOND. What is your feeling that the Guard should be if Congress takes no action on the merger?

General WILSON. Well, sir, the strength that we presently have on board at the present time is 380,000 in the Guard.

Senator THURMOND. In other words, you feel the Guard should be at 400,00 as it did last year if the Congress takes no action to merge the 2?

General WILSON. Well, sir, I think—of course I have the feeling that the best program we have is the merged program. If that is precluded——

Senator THURMOND. That probably won't go through. If it does not go through, then what is your feeling——

1965 STRENGTHS

General WILSON. I would return to the 400,000 and 300,000.

Senator THURMOND. Are you speaking for the Guard, 400,000?

General WILSON. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. What is your feeling about the Reserve if the merger does not go through? Is it your feeling that it should be the same as last year.

General SUTTON. I—my personal feeling is that it should be the same as last year.

Senator THURMOND. General Wright, is that your recommendation?

General WRIGHT. I feel the merger should go through first of all.

Senator THURMOND. I know. You have been instructed to say that by the Defense Department. If it does not go through what is your feeling that it should be?

General WRIGHT. Whatever the Congress says.

Senator THURMOND. After all you have to abide by that. I am asking for your opinion if it doesn't go through. Last year it was 400,000 and 300,000, 400,000 for the Guard and 300,000 for the Reserve. If the merger does not go through then what is your recommendation?

CURRENT STRENGTHS

General WRIGHT. 640,000, which is the present actual strength.

Senator THURMOND. 640,000? Then that would be 60,000 less than it was last year?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Last year it was 400,000 and 300,000, 700,000.

General WRIGHT. That is right; those were the authorized strengths.

Senator THURMOND. On what basis would you recommend a reduction in view of the world situation as it is today?

General WRIGHT. 640,000 is our current strength. That is what they are recruited to now. I think that is what they can maintain.

Senator THURMOND. Provision was made for 700,000?

General WRIGHT. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. You recommend that same strength be maintained if there is no merger?

General WRIGHT. 640,000 is what I would recommend.

Senator THURMOND. Would you recommend reducing 700,000 to 640,000?

General WRIGHT. Yes, sir.

Senator THURMOND. Is that correct now?

General WRIGHT. That is correct.

Senator THURMOND. I just wanted to find out. Mr. Chairman, I think that is all I have. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED UPON PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL OPINION

General WRIGHT. I would like to make one statement. Sir, about the remark you made about my saying that I was in favor of the realine-

ment of the Reserve components because I have been instructed to do so. I would like to say it is my personal and professional opinion that this merger should take place at a yearend strength of 575,000. I say that not because I have been instructed to do so because I believe in the validity of the merger.

Senator THURMOND. The policy of the Defense Department now is to bring about the merger?

General WRIGHT. That is right.

Senator THURMOND. Naturally, I can understand how some of you back this whether it is your personal feeling for it or not.

Thank you very much.

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you, gentlemen, very much. Your statements will be printed in the record in full.

(The statement of General Wilson and project listings follow:)

STATEMENT BY MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

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 merger and realinement of the units of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve in fiscal year 1966. The realinement involves the transfer of the unit structure of the Army Reserve into the Army National Guard and this program provides for the construction requirements.

In view of the proposed merger, the construction program for fiscal year 1965 was curtailed in December 1964 and only partially accomplished. All prior year construction projects that have been authorized and programed are now held in abeyance pending congressional decision on the merger. These construction projects will be reviewed and reevaluated by the Department of the Army, and projects which are valid under the merger concept will be reinstated as fiscal year 1966 requirements.

Preliminary fiscal year 1965 reports for military construction, Army National Guard, indicate obligations of $2,137,000 and an unobligated balance of $12 million.

The fiscal year 1966 Army National Guard construction budget plan provides $16 million for the construction of armories, non-armory-type facilities, minor construction, and planning. No new obligation authority is being requested in fiscal year 1966. The $16 million budget plan is to be financed by the transfer of unobligated balances from "Military Construction, Army Reserve," in the amount of $10 million, provided for in the appropriation language change requested in the budget, and to reprogram fiscal year 1965 and prior "Military Construction, Army National Guard" funds in the amount of $6 million.

This concludes my statement. I shall be happy to try to answer the questions the committee might ask.

Fiscal year 1965 authorization and appropriation project listing (prior to reorganization)

RECAPITULATION

	Estimated cost, thousands
Projects	($5,100)
Design and planning	(500)
Minor construction	(100)
Available unallocated prior year funds	700
Fiscal year 1965 new obligational authority	5,000
Total, fiscal year 1965 program	5,700

Project listing

Location	Type	Cost (thousands)
Alabama: Anniston	200 men	$325
California:		
Canoga Park	400 men	490
Petaluma	200 men	405
Georgia: Moultrie	100 men	95
Kentucky: Lexington	600 men	585
Louisiana: New Orleans	400 men, expanded to 600 men	200
Massachusetts: Lawrence	1,000-man special project	700
Missouri: St. Louis No. 3	1,000 men	810
Ohio: Dayton	600 men	615
Puerto Rico: San Juan	600 men	700
Wyoming: Cheyenne	100 men	175

Fiscal year 1966, tentative project listing (prior to reorganization)

	Estimated cost (thousands)
Projects	($8,600)
Design and planning	(600)
Available unallocated prior year funds	1,400
Fiscal year 1966 new obligational authority (appropriation request)	7,800
Total fiscal year 1966 program	9,200

Tentative project listing

Location	Rated capacity (number of men)	MS (bay)	Cost (thousands)
California: San Francisco	1,000	5-bay new center	$930
Colorado: Pueblo	150	1-bay addition to National Guard armory	125
Florida: Melbourne	100	1-bay new center	199
Georgia: Atlanta	600	3-bay new center	536
Hawaii: Honolulu	1,000	5-bay new center	944
Illinois:			
Chicago	1,000	do	828
Springfield	200	2-bay new center	391
Kentucky: Louisville	1,000	5-bay new center	788
Louisiana: New Orleans	300	2-bay new center	432
Michigan: Ann Arbor	150	1-bay, expansion to 200-men	150
Minnesota: Minneapolis	1,000	5-bay new center	819
New Jersey: Kearny	1,000	5-bay, rehabilitation	516
New Mexico: Carlsbad	100	1-bay new center	173
Pennsylvania:			
Philadelphia	1,000	5-bay, new, joint, w/Nav Mar	648
Pittsburgh	600	3-bay new center	659
Virginia: Newport News	400	do	460

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator PROXMIRE. The subcommittee will stand in recess until 2:15 this afternoon.

General WRIGHT. Thank you, sir.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 2:15 p.m.)

(Afternoon Session, 2:15 P.M. Monday, August 9, 1965)

Department of the Navy

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

STATEMENTS OF REAR ADM. PETER CORRADI, CEC, CHIEF, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; REAR ADM. E. E. GRIMM, DIRECTOR OF BUDGET AND REPORTS, ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT. A. H. COWART, HEAD, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT BRANCH, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS; COMDR. J. E. WASHBURN, CEC, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS; CAPT. W. N. GINN, DIRECTOR, NAVY INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES, BUREAU OF SHIPS; CAPT. C. M. MacDONALD, ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR FIELD SUPPORT, BUREAU OF NAVAL WEAPONS; COL. S. D. LOW, DIRECTOR, FACILITIES AND SERVICES DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS; ADM. C. D. RIGGS, MC, ASSISTANT CHIEF, BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, AND CAPT. T. B. OWEN, DIRECTOR, NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Statement of the Chairman

Senator Stennis. The subcommittee will please be in order.

Gentlemen, just a brief statement. Some of you were here this morning, I am not sure all of you were.

Now this is line item consideration of everything in the bill, no abbreviations, no skipping over. But we do have a situation whereby we have just recently, within the last 3 or 4 weeks, been over in hearings, these items, and then we had quite a conference this year on the military authorization bill. We went over a lot of them again. We are here now to do justice to the Navy, as far as money is concerned. We are delighted to have you gentlemen. Do you want to take up some special items? As to prior authorizations first?

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Captain Cowart. Yes, sir. I am Captain Cowart. Admiral Hull is on a trip to southeast Asia and I am representing him during the hearings.

Senator Stennis. All right, Captain. We are glad to have you here, sir.

Captain Cowart. Rear Admiral Grimm, on my right, represents the Navy Comptroller. He has a prepared statement that he can make now or submit for the record at your pleasure.

Senator Stennis. Who else do you have with you?

Captain COWART. You know Admiral Corradi, on my left. He is Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. We are glad to have you, Admiral.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Captain COWART. I have a prepared statement. It is practically the same as was presented during the authorization bill hearings. This statement I have differs only in the fact that it covers the prior authorization in the amount of $44,045,000, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Suppose we put your statement in the record now, so that the record will show your complete presentation. Then you can emphasize such points as you wish to, Captain, and, of course, we will take up those prior authorization items and your reclamas.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is an honor for me to appear before this committee to testify on the Navy military contruction program. In the fiscal year 1966 program being presented today, we recommend funding approval in the amount of $340,295,000.

The various line items that will be considered by the committee support one or more of the following Department of Defense programs:

Program III for general purposes forces	$158,977,000
Program VI for research and development	16,215,000
Program VII for general support	165,103,000

Our shore facilities must be continuously updated to meet the problems of the seagoing Navy and help it maintain its readiness to counter the continuing threat to our Nation and our allies—the continuing threat to peace, to react to shifts in the international political scene, to respond to changes in our national policy, and to take the optimum profit from our advancing technology. There are 10 facility classes in this Navy program. They are sponsored by the Chiefs of the Bureaus and Offices of the Navy Department, including the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. I will briefly summarize the content of each facility class. I am prepared to testify later on the individual line items in as much detail as the committee may desire.

Bureau of Ships facilities, $26,272,000

As a result of a study of our naval shipyards, we have concluded that a large scale modernization program is long overdue. The objective of this program is to improve fleet readiness by improving the quality and reducing the time and cost of repairing and constructing ships. There is a total of 40 line items in this class, of which 33 items, amounting to $23,283,000 are distributed among our naval shipyards. These items will improve existing shipyard facilities to meet better the overhaul and repair requirements of our modern ships.

Fleet base facilities, $33,880,000

This class includes line items for improvement to naval station facilities that provide direct support to the fleet. Among them are various items for ship berthing as well as items totaling $7,817,000 at seven naval stations for personnel support facilities to improve the living conditions of assigned personnel.

Supply facilities, $1,436,000

This facility class includes three projects, one for POL pipelines at the Naval Supply Depot, Newport, R.I., one at Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif., and the third for air conditioning the administration building at the Naval Supply Depot, Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines.

Marine Corps facilities, $20,798,000

This class of facilities includes items inside the continental United States and on Okinawa. It is fundamental that the Marine Forces must be prepared for instant deployment to any incipient trouble spot in the world. The proposed facilities at Camp Lejeune and Camp Pendleton, in the United States, and Camp Butler on Okinawa, are needed for building up and maintaining the combat readiness of our Marines.

Service school facilities, $54,707,000

The vital ingredient in fleet readiness is the skill of our officers and men. Education and training have always been the means of attaining this skill, and have always been a continuing endless requirement. The technological complexities of the world today are nowhere so evident as in the equipment in our ships and aircraft—equipment whose value to the Nation depends in the last analysis on the skills of the officers and men who use it. This year we must provide improvements to education facilities for officer personnel at the Naval Academy, the Naval Postgraduate School, and the Officers Candidate School at Newport, R.I. Items are also included to improve the facilities for our enlisted personnel undergoing basic training and more advanced technical training at the Naval Training Centers at Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif.

Medical facilities, $12,851,000

Good health of our personnel is another essential of fleet readiness. We have included in the program this year a replacement for a portion of the naval hospital at Newport, R.I., a naval dispensary and dental clinic at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and an outpatient clinic at the naval hospital, San Diego, Calif.

Communication facilities, $21,628,000

The facilities in this class are necessary to insure the effectiveness of naval communications. Communications is an essential tool of command, and to be fully responsive to the comprehensive demands of modern command and control concepts, fleet communications must be rapid, accurate, and reliable. Projects in this class will assist the Navy to implement all its capabilities as an instrument of national power.

Office of Naval Research facilities, $9,895,000

The Office of Naval Research has the responsibility for conducting the basic scientific research required to maintain a modern Navy. The line items in this class will contribute materially toward this objective.

Yards and docks facilities, $32,317,000

The Bureau of Yards and Docks is responsible for the execution of the Navy's military construction program and for the performance of civil engineering tasks throughout the Shore Establishment.

Naval weapons facilities, $126,511,000

This is the largest of the Navy's facility classes, comprising six groups of air and ordnance activities, each of which supports a particular segment of naval aviation or naval ordnance. These groups are naval air training, field support of fleet operations, marine corps air stations, fleet readiness support, research, development, test, and evaluation and overseas support of the fleet.

The proposed projects will support five essential tasks: training of pilots and aircrews; improvement of the air striking power of our Operating Forces; improvement of the ordnance aspects of fleet readiness; progress in air and ordnance research, development, test, and evaluation programs; and improvement in personnel living conditions.

Here are some examples of line items within these groups. The Avionics Training Building at the Naval Air Station, Memphis, Tenn., will provide classroom and laboratory facilities necessary to teach our airmen to maintain and operate the new and sophisticated electronic equipment which makes today's aircraft so remarkably versatile and effective. The first increment of the patrol aircraft support facility at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. is the first of two increments designed to provide efficient maintenance support for the new and complex P–3 ORION patrol aircraft. Rehabilitation of barracks at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. will provide a proper standard of living for our men there. The line item for the Quality Evaluation Laboratory at the Naval Weapons Station, Concord, Calif., will provide the additional space required for installation of electronic data processing machinery and its personnel. The Quality Evaluation Laboratory will receive reports from the fleet of the various aspects of shipboard weapons systems, its supply maintenance and operation; analyze and evaluate these reports for the purpose of improving the design, operation, and support of these systems.

I am prepared to try to answer any questions you may have.

Senator STENNIS. Did the House give you all you asked for, or not?

Captain COWART. No, sir. The House denied funding of certain line items in the total amount of $20,233,000. We have the reclamas that we have given Mr. Rexroad.

Senator STENNIS. Captain, at the conclusion of the Navy's testimony on your reclama, please insert in the record your prepared reclama statements. Admiral Grimm, you say you have a statement now?

Admiral GRIMM. I have a statement which I will put in the record with your permission, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What is the general nature of your statement?

SUMMARY OF REVISED FUNDING PROGRAM

Admiral GRIMM. Just the financial involvement of our request for appropriations, sir.

I am privileged, sir, to appear before this committee for the first time to present a brief summary of the revised funding program.

Senator STENNIS. We need all this in the record and everything, but I don't believe it is necessary to go over the details of it unless you think so.

Admiral GRIMM. I don't think so, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Mr. Reporter, you put this in the record for our guidance in the consideration of these items.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF REAR ADM. EDWARD E. GRIMM, U.S. NAVY

Edward Elias Grimm was born in York, Pa., on December 1, 1910, son of Walter E. and Mary Edith (Craumer) Grimm. He attended William Penn High School in York, and the Severn School, Severna Park, Md., prior to entering the U.S. Naval Academy. He was graduated on June 1, 1933, and commissioned ensign in the U.S. Navy on May 29, 1934. He subsequently advanced in rank, attaining that of rear admiral, to date from January 1, 1964.

After receiving his commission in 1934, he joined the U.S.S. *Salt Lake City*, cruiser, and in March 1935 was assigned to the destroyer *Leary*. Continuing duty afloat, he was on board the U.S.S. *Maryland*, battleship, from September 1937 until June 1940, after which he served as assistant communications officer on the Staff of Commander Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. In October 1941 he reported as flag secretary on the Staff of Commander Service Squadron 8, and was attached to that squadron, based at Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, when the Japanese attacked the naval base there on December 7, 1941.

In March 1943 he joined the Staff of the Subordinate Commander Service Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet as assistant ammunition shipment officer in San Francisco, Calif., and in January 1944 reported as navigator of the U.S.S. *Birmingham*, cruiser. He was awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received as a result of enemy action on October 24, 1944, during the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. He is also entitled to wear the Navy Unit Commendation awarded the U.S.S. *Birmingham* for her part in salvage operations after the carrier *Princeton* had been critically damaged by enemy Japanese action at this same date.

Detached from the *Birmingham* in June 1945, he had several months' duty as executive officer in the Fleet Administrative Office, Boston, Mass., and in October 1945 reported as officer in charge of the Officer Separation Center, Memphis, Tenn. He was assigned in April 1946, as officer in charge and instructor, logistics course at the General Line School, Newport, R.I. He continued to serve in that capacity in Monterey, Calif., when another school was opened there in January 1948 and until September 1949, when he assumed command of the U.S.S. *Rupertus*. Under his command that destroyer took part

in operations in the Korean area of hostilities. In August 1951 he received postgraduate instruction in comptrollership at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., from which he was awarded a degree of master of business administration in May 1952.

He was next Assistant Director of Programs and Budget, General Planning Group, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., becoming a captain, and in November 1955 assumed command of the U.S.S. *Sierra*, destroyer tender. During the period December 1956 to September 1959 he was Assistant Director of Budget and Reports in the Office of the Comptroller, Navy Department, after which he commanded Destroyer Squadron 30. In January 1960 he transferred to command Destroyer Squadron 6 and in March of that year was ordered as commanding officer of the cruiser *Des Moines*, the flagship of Commander 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. Upon completion of his tour of duty on *Des Moines*, in September 1960, he reported to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Fleet Operations and Readiness), Navy Department, first for duty as Assistant Director, Antisubmarine Warfare and Submarine Division and later as the Director, Programs and Plans Division.

After being selected for promotion to rear admiral he assumed command of Cruiser Destroyer Flotilla 6 on July 18, 1963. In July 1964 he reported as Deputy Director for Operations, National Military Command Center (J-3), the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C. He reported for duty as Director of Budget and Reports, Department of the Navy, on July 6, 1965.

In addition to the Purple Heart Medal and the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Rear Admiral Grimm has the American Defense Service Medal with star; America Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with seven operation stars; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal; China Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Korean Service Medal with four stars; United Nations Service Medal; and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon. He also has the Korean Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Read Admiral Grimm is married to the former Ernestine Bernardin of Evansville, Ind. They have a son and daughter, both married. Their son is a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps. Rear Admiral Grimm's official home address is 631 South Duke Street, York, Pa.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rear Adm. Edward E. Grimm, Director of Budget and Reports, Office of the Comptroller of the Navy. I am privileged to appear before this committee for the first time to present a summary of the revised funding program proposed for the appropriation "Military Construction, Navy."

The fiscal year 1966 Navy military construction budget submitted by the President requested an appropriation of $338,300,000. This amount together with $3,500,000 that would be saved from prior-year funds was considered sufficient to fund a construction program of $343,943,000.

Since that time the funding program has been adjusted to $340,295,000 because of emergency construction requirements and congressional action on the 1966 military construction authorization program. By letter of May 15, 1965, the Secretary of Defense advised you of certain substitutions which were desired in the Navy 1966 construction program totaling $24,336,000. These items consist of (*a*) the resubmission of certain fiscal year 1965 approved construction items totaling $12,936,000 which had to be deferred to provide funds for emergency construction in southeast Asia which Congress approved under the authority of section 203 of the 1965 Military Construction Act, (*b*) construction of classified facilities at a classified location for $8,400,000, and (*c*) the replacement of laboratory facilities at Barrow, Alaska, costing $3 million.

On August 5, 1965, the Secretary of Defense requested your consideration of three additional projects totaling $4,684,000 and involving replacement of damaged facilities at MCAS Iwakuni, Japan, and NAF El Centro, Calif., under the authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673 and the removal of a flight hazard at NAS Norfolk, Va., which was authorized by Public Law 88-637. A listing of these substitutions is provided in exhibit I, together with a listing of construction items totaling $24,358,000 which the Navy withdrew from the program. Finally, the congressional review of the construction items for which new authorization was requested has resulted in a reduction of $8,310,000 in the funding program. A complete listing of the items affected by the authorization legislation is provided in exhibit II.

Included in the revised program of $340,295,000 is an amount of $44,045,000 for construction and construction planning for which there is continuing or prior-year authorization. Of the $44,045,000, $26,184,000 is proposed under continuing authorization. This consists of planning $17 million, minor construction $6 million, access roads $1 million, and $2,184,000 for restoration of damaged facilities under authority of 10 U.S.C. 2673. The balance of $17,861,000 is for previously authorized construction line items which were not funded by prior year military construction appropriation acts. The program for which there is continuing or prior-year authorization is detailed in exhibit III.

The military construction, Naval Reserve appropriation request is $9,500,000. This amount is required to fund new construction authorized by Congress in the amount of $8,890,000, planning and design costs of $600,000, and requirements for minor construction of $100,000, a program totaling $9,590,000.

Mr. Chairman, that completes my statement.

EXHIBIT I

I. Funding program additions

A. SECDEF letter of May 15, 1965:

(1) Fiscal year 1965 approved items which had to be deferred to provide funding for emergency construction in southeast Asia, now requested for reinstatement:

Installation and item:	*Amount (thousands)*
NSY, Portsmouth, N.H.—Radiological control facilities	$998
NAS, Jacksonville, Fla.—Communication center	1,049
NAS, Sanford, Fla.—Aircraft maintenance hangar	644
MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif.—Squadron operations building	263
NAD, Bangor, Wash.—Classified item	1,597
NAD, Charleston, S.C.—Classified item	888
NPF, El Centro, Calif.—Recovery parachute test range and land acquisition	2,300
NSC, Oakland, Calif.—Headquarters facilities	590
NSGD, Adak, Alaska—Classified item	380
NCS, Wahiawa, Hawaii—Communication center	833
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan—Aircraft fuel storage tanks	339
NS, Roosevelt Rds., P.R.:	
Aircraft parking apron	621
Aircraft maintenance hangar	1,334
NCS, Londonderry, N.I.—Transmitter facilities	1,100
Subtotal	12,936

(2) Additional new items:

NARL, Barrow, Alaska—Laboratory facilities	[1] 3,000
2 classified locations—Classified facilities	8,400
Subtotal	11,400
Subtotal May 15 submission	24,336

B. SECDEF letter of August 5, 1965:

NAS, El Centro, Calif.—Restoration of damaged facilities	1,041
MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan—Restoration of damaged barracks	1,143
NAS, Norfolk, Va.—Removal of flight hazard	2,500
Subtotal, August 5 submission	4,684
Total funding program substitutions	29,020

[1] Authorization denied by Congress.

II. Funding program reductions

A. SECDEF letter of May 15, 1965:

(1) Fiscal year 1966 items voluntarily withdraw from program to provide funding for the additional items listed above, within the total approved program:

Installation and item:	*Amount (thousands)*
NS, Adak, Alaska—Airfield lighting	$296
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.—Aircraft systems training building	993
NS, Rota, Spain—Dependents school	245
Classified location—Hospital complex	3,000
NAS, Brunswick, Maine—Bowling alley	239
NOTS, China Lake, Calif.—Laboratory facilities	7,283
NAVSECOM, various locations—Classified item	400
MCAS, Beaufort, S.C.—Roads and parking areas (1st increment)	193
NTC, Great Lakes, Ill.—Station entrances and roads	275
NCBC, Port Hueneme, Calif.—Public works shops	266
NS, Keflavik, Iceland—Communication lines	203
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.—Squadron operations building	371
MCAS, El Toro, Calif.—Survival equipment shop	222
NSGA, Sobe, Okinawa—Operations building	191
NSY, San Francisco, Calif.—Motor repair facility	233
MCB, Camp Pendleton, Calif.—Gate facility (San Luis Rey)	63
Camp Butler, Okinawa—Disbursing office and bank (Schwab)	55
NPWC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Automatic control for water system	144
NCU, Argentia, N.F.—Low-frequency antenna	1,697
PMR, Point Mugu, Calif.—Reference standards laboratory	592
Camp Butler, Okinawa—Vehicle body and paint shop (Sukiran)	104
Classified location—Classified item	7,293
Total funding program reductions	24,358

EXHIBIT II

Construction items affected by authorization legislation

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Authorization program	Funding program
NSY, Boston, Mass.:			
Improvements to drydock No. 5	0	+4,500	0
Elect. dist. system drydock No. 5 and pier No. 2	0	+220	0
NS, Treasure Island, Calif.: Relocation of activities	2,138	−738	−738
NS, Adak, Alaska: 7 line items	5,890	−890	−890
NAS, Alameda, Calif.: Messhall rehabilitation	500	−500	−500
NAF, El Centro, Calif.: Photo laboratory	500	−100	−100
NAS, Sanford, Fla.: BOQ and mess	787	−116	−116
NWS, Yorktown, Va.: Land acquisition	81	−6	−6
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.: Brig	1,645	−645	−645
NH, Oakland, Calif.: Barracks	533	−533	−533
NH, Oakland, Calif.: WAVE barracks	140	−140	−140
NARL, Barrow, Alaska: Laboratory	3,000	−3,000	−3,000
NRL, District of Columbia: Chemistry laboratory	6,642	−1,642	−1,642
Total adjustment		−3,590	−8,310

EXHIBIT III

Program for which there is continuing and prior-year authorization

	Thousands
A. Continuing authorization:	
Planning (31 U.S.C. 723)	$17,000
Minor construction (10 U.S.C. 2674)	6,000
Access roads (23 U.S.C. 210)	1,000
Subtotal	24,000
B. Restoration of damaged facilities (10 U.S.C. 2673):	
NAS El Centro, Calif.: Community facilities	1,041
MCAS Iwakuni, Japan: Barracks	1,143
Subtotal	2,184
C. Unfunded items authorized in fiscal year 1965:	
NRDL, San Francisco—Research animal facility	793
NSB, Parl Harbor—Headquarters building	318
FA, Ryukyus—Bowling alley	278
NAS, Cecil Field, Fla.—Barracks	358
MCALF, Camp Pendleton—A/C systems training building	150
NAS, Oceana, Va.—High-altitude and survival training building	503
MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.—Combat vehicle maintenance shop	111
NAF, Naha, Okinawa—Survival equipment shop	204
Camp Pendleton, Calif.—Swimming pool	164
Camp Butler, Okinawa:	
Branch PX	139
Brig	411
Combat fueling equipment facility	184
BOQ	334
NA, Annapolis, Md.—Science building	7,600
NPGS Monterey, Calif.—BOQ	330
NRL, Washington, D.C.—Operations and technical services building	3,484
NAS, Norfolk, Va.—Remove flight hazard (Taussig Blvd. underpass)	2,500
Subtotal	17,861
Total	44,045

ITEMS IN BILL

Senator STENNIS. Now do you propose to come back to the prior authorization items?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir; I propose to lead off with those.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Yarborough, there are a great number of items in this bill, the ones recently authorized this year. I don't think the President has signed it yet, but it is on his desk. There are some authorized by previous-year authorizations and then there are some reclamas where the House failed to include the items in the appropriation bill this year. All right, proceed, please.

STATEMENT ON PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED LINE ITEMS

NAVAL RADIOLOGICAL DEFENSE LABORATORY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Captain COWART. The first item is on page 2 of the program book. It is a single line item in the Bureau of Ships facilities class. This item is at the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory in San Francisco, Calif., for construction of a research animal facility at the estimated cost of $793,000.

This item was authorized last year but was not funded. The Laboratory conducts basic and applied research on the physical and biological effects of hazardous nuclear and thermal radiation in order to develop protective devices and techniques for the safety of personnel.

Live clinical animals are used in the Laboratory operations. These research animals must be completely free of common diseases and any disease-causing pathogens, so that the effects of the radiation may be accurately detected. Approximately 95 percent of the animals for experimental use are provided by the Laboratory animal facility and the remainder by outside sources. Outside sources have been able to furnish only limited numbers of animals of marginal purity of strain. The proposed facility will provide a structure for housing and breeding of research animals under precisely controlled and environmental conditions. This calls for the provision of germ-free air of uniform temperature and humidity in an antiseptically clean laboratory building to accommodate over 25,000 small animals.

It is also necessary to provide a separate sanitary kennel with 110 dog runs for housing larger animals used in the research work.

Senator STENNIS. Why did the House leave it out?

Captain COWART. The House approved it, sir. This was prior authorization—it was authorized last year.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, that is right.

POSSIBLE DUPLICATION

Now the last sentence here on page 2 says:

> This Laboratory does not unnecessarily duplicate any work performed by any Government or private organization in this field.

That is anticipating a question which comes to our mind, of course. There are bound to be others that are engaged in similar work, such as the Atomic Energy Commission. You want a million dollars here just for a building alone for the Navy. It is hard to understand why so many agencies have to have so many different setups.

Captain COWART. This Laboratory uses a large number of animals, of which 95 percent are raised at the facility.

Captain Ginn is here from the Bureau of Ships. He may be able to answer that more specifically.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, Captain Ginn.

Captain GINN. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this facility is essentially to breed animals and also to hold the radiologically exposed animals after experiments have been made. They study the genetic changes in these animals as they carry through their life cycle. The problem to date is that we have in use three temporary structures that

no longer serve the purpose that they were originally designed to serve. This is a facility to replace these three temporary structures. They have not been able to keep the colonies of animals completely germ free from outside contamination and they are having problems with the runs for the larger animals.

COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

Captain Cowart mentioned the "dog pens." They are in a part of the shipyard where we have flooding during extremely high tides. There is a letter on record from Dr. Brown stating that there is no duplication and the activities of this Laboratory are very carefully coordinated with civilian experiments and also within Government agencies. We submitted a statement to this effect for the House record. It is in the report. The House approved the item, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will get into Doctor Brown's letter later.

The next item.

ADDITION TO BOWLING ALLEY

Captain COWART. On page 4. This second project is also a single line item. It is included in the fleet base facilities class. It is at the Fleet Activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa, for an addition to the bowling alley, at the estimated cost of $278,000. It was authorized but not funded last year. The present facility consists of 4 alleys and this item will add 10 more alleys. Buckner Bay is used as a fleet anchorage for ships in the Okinawa area. Recreation facilities are extremely limited in the fleet landing area.

Senator STENNIS. What is the relation between the Navy and the other military posts? Do you know anything about that?

Captain COWART. We have, we feel, good and close relations with them, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I think you need this facility if you are going to stay.

The next item.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

Captain COWART. The next item is on page 6.

The next group consists of six line items in the naval weapons facilities class. The total for the six items is $3,826,000. The first of these items, authorized but not funded last year, is at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla., for construction of a 180-man barracks at an estimated cost of $358,000.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have an increase in the number of men there?

Captain COWART. In January 1965 we had a total of 3,627 enlisted men. We have a planned baseloading for end of 1966 of 5,245 enlisted men. They are moving more squadrons in.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

NAVAL AIR STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

Captain COWART. The next item is on page 8. The next project is at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. The mission of this station

is to support the operation of aviation units of the Navy, specifically six antisubmarine warfare squadrons, two patrol squadrons, two transport squadrons.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, we have all that, Captain.

Captain COWART. This is for the removal of a flight hazard at the estimated cost of $2,500,000. It was authorized by Public Law 88–637, approved October 8, 1964. This item is for the construction of a covered highway underpass for that portion of Taussig Boulevard which crosses the western end of Runway 10–28, thus eliminating a hazard to the flight and to the traffic on Taussig Boulevard.

Senator STENNIS. What highway is that, U.S. highway?

Captain COWART. At the present time it is just Taussig Boulevard. I believe it will be made part of the Interstate System eventually.

Senator STENNIS. What is it now you are going to do, put an underpass?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir; to depress the highway at the west end of that runway and build a covered section over it so that the aircraft traffic on the runway will not run into the highway if they happen to go over the end of the runway. This will prevent the hazards to the aircraft and automotive traffic, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This is a good deal of money now just to depress the highway. Two and a half million dollars is a lot of money. What other way could you do it?

Captain COWART. The only other way would be to relocate Taussig Boulevard by running it directly west and into Hampton Boulevard. This is not in accordance with the plans of the city nor the State.

Senator STENNIS. Is another governmental agency putting up any money on this—it looks to me like the Federal Government ought to be in on that plan.

Captain COWART. I will ask Admiral Corradi to fill in any points I have missed, sir.

WORK CONTEMPLATED

Admiral CORRADI. This Taussig Boulevard is contemplated as an interstate feeder road under the Bureau of Public Roads interstate highway program. The $2.5 million would represent the Navy's portion of the cost of depressing this road or building an underpass at this particular point to eliminate this flight hazard. We have looked into the feasibility of rebuilding Taussig Boulevard in another location so as to avoid this flight hazard, but it would be more expensive. It would have to go through private property and take a much longer route. Consequently, this has been worked out as the most economical solution of the problem from the standpoint of the Federal Government.

Senator STENNIS. You say $2.5 million in the Navy's part. Who else is paying, and how much?

Admiral CORRADI. The widening and improvement of the balance of Taussig Boulevard will be accomplished under the interstate highway program. It will be a 90-percent-Federal and 10-percent-State project.

Senator STENNIS. As far as the underpass is concerned, you are going to pay all of it?

Admiral CORRADI. This will be the Navy's portion of the cost of the underpass; yes, sir. There would be some additional cost to the interstate system to meet their requirement.

Senator STENNIS. You could build a great deal of runway somewhere else for $2.5 million. Could you go in the other direction for a runway?

Admiral CORRADI. This has been looked into. The runway would have to be projected over water in the other direction. The cost of achieving this same lengthening in the opposite direction would be more expensive.

Senator STENNIS. The highway does not run over this runway now, does it, at grade level?

Admiral CORRADI. The highway is at grade level and the runway is at grade level. The presence of the highway, in essence, shortens the runway, as the planes, taking off and landing, cannot use the end of the runway because of the hazard to the motorists. The objective of this depression is to get the motorists below the grade level and protect them with a deck. In essence, effectively lengthening the runway.

Senator STENNIS. How much, then, would you extend the runway with additional pavement after you get this underpass?

EVENTUAL RUNWAY CONSTRUCTION

Admiral CORRADI. This program does not involve the extension of a runway. It may be lengthened at a future date. The work that is contemplated in this underpass could be incorporated into an eventual runway-lengthening project.

Captain COWART. Mr. Chairman, this will allow about 1,000 more feet of effective runway by removing this hazard.

Senator YARBOROUGH. As I understand it, your runway is already constructed but it is parallel to and near this highway, so close that you can't use jets if there is vehicular traffic on the highway, the boulevard. Is that your correct situation?

Captain COWART. The highway crosses beyond the west end, within about 500 feet of the end of the existing runway. It does make it very hazardous for aircraft to use that field with automotive traffic on the highway; yes, sir.

Senator YARBOROUGH. So, if you depress that highway, you already have constructed some runway that you could feasibly use but can't now use with heavy vehicular traffic.

Captain COWART. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. Will there be a request for the extension of the runway if you get this done?

Captain COWART. The plan now is to look into the possible extension of the runway.

Senator STENNIS. How much do you think that extension is going to cost?

Captain COWART. Admiral Corradi, do you have any figures on that, sir?

Admiral CORRADI. It has not been determined yet, Mr. Chairman, how long the runway will be extended. As you know, this is an old

air station. The runway was built before the days of jet aircraft. We are trying to make maximum use of that which we have today before we go into a runway lengthening program.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Captain COWART. The next item is on page 10. This item is for construction of the High Altitude and Survival Training Building at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., at the estimated cost of $503,000.

Senator STENNIS. Page 10?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir. This item was authorized but not funded in the 1965 program. Training in the use of physiological equipment and procedures has become extremely important with the introduction of the modern high-speed and high-altitude aircraft. Among the courses taught are the proper use of oxygen equipment, pressure breathing, full-pressure suit indoctination, ejection-seat use, and night visual training. Classes are now taught in temporary facilities which omit parts of these courses because there are no special facilities available. This item will provide specialized classrooms and facilities, including an altitude and explosive decompression chamber.

FUNDS REQUESTED

Senator STENNIS. Captain, you are asking for $5,985,000 at this naval air station, is that right?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir; the total for Oceana is $5,985,000.

Senator STENNIS. You already have, according to the book here, over $64 million worth of investment at Oceana.

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The item you are talking about here, can't you find the necessary classrooms for the training required here in a little program like this? Can't you find that in the property you already have?

Captain COWART. There is a facility right now, sir, at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, 20 miles away, which is a temporary-type facility. It does not have all the latest equipment we need for a course of this kind. We would have to add to that or construct additional facilities.

Senator STENNIS. You are not using that now?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir; it is being used fully. We are not able to teach all of the courses that we require because we do not have some of the special equipment we need.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Captain COWART. The next item is on page 12, sir. This item is for an aircraft systems training building at the Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Camp Pendleton, Calif., at the estimated cost of $150,000. This item was authorized but not funded in the fiscal 1965 program.

Senator STENNIS. These are your assault helicopters?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Captain COWART. Page 14, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., for a combat vehicle maintenance shop, at the estimated cost of $111,000. This item was authorized but not funded in the 1965 program.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

Captain COWART. Next item is on page 16, for the naval air facility, Naha, Okinawa, for construction of a survival equipment shop, at the estimated cost of $204,000. This item was authorized but not funded in the 1965 program. Each squadron at this field utilizes a makeshift facility now for the maintenance of its survival equipment.

Senator STENNIS. The Senate approved this last year did it not?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right, unless there is objection. The next item.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Captain COWART. The next item has to do with the Marine Corps facilities for the ground forces. Colonel Low is here, and he will testify to those projects, sir.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Colonel LOW. I am Colonel Low, Headquarters, Marine Corps, sir. Our first item is on page 19, for a swimming pool at Camp Las Flores, an outlying area of Camp Pendleton, Calif. For this item, $164,000 was authorized but not funded last year. There are no swimming pools at Camp Las Flores. This facility is needed to provide physical training and recreation for the personnel of the 1st Tank Battalion and the 1st Anti-Tank Battalion stationed at Camp Las Flores.

Senator STENNIS. I think you need it. I think you have made out a case. Go ahead.

CAMP SMEDLEY D. BUTLER, OKINAWA

Colonel LOW. The next item, sir, is on page 22, Camp Hansen, bachelor officers' quarters. This item was authorized in 1965 but not funded. It provides for three BOQ's for a total of $334,000.

Senator STENNIS. Three BOQ's?

Colonel LOW. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That will take care of how many men?

Colonel LOW. That will take care of 54 officers, sir, under comfortable conditions. They are very small buildings, Mr. Chairman.

Camp Hansen has a firm requirement for 22 BOQ's of 18-man capacity each to accommodate a total permanent officer strength of 403 officers. Thirteen BOQ's have been constructed, with three currently under construction. Public Law 88–576 appropriated $731,000 for the remaining six BOQ's. Only three BOQ's however were funded for construction in fiscal year 1965. This item will provide funds for the remaining three BOQ's——

Senator STENNIS. What becomes of the rest of your money, Colonel? You said we appropriated enough for six and you built only three.

Colonel LOW. The Congress approved all the BOQ's in last year's program, sir, but gave us insufficient funds.

Senator STENNIS. Appropriated for only three?

Colonel LOW. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. We will move to the next item.

BRANCH POST EXCHANGES, CAMP HANSEN, OKINAWA

Colonel LOW. The next item is on page 23. Two branch post exchanges at Camp Hansen, on Okinawa, were authorized in 1964 for a total of $139,000. This item will provide funding of the two branch exchanges located in the barracks area at Camp Hansen. A main exchange of 8,177 square feet was provided in the first increment of construction. The main exchange is located in the center of the camp. It is too far from the outlying barracks areas for the troops at Camp Hansen and is inaccessible to many of the personnel during working hours. The location of the proposed branch exchanges will permit personnel ready access to retail outlets during lunch periods or breaks in the training schedule.

Senator STENNIS. What is your construction rate as compared to the U.S.-cost-per-unit rate?

Admiral CORRADI. It is just about even, Mr. Chairman; about 1.0.

Senator STENNIS. One for one?

Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. It has been lower, but the cost has been coming up with our efforts to reduce flow of gold.

Senator STENNIS. Now you have these men out there and they do not carry their families.

Colonel LOW. That is right, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

CAMP MCTUREOUS, OKINAWA, FACILITY

Colonel LOW. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is for a brig at Camp McTureous, on Okinawa. It was authorized in 1964. It was not funded. Its estimated cost is $441,000. This item has been rereviewed and the need for this brig continues as a firm requirement, sir. The mission of Camp Butler includes the operation of the only designated place of confinement for marines on Okinawa. The existing brig facility consists of typhoonized quonset huts for the brig staff and personnel. Prisoners are housed in strong-backed tents on concrete slabs. In addition to being extremely hazardous during typhoons, the existing facilities are inadequate and unsanitary. This line item will provide a permanent, adequately designed brig with a capacity for 150 prisoners.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You say radius of 800 miles. Where do you carry your offenders for the Navy and Marine Corps from Vietnam? That is over 800 miles from Okinawa.

Colonel LOW. 800 miles refers to the nearest Navy brig to Okinawa, being in Japan.

Senator YARBOROUGH. You don't bring your prisoners now from Japan?

Colonel LOW. I would assume the Philippines would be the closest area, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

CAMP SUKIRAN, OKINAWA, FACILITY

Colonel LOW. The last item, sir, is at camp Sukiran, on Okinawa, "combat fueling equipment facilities" for a total of $184,000. Authorized in 1965 but not funded. The Bulk Fuel Company of the 3d Force Service Regiment is forced to use open field storage for the components of the amphibious assault fuel systems. The system consists of such items as regulator pumps, manifold assemblies, special hose and couplings, filter, and so forth. Equipment is presently stored in an area approximately 12 miles away from Camp Sukiran. Open storage is not only detrimental to the close tolerance brass fittings, but, since most of the material is adaptable to domestic use, the problem of pilferage is maximized.

Senator STENNIS. What do you call open storage, Colonel?

Colonel LOW. Out in the open, sir. Not under cover. Generally with canvas laid across the top to protect the items from the elements as best as possible.

Senator STENNIS. You can talk about combat fueling equipment.

Colonel LOW. These are large rubber-nylon bags for storing fuel in amphibious operations with hoses, brass couplings, filter assemblies, and pumping stations. They are set up in a system so that one system will handle approximately [deleted] gallons. They are used in the initial phase of amphibious operation. They are also used at advanced base airfields to provide a source for rapidly filling the aircraft with jet fuels.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel LOW. This is the last item, Mr. Chairman, for the Marines.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, Colonel.

The next group, please.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Captain COWART. Mr. Chairman, I will carry on with the Navy items, sir. The next item is on page 27. It is in the "Service school facilities class." This first one is at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. It is for the construction of a "Science building" at the estimated cost of $13,652,000. The second increment of this item, for $6,352,000, is in this year's authorization program. The first increment was authorized in the fiscal year 1964 program under Public Law 88–174 for the amount of $7,600,000.

However, funding of this increment was deferred until the plans could be brought to a more advanced stage. This has been done and both increments for the complete facility are included in this year's funding program. Complete details were presented during the hearings on the fiscal year 1966 authorization program.

Senator STENNIS. This is a part of your expansion program over there, expansion of buildings; is that right?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You did not expand your student load, not very much anyway.

Captain COWART. No, sir. This is in the modernization program, sir.

Senator STENNIS. It happened when the other academy expanded their students you found it a good time to expand your facilities. I think that was good judgment. You get $6 million out of the bill this year and $13 million out of this back-authority position.

Captain COWART. We have a total of 6 this year and we had authorization of 7 for 1964, the total now for funding is $13,652,000.

Senator STENNIS. I am not sure I understand it right now. Of this $13 million here, how much of it is prior authorization?

Admiral CORRADI. $7.6 million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. So it is all in the same group here. That is for the science building.

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let us take up the other item, if you have the papers there now.

Captain COWART. Which ones?

Senator STENNIS. This year's authorization. What is it for?

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT

Admiral CORRADI. The balance of this year's authorization request for the Naval Academy is to cover the "central heating plant," Mr. Chairman. This was estimated at $3,480,000. The purpose of the item was to provide a modern, efficient heating plant which would centrally provide heat for, not just the science building, but for the other academic buildings in the complex. The existing combined electric generating and heating plant is nearing obsolescence. It would require a larger investment to modernize it. The most efficient and economical solution has been to program this new heating plant and to plan to purchase our electricity from the Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. Discontinue the generation of electricity, in other words.

Senator STENNIS. You say you are going to do this instead of purchasing?

Admiral CORRADI. No, sir; we are going to build a new heating plant and we are going to purchase our electricity when this plant is completed.

Senator STENNIS. For this classroom, you have your plans complete at this time?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Captain COWART. On page 29. It is at the "Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif." This is for conversion of one wing of an existing building, the former Del Monte Hotel, to "Bachelor officers' quarters" at the estimated cost of $330,000. This former hotel build-

ing has been used as an academic facility on an interim basis until proper facilities could be provided. Upon completion of the line item for the academic facility, it will no longer be required for use as an academic facility. The proposed alterations of the old hotel wing will permit better use of the space more consistent with its original purpose. The school now has bachelor officers' quarters accommodations for 142 officers.

The increased enrollment raises the requirement to 334 officers. This proposed building conversion will provide adequate space for 110 officers and result in an annual saving of $132,000 now being paid as quarters allowance to bachelor officers who cannot be accommodated in the BOQ. The remaining deficiency will be programed in a future program.

Senator STENNIS. Does this help out with the academic building that is in building 2?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How are they tied together?

Captain COWART. By providing the academic building we will be able to move the academic functions out of the Del Monte Hotel building and convert that space to the BOQ. We will be able to get back to our BOQ status there.

Senator STENNIS. Did the House approve the academic building appropriation?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Captain COWART. The next item, on page 31, authorized and funded in 1964, is in the Office of Naval Research Facilities class. It is for an operations and technical services building estimated to cost $3,484,000. The Navy had to apply these funds toward construction of the desalinization and powerplants for the emergency project at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in 1964. This item will provide adequate space and facilities for the photographers and photographic arts personnel involved in technical services for all research projects. Photographic recording of scientific data is a fast, accurate and often the only means of recording data which supports several research programs. Photographic technologists work together with scientists both in laboratory and on field trips.

The photographic arts personnel also have a major part in the preparation of the scientific reports which document the Laboratory's research. Increased requirements in both areas involving higher performance equipment and processes have created an urgent need for additional floor space. In addition to prohibitive crowding in present quarters, two buildings now used by photographic arts are deteriorated firetraps. This item is a key facility in the overall long-range development plan of the Laboratory.

In addition to consolidating support services into adequate space, this building will also provide a central substation and new telephone center for the Research Laboratory area.

Senator STENNIS. Where will this be located?

Captain COWART. At the Naval Research Laboratory on South Capitol Street, District of Columbia. The Director, Captain Owen is here from the Laboratory. He will be able to give you additional details.

Senator STENNIS. Anything he wishes to say we will be glad to hear from him.

Captain OWEN. Mr. Chairman, the building situation at the Laboratory is as Captain Cowart has presented. We have these buildings that were built for WAVES barracks and mess halls in World War II. I am responsible for the safety of the people in the operation of these buildings, and I approach my job with trepidation because of the hazards of fire and the inefficiency of the research operation.

Senator STENNIS. These buildings are down as far as the lower side of Anacostia?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir; they are south of Bolling Field.

Senator STENNIS. You say you have charge of the Laboratory?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir.

MISSION OF LABORATORY

Senator STENNIS. Go over that again. What is going to be your primary mission down there?

Captain OWEN. The primary mission of the Laboratory in total, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Captain OWEN. The Research Laboratory is the corporate Laboratory of the Navy, in that we do conduct a broad program of research and development applicable to the entire Navy's interest. We do rather fundamental research related to long-range needs of the Navy and, in addition, we do applied research and development supporting the developments of such offices as the Bureau of Naval Weapons, the Bureau of Ships, the fleet ballistic missile projects, other elements of the Navy. My mission states that, where I have the capability, I may perform research funded by other agencies of the Government.

Senator STENNIS. Would you do research, say, on new airplanes that the Navy is working on?

Captain OWEN. No, sir. However, we are very heavily involved in the electronics associated with the missiles systems of those aircraft. I am concerned with the fuel that goes into those aircraft, and its deterioration prevention. I am concerned with the hazards of electromagnetic radiation to the fuel. I am also concerned about basic research in materials related to ship and aircraft structures.

Senator STENNIS. Are there any questions, Senator Thurmond?

Senator THURMOND. No questions.

Senator STENNIS. You have been waiting for this for a long time, have you not?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir; we have.

Senator STENNIS. Have you picked out a site down there for it?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir; we have.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, very much, Captain.

Captain OWEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

CONTINUING AUTHORIZATIONS

Captain COWART. Mr. Chairman, the next item is on page 34, four line items for which continuing authorization is available. We propose to fund these items in the total amount of $26,184,000.

Senator STENNIS. That is page 34?

Captain Cowart. Yes, sir; page 34 details the first item for minor construction at various locations for $6,000,000.

Senator STENNIS. What did you get last year for minor construction?

Captain COWART. $5½ million, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Did you use it up?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Captain COWART. The next item is on page 35. This is for $1 million to provide funds for construction of access roads. Authorization for this purpose is contained in Public Law 177–80.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

LAND ACQUISITION

Captain COWART. The next item we do not request funds for. We have included it for information. It is for Minor Land Acquisitions. We have no funds for this purpose except those we generate from savings or we take from the operation and maintenance money. The cost of a minor land acquisition would not exceed $25,000 per item. We estimate that this minor land acquisition for fiscal year 1966 will cost approximately $37,000.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Page 37, Planning and Design money in the amount of $17 million. These funds will provide for preliminary engineering of each line item proposed for inclusion in the military construction program and for the preparation of final plans and specifications for each line item approved for construction.

RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

Page 40, this is Restoration of Damaged Facilities.

Senator STENNIS. Page 40?

Captain COWART. Page 38, I am sorry.

This line item is for Restoration of Damaged Facilities at a total cost of $2,184,000. On October 27, 1964, during an airshow an aircraft crashed on the Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif. As result, the community center, which contained the Navy exchange, theater, enlisted men's club, bank, nursery, and commissary, was destroyed by fire. Construction of a permanent building to house the destroyed facilities is estimated to cost $886,000. In addition, the indoor swimming pool

was severely damaged by fire. Restoration of the existing pool with new pool enclosure and bathhouse will cost an estimated $155,000. This is an essential facility in this isolated, very hot desert area.

On January 8, 1964, one 860-man frame barracks was destroyed by fire at the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan. Extreme overcrowding is resorted to in order to house the 4,363 men on board in the 1,042 adequate spaces and 2,682 inadequate spaces that remain. The replacement of these barracks with a permanent 664-man barracks is most essential. The estimated cost of this item is $1,143,000. The two restoration items total $2,184,000.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

Captain COWART. The next item is in the classified book, sir, and we would like to clear the room. This is a secret item.

(The subcommittee met in executive session.)

APPEALS OF HOUSE REDUCTIONS

Senator STENNIS. We shall now hear the Navy appeals. At this point of the record, the appeal letter will appear.

(The appeal letter follows:)

APPROPRIATION—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

1965 appropriation	$247,867,000
1966 estimate	338,300,000
House allowance	312,357,000
House reduction	25,943,000
Adjustment requested	+22,114,000
Total requested of Senate	334,471,000

The Department of the Navy requests the following amendment:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Page 2, line 16: Strike out "$312,357,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "$334,471,000".

EFFECT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Restoration of $19,930,000 of the reduction of $25,943,000 in the appropriation as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on August 6, 1965, in House of Representatives Report No. 738, plus provision of the additional amount, $2,184,000, for two other urgent items for which funding has been requested subsequent to the action of the House of Representatives. This will provide a total of $334,471,000 which is the minimum fund requirement for Navy construction in fiscal year 1965.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

The Department of the Navy requests the approval of an additional $22,114,000 to permit the construction of authorized projects which are urgently required to fulfill the missions and objectives of the Navy. These objectives cannot be attained unless the funds requested are provided. More detailed justification for each item for which the restoration of funds are requested is provided in the pages which follow.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

"The committee has approved $312,357,000 for Military Construction, Navy, a reduction of $25,943,000 below the budget estimates of $338,300,000."

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Fiscal year 1966 military construction funding program Reclama—Summary

[In thousands of dollars]

Installation and line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bureau of Ships facilities:			
Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.: Bachelor officers' quarters	765	−765	+765
Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Weapons shop	1,950	−1,950	+1,950
Fleet base facilities: Fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa—bowling alley	278	−278	+278
Marine Corps facilities: Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.—18 line items (general reduction)	8,651	−214	+214
Service school facilities: Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.—Science building	13,652	−352	+352
Medical facilities: Naval dispensary and dental clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—Dispensary and dental clinic	2,800	−2,800	+2,800
Office of Naval Research facilities: Naval Research Laboratory, District of Columbia—Chemistry Laboratory	[1] 6,452	[1] 6,452	+5,000
Naval weapons facilities: (Field support stations):			
Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.: Administration Building	415	−415	+415
Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.: Administration Building	424	−424	+424
Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.:			
High altitude and survival training building	503	−503	+503
Aircraft maintenance hangar	2,983	−2,983	+2,983
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION			
Marine Corps auxiliary landing facility, Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Aircraft systems training building	150	−150	+150
Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C.: Rehabilitation of barracks	3,590	−590	+590
Marine Corps air facility, Santa Ana, Calif.: Aircraft parking apron	809	−809	+809
OVERSEAS STATIONS			
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.:			
Vehicle filling station	25	−25	+25
Cargo pier	531	−531	+531
Gatehouse and employment office	45	−45	+45
Recreation facilities	96	−96	+96
Naval Station, Rota, Spain: 9 unclassified line items (general reduction)	5,616	−303	0
Classified facilities:			
CinCPac Headquarters, Kunia, Oahu, Hawaii: Classified facilities	2,000	−2,000	+2,000
Total		20,233	19,930

[1] Authorization reduced by $1,642,000 to $5,000,000.

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval shipyard, Bremerton, Wash.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bachelor officers quarters with mess	$765,000	−$765,000	+$765,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The activities in the Bremerton area are supported by the BOQ include the shipyard, naval hospital, Bremerton Group Reserve Fleet, and Marine barracks with a total assignment of 161 officers. This does not include the variable number of transient officers from ships under overhaul at the shipyard. Records of onboard count of officers from the area activities and from transient sources indicate a firm requirement for 81 BOQ spaces with occasional peaks as high as 90. In addition, the new shipyard assignment for POLARIS submarine overhaul

will add another 24 officers to the area when two submarines are under overhaul simultaneously starting in fiscal year 1967. Since the submarines are not homeported at the shipyard at least 18 of the submarine officers are expected to occupy the BOQ making a firm peak requirement of 99 spaces.

(*b*) The following facts are emphasized:

(1) There is no foreseeable decrease in base loading.

(2) There are no suitable commercial facilities available.

(3) There are no additional bachelor officers' quarters being provided in the area.

(4) Loadings in excess of requested 80 spaces will be accommodated by doubling up.

(5) Item will replace existing old frame structure which is a fire hazard and which provides a living area of only 144 SF/man as against the minimum habitability standard of 330 SF/man. The old structure will be demolished upon construction of the new building.

(*c*) The substandard and deteriorated condition of the existing BOQ forces the Navy to pay basic allowance for quarters to many officers to enable them to obtain adequate quarters off the base.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 19)

"The request of $765,000 for the construction of bachelor officers' quarters at the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., is denied. The committee is not convinced that adequate consideration has been given to the determination of the specific requirements for additional quarters at this installation."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Weapons shop	$1,950,000	−$1,950,000	+$1,950,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, is one of three shipyards on the west coast. The Department of Defense has recently determined that this yard is essential to the Navy. Approximately one-third of the Pacific Fleet ships are homeported in the Long Beach area and it is the Navy Department's policy to overhaul ships whenever possible in their homeport to reduce to a minimum separation of naval personnel from their families.

(*b*) This yard has the capability and skilled civilian personnel available to repair the TERRIER, TALOS, and TARTAR guided-missile systems. However, most of the spaces currently being utilized for a missile system repair were not designed for that purpose. The multiplicity of repair locations complicates subsystem checkout and increases cost due to duplication of efforts.

(*c*) The possibility of meeting this workload by "farming out" work to local private industry was studied and rejected due to lack of skills, security problems, split responsibility and the requirement for rapid response.

(*d*) If other naval shipyards are required to support Long Beach in part or to accomplish the total missile system workload additional facilities will be required in excess of their present facilities to handle the extra workload. To separate the weapon system from the ship during normal overhaul is impractical. The final system checkout of the weapon system must be accomplished on the guided-missile ship.

(*e*) The contract to commence the architectural and engineering plans for this line item was signed March 19, 1965.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee is not satisfied that the Navy has conducted adequate studies to determine whether or not this workload can be met in whole or in part at other naval shipyards on the west coast. It is also noted that at the time of the committee hearings plans and designs for the construction of this facility had not been initiated. Request denied."

RECLAMA

Installation: Fleet activities, Ryukyus, Okinawa

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Bowling alley	$278,000	−$278,000	+$278,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Although there are a goodly number of recreation facilities on Okinawa, these facilities are not in the right location to benefit ship crews. In the Buckner Bay area there are only two handball courts, two softball fields, one swimming pool and one 4-lane bowling alley. All of the other facilities are entirely too far from White Beach, where ships of the 7th Fleet anchor, to be of any benefit to fleet sailors.

(*b*) With the increased tension existing in the Western Pacific area, ships are continually being required to work longer hours and with many more days at sea between in-port periods. However, this apparent reduction in numbers of ships in port at any one time is being offset by an overall increase in the number of ships assigned to the area. These working conditions further increase the urgent need for appropriate recreation during limited in-port periods. This project is for the benefit of ship crews. While it might be thought that a period of heavy operations is the wrong time to worry about recreation, the opposite is true. We know from past experience that men are more efficient if they are allowed reasonable periods of rest and relaxation.

(*c*) This item will provide the men a facility for healthful exercise and relaxation rather than encouraging them to seek entertainment in local villages where the only diversions are at best questionable both from a moral and sanitary point of view. We, therefore, earnestly request that the decision with respect to providing the 10-lane bowling alley at FLEACT Ruykyus be reconsidered and funding in fiscal year 1966 military construction be approved.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 20)

"The request for a bowling alley in the amount of $278,000 for Okinawa is denied. Existing recreational facilities at this location are adequate to meet the requirements."

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Camp Horno:			
Battalion instruction building			
Battalion tactical vehicle maintenance facilities			
Battalion administration buildings			
Battalion recreation buildings			
Electrical distribution lines to ranges			
Camp San Mateo:			
Battalion tactical vehicle maintenance shop			
Battalion supply and operations buildings			
Battalion administration buildings			
Regimental administration building			
Barracks with mess	$8,651,000	−$214,000	+$214,000
Battalion recreation buildings			
Electrical distribution lines to ranges			
Division area:			
Base headquarters building			
Enlisted women's barracks			
Gate facility, San Luis Ray			
Base theater			
Camp Del Mar:			
Barracks with mess			
Bachelor officers' quarters with mess			

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

The line item cost estimates in the fiscal year 1966 military construction program were prepared by competent architect-engineers and reviewed by the several echelons of experienced cost analysts in the executive branch. Based on recent bidding experience at the Camp Pendleton area and backed by the engineering for the fiscal year 1966 program, these estimates are considered to be the most sound and reasonable estimates of the amount required to accomplish the work proposed.

Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that the $214,000 reduction imposed by the House be reinstated.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 20)

"The committee has approved $20,584,000 for Marine Corps facilities including $8,437,000 for the continued modernization and construction of permanent facilities at Camp Pendleton, Calif."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Item	Budget estimates	House action	Restoration requested
Science building	$13,652,000	−$352,000	+$352,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The Navy's request of $13,652,000 is based on estimated costs developed at the 30-percent stage of final design. Plans and specifications are now in the final review checking stage and scheduled for completion in September 1965. Review of the cost estimates of the plans and specifications at this final stage of design reconfirms this $13,652,000 estimate. It is impracticable to reduce either the scope or cost of the primary line item for this important building fully equipped to serve its function.

(*b*) Restoration of the $352,000 cost reduction in order to permit the development and completion of an adequate setting for this important structure is requested strongly.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 821)

"The principal item is $13,300,000 for construction of a science building at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval dispensary and naval dental clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dispensary and dental clinic	$2,800,000	−$2,800,000	+$2,800,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The requirement for the requested dispensary and dental clinic is based upon the fact that medical and dental facilities in the Pearl Harbor complex are substandard for the provision of approximately 170,000 outpatient services a year. Consolidation of the services in one facility is feasible and required; however, no one existing medical or dental facility is large enough to handle the entire workload. The requested dispensary and dental clinic will (1) provide consolidated and comprehensive medical and dental outpatient care, (2) establish a broad base for staffing of specialists and economic use of medical resources, thereby providing complete and better care, (3) centralize command and support of medical and dental services, (4) eliminate duplication of facilities, services, and personnel, (5) relieve the workload situation at Tripler Army

Hospital, thus permitting utilization of the hospital for other critical requirements, (6) result in a savings of $550,000 of military construction funds by building a consolidated facility for $2,800,000 vice constructing 3 separate replacement facilities for $3,373,000 which were planned military construction projects, and (7) reduce medical personnel allowance by 30 persons, thereby permitting reassignment to other areas where requirements are critical.

(*b*) The existing facilities being replaced will be used primarily for military functions supporting the elements of the operating forces on shore activities. Of the 60,000 square feet of space to be retained for use after demolition of the submarine base dental department, 30,000 square feet is adequate for occupancy by activities providing direct support in the areas of escape tank training, industrial medicine, preventive medicine, sanitation, medical repair, health and nuclear physics. The remaining space, which is substandard for medical and dental functions, will permit the consolidation of some fleet and force administrative personnel, and other shore activity personnel as previously reported. It is not feasible or economical to use any of the existing spaces to be retained for the consolidation of medical and dental services in the Pearl Harbor complex.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 21)

"The request of $2,800,000 for the construction of dispensary and dental clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is denied. More detailed consideration is necessary to determine the extent of the requirement for this facility and to achieve a more realistic utilization of existing permanent facilities of this nature than is contemplated in the program presented to the committee."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Chemistry laboratory	$6,642,000	−$6,642,000	$5,000,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

There are a host of chemical problems faced by the Navy of such a nature as to preclude their being studied or accomplished by either university laboratories or industrial organizations. The work being done by the chemistry staff is directly related to the short- and long-term vital needs of the Navy. It involves problems associated with environmental control of nuclear submarines, problems of both high- and low-temperature lubrication, problems involving effective bacteriological and chemical warfare defense and ships at sea, storage and utilization problems associated with aircraft fuel, among others. The research in physical and surface chemistry performed by this group (representing only one of the several elements of the program) has resulted in applications which have been assessed by the Department of Defense as saving the Government $16 million in the last 5 years.

It is essential that the work of the chemistry staff continue to be effective. Present facilities for their work were built under conditions of emergency during World War II. In spite of increased maintenance, problems depending on necessary control of environment directly affecting the research and in protecting the expensive research tools are extremely critical. The laboratory can show repeated instances where its chemists have been in the forefront of their field with the result that industry has come to them for advice and assistance in a variety of defense-related applications.

The economic feasibility of relocation of laboratory facilities was examined in detail in the years 1957–60. Relocation costs were compared against the current investment at the present location, the availability of land, and the ready availability of the educational resources of the community. The decision for local redevelopment was made accordingly. Attention is respectfully directed to the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 88th Congress, 1st session on H.R. 9139, page 310. Quoting from Senator Saltonstall's remarks on the NRL redevelopment program, "* * * but this is all

for modernizing and these are some things we approved a number of years ago and if we hold it up we are just slowing down everything. If we decide to hold it up, you could get along, but if we are going to really do the job, you ought to go forward with this each year * * *."

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 22)

"The amount of $6,642,000 (authorization reduced to $5 million) requested for the construction of a chemistry laboratory at the latter installation (NRL, District of Columbia) is denied. More adequate consideration should be given to meeting any requirements which might exist for a laboratory of this type through utilization of existing facilities within the Government and in private industry and nongovernmental institutions. The committee is not convinced of the desirability of locating this laboratory in the Metropolitan Washington area and will expect additional studies to include the economic feasibility of locating this and additional facilites that mght be required at this laboratory outside of this area either in whole or in part."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Administration building	$415,000	−$415,000	+$415,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The existing administration building was constructed in 1941 when Cecil Field was a small auxiliary air station; it is a temporary wood frame structure which has had progressive internal and external deterioration. This structure can accommodate only one-third of the total administrative personnel who should be located in it.

(*b*) Administrative functions that are now performed in the building are: CO and XO offices, central files, administrative section, classified files, printing and reproduction, management analysis, legal office, military personnel office, OOD and JOOD. Thirty-tree personnel occupy these spaces. Functions which should be performed in the administration building and which are now dispersed in parts of five other structures include: industrial relations office, safety office, station investigation, station information office, information and education, comptroller, disbursing and C.O. conference room. Sixty-three personnel occupy these spaces.

(*c*) By combining all of the administrative personnel in one building, and by rearranging spaces in other buildings it will be possible to demolish not only the present administration building but one other World War II building as well.

(*d*) The gross space requirement for the new administration building has been computed by criteria as follows:

	Square feet
98 persons × 130 square feet (net)	12,740
12,750 × factor of 0.35	4,459
Total	[1] 17,199

[1] Round to 17,200 square feet gross.

The difference between the net and gross areas are those spaces required or corridors, toilets, secret vaults, machinery/equipment rooms, outside walls and interior partitions.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 22)

"The committee has denied the request of funds for administration buildings at NAS Cecil Field, Fla., and Miramar, Calif., requested in the respective amounts of $415,000 and $424,000. Additional studies are required relating to specific cost savings which will be achieved as a result of the construction of the facility at Miramar and the size of the facility at Cecil Field."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Miramar, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Administration building	$424,000	−$424,000	+$424,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Efficiency: Less than 50 percent of the 125 people required in the administration building can be accommodated. The remaining personnel are scattered in six other buildings located up to 1½ miles from the existing administration building. Most of these buildings are of substandard World War II temporary wooden frame construction. The distances involved between the various locations are not conducive to efficient management.

(*b*) Economy: A time study conducted by Naval Air Station, Miramar, revealed that a minimum of 31 man-hours and 4 vehicle-hours per day would be saved by the new facility at $5 per man-hour and $6.50 vehicle-hour—$65,160 annually would be saved, amortizing the cost of the new administration building in 7 years.

(*c*) The centralizing of the administrative functions would make possible the abandonment and removal of the four World War II substandard wooden frame buildings now being used.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 22)

"The committee has denied the request of funds for administration buildings at the naval air stations, Cecil Field, Fla., and Miramar, Calif., requested in the respective amounts of $415,000 and $424,000. Additional studies are required relating to specific cost savings which will be achieved as a result of the construction of the facility at Miramar and the size of the facility planned at Cecil Field."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
High altitude and survival training building	$503,000	−$503,000	+$503,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Naval Air Station, Oceana, has no existing facilities for high altitude and survival training, nor are there any existing spaces that could be converted for this use. The only service that Naval Air Station, Oceana, can perform is physical examination for pilots and crew and this is done in the station hospital. Consequently, all training must be done at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, some 20 miles distant. The training unit at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, trained 3,534 personnel during the last 6 months and 1,803, or 51 percent, of those trained were from Naval Air Station, Oceana.

(*b*) The tempo of training for Naval Air Station, Oceana, based personnel will rise due to the functional base-loading concept being implemented, wherein Naval Air Station, Oceana, will have F–4, A–6, and eventually F–111B aircraft assigned, all of which are two seated. The crew is comprised of pilot and one reconnaissance intelligence officer (RIO).

(*c*) In addition to the pilots and RIO's that must be trained, instruction must be given to a new group. These people are known as "Seal" teams. They are underwater demolition team members that are parachuted into the water and then perform their mission. Inasmuch as they are passengers in aircraft they must be trained as aircrew personnel.

(*d*) Pressure-suit indoctrination and ejection-seat training will be dropped from the curriculum at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, when the Naval Air Station, Oceana, unit becomes active. Even so, there is enough work for the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, unit to keep active by training the ASW, utility, and transport squadrons and Reserves from the east coast area. Training of Reserves is becoming increasingly important due to the current world situation.

(*e*) Existing facilities at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, are overtaxed with the present workload. Even though a facility is constructed at Naval Air Station, Oceana, the water training must continue at Naval Air Station, Norfolk. However, the man-hours lost by travel of Naval Air Station, Oceana, personnel to and from Norfolk will be reduced by approximately 70 percent, a reduction of approximately 300 man-hours per week.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 23)

"The request of $503,000 for a high altitude and survival training building at the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va., is denied. This same facility was denied by the Congress last year when it was presented as a physiological training building. Existing facilities at this location and at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., which are presently being used to meet this requirement, are adequate for the immediate future."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aircraft maintenance hangar	$2,983,000	−$2,983,000	+$2,983,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The Navy performs three levels of aircraft maintenance: (1) Depot, which is performed by civilian employees at overhaul and repair facilities and consists of major overhaul and rebuilding of aircraft, engines, and components; (2) intermediate, which is performed by station military personnel for assigned squadron aircraft and consists of shop-type repair and test work on aircraft components, equipment, engines, and airframes; and (3) organizational, which is performed by fleet squadron military personnel and consists of inspections, minor adjustments, and equipment and associated tests, repairs, and adjustments.

(*b*) Naval Air Station, Oceana, supports carrier fighter and attack squadrons. The squadrons and the aircraft maintenance department (AMD) perform organizational- and intermediate-level maintenance respectively in only 40 percent of the space they should have. At Naval Air Station, Norfolk, the only other naval air station in the area—20 miles distant—organizational and intermediate maintenance is performed for ASW, helicopter, and transport squadrons. Space is marginal.

(*c*) Work performed at the overhaul and repair hangars at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, is on a scheduled basis. A specific number of engines/aircraft are scheduled for major overhaul each quarter. The work at Naval Air Station, Oceana, is accomplished as it arises. There is no way of telling when a piece of electronic gear will fail or when something will go wrong with a hydraulic system. In order to utilize the facilities at Norfolk this piece of equipment or the whole aircraft (which cannot fly under the condition of hydraulic malfunction) would have to be transported to Naval Air Station, Norfolk. It would then have to be sandwiched into the overhaul and repair schedule. These so-called minor repairs would completely disrupt the overhaul and repair schedule.

(*d*) Under this type of maintenance structure, it would be completely unworkable to send the aircraft and personnel to Naval Air Station, Norfolk, to perform these functions even though excess facilities did exist. If excess facilities did exist at Naval Air Station, Norfolk (which they do not), the only way this system would work would be to transfer fighter-attack squadrons to Naval Air Station, Norfolk, and have them operate on a runway that is too short for normal jet operations. Any transfer of squadrons to Naval Air Station, Norfolk would have to be accompanied by similar construction to that proposed at Naval Air Station, Oceana.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 23)

"The request of $2,983,000 for the construction of an aircraft maintenance hangar at this location is also denied. Further consideration must be given to utilization of additional facilities of this nature in the area including those available through use of the overhaul and repair department at the nearby Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va."

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps auxiliary landing facility, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aircraft systems training building	$150,000	−$150,000	+$150,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Information has been obtained from the Department of the Army to the effect that helicopter maintenance training facilities at both Fort Eustis and Fort Rucker will be completely saturated by June 1966. Army support of the Marine Corps training in the maintenance of the Iroquois helicopter would involve the construction at an Army base of a facility equivalent to the one proposed at Camp Pendleton. Therefore, no savings in construction costs would be realized through combining training requirements with those of the Army. Moreover, there would be the additional operating costs of transporting personnel from the west coast to the Army training facilities.

(*b*) The proposed building will house training equipment that is presently under contract and scheduled for delivery in March 1966. If this item is not approved, this expensive (about $600,000) equipment cannot be utilized in the training of personnel.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 23)

"The request of $150,000 for an aircraft systems training building at the Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Camp Pendleton, Calif., for the training program for the Iroquois helicopter is denied. Additional consideration should be given to combining these training requirements with those of the Army which utilize the same basic aircraft."

RECLAMA

Installation: MCAS Cherry Point, N.C.

Item	Budget estimate	House action	Restoration requested
Rehabilitation of barracks	$3,590,000	−$590,000	+$590,000

REASONS FOR REQUESTED RESTORATION

The proposed work involves the rehabilitation of substandard barracks spaces for 3,240 enlisted men.

The estimate of cost is based on an engineering study prepared by qualified engineers based on detailed examination of the work at the site and a thorough knowledge of local area construction costs. The proposed reduction of this estimate will necessitate the elimination of rehabilitation of spaces for approximately 570 men, thus leaving a deficiency of spaces for 1,125 men.

It is strongly requested that the proposed reduction of $590,000 be restored in order to permit provision of the 3,240 barrack spaces.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 23)

"The committee has approved $4,090,000 for facilities at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C., including $3 million for the rehabilitation of barracks."

RECLAMA

Installation: Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, Calif.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aircraft parking apron	$809,000	−$809,000	+$809,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) Marine Corps air facility, Santa Ana presently supports 116 helicopters. By the end of fiscal year 1966 the number of helicopters at this activity will have increased to 176. Additionally, at that time new model aircraft will have been phased in at this activity. The new aircraft are larger than those presently supported, and require more space for parking and taxiing. Parking conditions will become overcrowded to the extent that, due to reduced clearances between parked and taxiing aircraft, operations will be hampered, and will become hazardous at times. Failure to include this item in the fiscal year 1966 program will result in the use of severely overcrowded apron space for at least an additional year.

(*b*) The Bureau of Yards and Docks has provided an estimate of $3,000 to $3,200 as the additional cost of constructing the apron in two increments in lieu of a single contract for the entire requirement. The additional cost is for contractor mobilization for the second contract. Since the design for the first increment is essentially complete, no savings can be realized in design costs.

(*c*) Three of six outlets to be provided under the fiscal year 1966 line item "Aircraft Direct Fueling Station (1st Incr)" for $792,000, are to be sited adjacent to the outer end of parking apron No. 1 extension to be provided under this line item. Failure to restore funding to this item will make the utility of these three outlets marginal until the parking apron is extending.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 23)

"Funds are requested in the amount of $809,000 for the construction of the first increment of an aircraft parking apron required at the Marine Corps air facility, Santa Ana, Calif. Testimony before the committee disclosed that the cost of the overall requirement would be reduced if this apron could be constructed in a single contract. The request for the first increment is denied, and the committee will expect the complete requirement, if it is still a valid one, to be included in the fiscal year 1967 military construction program."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Vehicle filling station	$25,000	−$25,000	+$25,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

Only one vehicle filling station is available at the station for providing fuel, motor oil, water, and air to the 920 pieces of transportation equipment assigned. This filling station is located 8 miles from the administrative area and 5 miles from the air operations area where the majority of vehicular traffic is concentrated. It requires 45 minutes to make a round trip to refuel a vehicle, and it is estimated that a total of 15 man-days is wasted daily for refueling purposes. Elimination of the long refueling run by construction of a new vehicle filling station in the operations area will save some $10,000 annually in terms of lost manpower and amortize the cost of the new filling station in 3 years. The existing filling station will continue to be used in support of vehicular operations in the industrial area of the station.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 24)

"The requirements for vehicle filling stations, gatehouse, and employment office, and recreational facilities should be met through the utilization of existing facilities or other programs available to the Navy."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Cargo pier	$531,000	−$531,000	+$531,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

(*a*) The existing cargo pier (pier No. 2) is the primary pier for unloading ship's cargo at Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads. Cargo unloading operations are severely hampered by the size of the pier. The pier is too short to permit unloading both the fore and aft cargo holds simultaneously. This necessitates casting off the mooring lines, taking the ship out, turning it around and again mooring the ship to remove cargo from the other cargo hold. This is a time-consuming and expensive process. The pier is too narrow to permit more than one truck on the pier at one time. Further, the narrow width of the cargo pier restricts the maneuverability of the ship's cargo booms when two ships are handling cargo from both sides of the pier. Cargo handling operations are delayed while one boom operator waits until the other ship's boom is clear before moving his cargo onto the dock. This line item will expand the existing cargo pier from 38 by 397 feet to a 70- by 500-foot pier that will be capable of handling unloading operations safely and efficiently.

(*b*) In addition to the cargo pier, the station has a carrier pier under construction with a completion date of November 1966. This pier will meet the needs of deep-draft combatants operating out of the station. Cargo will be handled at this pier as circumstances permit. However, the limited availability of the carrier pier for handling cargo will not preclude the need for a separate cargo handling pier. The station also has a fuel pier which is not as wide as the cargo pier and consequently is inadequate for cargo operations when not being used by tankers.

(*c*) Berthing space is at a premium. The naval station is a key logistics base for the support of the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Range (AFWR). As the tempo of AFWR increases, the utilization of harbor facilities also increases. The increase, for example, during the period January 1964 to January 1965 was 74 percent.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 24)

"Additional consideration should be given to the requirement for the construction of a cargo pier including maximum utilization of existing facilities."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Gatehouse and employment office	$45,000	−$45,000	+$45,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

A proper gatehouse facility containing a security office and industrial relations office (IRO) with appropriate waiting rooms is urgently required by this station to correct a serious security problem. Existing facilities are completely inadequate to handle the volume of visitor traffic now experienced by the station and the situation will become worse when construction is begun on approved

military construction projects. Gate No. 1 is the easiest gate to reach by visitors to the station. The post is manned by a sentry operating out of a small booth. The security office is located 7 miles away at gate No. 3. Consequently, visitors must be sent to gate No. 3 for security clearance and a pass. The security problem is created when jobseekers are then sent to the IRO which is located 1 mile from gate No. 3. The jobseeker becomes a security problem when he fails to locate the IRO and must be rescued by the security force. This line will provide a proper gatehouse at gate No. 1. Only those persons who have a need to enter the station will be issued a pass. Jobseekers will be processed at the gatehouse.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 24)

"The requirements for vehicle filling stations, gatehouse, and employment office, and recreational facilities should be met through the utilization of existing facilities or other programs available to the Navy."

RECLAMA

Installation: Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R.

Item	Budget request	House request	Restoration requested
Recreational facilities	$96,000	−$96,000	+$96,000

REASON FOR RESTORATION REQUESTED

The provision of adequate athletic and recreational facilities is essential to the morale and well-being of station and fleet personnel. The opportunity to participate in an organized sports event or an impromptu off-duty game is a necessity for shipboard personnel. The existing facilities at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads are insufficient and do not provide this needed wholesome outlet. This line item will provide additional fields and playing courts and will correct the deficiency and thus enhance the morale of the 4,000 assigned station and fleet personnel.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 24)

"The requirements for vehicle filling stations, gatehouse and employment office, and recreational facilities should be met through the utilization of existing facilities or other programs available to the Navy."

NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASH.

Captain COWART. The next item is at the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., Bachelor Officers' Quarters with Mess. The House action denied approval for the $765,000 for a Bachelor Officers' Quarters and Mess.

Senator STENNIS. That brings us back here to the reclamas.

Captain COWART. Yes, sir. We also submitted a reclama on the classified project at Kunia which we discussed in the executive session.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Captain COWART. The House committee denied the funding for Bachelor Officers' Quarters with Mess at the Naval Shipyard, Bremerton, Wash., on the grounds that the committee does not consider that adequate consideration has been given to the determination of the specific requirements for additional quarters at this installation. The activities in the Bremerton area supported by this BOQ include the Shipyard, Naval Hospital, Bremerton Reserve Fleet and Marine Barracks, with a total assignment of 161 officers. This does not include the variable number of transient officers from ships under overhaul at the Shipyard.

Records of onboard count of officers from the area and from transient sources indicate a firm requirement for 81 BOQ spaces with occasional peaks as high as 90.

In addition, a new shipyard mission has been assigned for POLARIS overhaul. This will bring additional officers to the yard. We can see that we will have a firm peak of 99 spaces, so we feel that the request for an 80-man BOQ is within the area of our requirement. We now have a substandard deteriorated building which forces the Navy to pay basic allowance for quarters for many officers in order that they may find adequate quarters off base. The old building will be demolished upon construction of the new building.

LETTER OF HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON AND HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, U.S. SENATORS FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS, PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD, BREMERTON, WASH.

Senator STENNIS. A joint letter from Senators Magnuson and Jackson with reference to bachelor officers' quarters at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard will appear at this point in the record.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: The House Appropriations Committee recently deleted from the military construction appropriations bill an item for $765,000 for the construction of bachelor officers' quarters with mess at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, Wash.

This project has the support of the Department of the Navy which has asked your committee that this money be restored in the fiscal 1966 funding program now before your subcommittee. We are writing in support of this request.

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is playing a growing role in our Nation's defenses, recently assuming its new assignment as the overhaul and repair base for our Pacific POLARIS fleet. It is continuing to do other important work in ship construction, repair, and modernization.

As pointed out in the Navy's report to you, the present bachelor officers' quarters and mess at Bremerton are badly deteriorated and have been described as a "firetrap." With no foreseeable decrease in base loading at Bremerton, the present facility is inadequate and inappropriate for the housing of naval officers now and in the future. No other suitable accommodations are available in the area. This 80-space facility is a minimum request to meet the needs.

We heartily support the reasons for restoration of this request given to you by the Department of the Navy and urge that these funds be restored.

Sincerely yours,

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, *U.S. Senator.*
HENRY M. JACKSON, *U.S. Senator.*

NAVAL SHIPYARD, LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Captain COWART. The next item is at the Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif., for weapons shop. The House denied the funding for $1,950,000 on the ground that—

the committee is not satisfied that the Navy has conducted adequate studies to determine whether or not this workload can be met in whole or in part at other naval shipyards on the west coast. It is also noted that at the time of the committee hearing, plans and designs for the construction of this facility had not been initiated. The request is, therefore, denied.

The naval shipyard at Long Beach is one of the three shipyards on the west coast that the Department of Defense has recently determined as essential to the Navy. Approximately one-third of the Pacific Fleet ships are home ported in the Long Beach area and it is the Navy Department's policy to overhaul ships whenever possible in their home port to reduce to a minimum separation of Navy personnel from their families.

This yard has the capability and skilled civilian personnel available to repair the TERRIER, TALOS, and TARTAR guided missile systems. However, most of the space currently being utilized for a missile system repair are not designed for that purpose. The multiplicity of repair locations complicates the subsystem checkout and increases cost due to the duplication of effort.

The possibility of meeting this workload by "farming out" work to local private industries was studied and was rejected due to the fact that there was a lack of skills; there were security problems; there was a split responsibility; and the requirement for rapid response did not exist.

If other naval shipyards are required to support the Long Beach operation in part or to accomplish the total missile system workload, additional facilities will be required at those yards in excess of their present facilities to handle the extra workload.

To separate the weapon system from the ship during normal overhaul is impractical. The final systems' checkout of the weapon system must be accomplished on a guided missile ship. The contract to commence the architectural and administrative plans on this item was signed on March 19, 1965.

Captain Ginn is here from the Bureau of Ships. He can provide additional data, Mr. Chairman, if you would like it.

LETTER OF THOMAS H. KUCHEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WEAPONS OVERHAUL AND TEST FACILITY, LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD, CALIF.

Senator STENNIS. I shall include at this point in the record a letter from Senator Kuchel, requesting restoration of funds for a facility at Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
August 9, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: I have been advised unofficially that the House Appropriations Committee has deleted requested funds for provision of a weapons overhaul and test facility planned for the Long Beach Naval Shipyard.

The capability of this important shore establishment would be greatly increased if the desired additional shipbuilding, modernization, conversion, and repair potential were expanded as the Navy proposes. I do feel the requested $1,500,000 item appears warranted and would constitute a sound investment, especially since so many units of the fleet operate in Pacific waters and are based at California ports.

I regret my inability to be present at the session of the subcommittee when I understand this matter is likely to be reviewed, but I hope a complete record will be established regarding it.

With warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
U.S. Senator.

FLEET ACTIVITIES, RYUKYUS, OKINAWA

Senator STENNIS. Proceed, Captain.

Captain COWART. The next item is "Fleet Activities" at Ryukuys, Okinawa, for funding the bowling alley for $278,000 which was denied by the House. We covered this earlier in our testimony, sir. We would like to request the committee to restore this item.

Senator STENNIS. All right. The next item.

MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Captain COWART. The next item is our Marine Corps Facilities at Camp Pendleton; a general cut was made by the House.

Senator STENNIS. They took out $214,000.

Captain COWART. The House cut $214,000 from the $8,651,000 request for the 18 line items in the project.

Senator STENNIS. Is that on a specific item?

Captain COWART. There is no specific item mentioned, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You can absorb this, can't you, out of $8,600,000?

Rear Admiral CORRADI. Such a cut could normally be absorbed, but our recent bidding experience in this part of California, Mr. Chairman, indicates that we have been utilizing our 5 percent increasing authority. Prices have been running higher. It is for this reason that we reclama this apparently small price cut.

Senator STENNIS. Maybe you have so much out there, there is so much work to do for the Navy you can't get enough bidders. It seems to me you ought to be able to absorb that much out of the $8,600,000.

Rear Admiral CORRADI. In those areas where we thought we could absorb and the House imposed an across-the-board percentage cut, we have not submitted a reclama. In this particular part of the west coast, however, we have had poor bidding experience. For that reason we urge the restoration of this relatively minor cut.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Put a special note on that one, Mr. Rexroad.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Captain COWART. The next item, sir, is the Naval Academy in Annapolis. It is a general cut of $352,000 from the $13,652,000 for the science building. I will ask Admiral Corradi to speak on this one also, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed, Admiral.

Rear Admiral CORRADI. Here we have progressed with our plans so that we have very good pricing information. We are deliberately cutting corners to meet the $13,652,000 estimates which we submitted to the Congress.

A further cut requires that we go back and delete other items in order to absorb the approximately $352,000 cut which has been imposed on us. I would urge that we restore this cut primarily to get the complete facility that has been carefully planned and that has been designed to meet the specific requirements of teaching mathematics and science to the young midshipmen.

There is nothing particularly flossy or elaborate about the building. It is just that the teaching of science, the high percentage of laboratory space vis-a-vis classroom space in a building of this kind runs the unit cost up.

Senator STENNIS. You say now under your responsibility as a professional engineer and also as a naval officer that you have to have this extra money; is that right?

Rear Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. This is based not just on my personal opinion but on recent bidding experience.

Senator STENNIS. You have been over all of it, and you know far more than we do.

Rear Admiral CORRADI. Yes, sir. In the past few months we have taken bids on the shop buildings at the Naval Academy and found we went over the estimated cost.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, please.

NAVAL DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC, PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

Captain COWART. "Naval Dispensary and Dental Clinic" at Pearl Harbor. The House action was to deny funding for the entire project, $2,800,000, on the grounds that more detailed consideration is necessary to determine the extent of the requirement for this facility and to achieve a more realistic utilization of existing permanent facilities of this nature than is contemplated in the program presented to the committee.

Admiral Riggs, from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, is here to speak to this item. Admiral Riggs.

Admiral RIGGS. Senator Stennis, I believe this was turned down on the basis of our planned use of the existing buildings in the event that we should obtain a new dispensary. A study was begun in 1962 by a committee under the Commandant of the 14th Naval District to determine whether or not a new dispensary should be built and the use of the older buildings. After a very thorough study the committee came up with the fact that a new dispensary was indicated and feasible.

They also indicated that certain usages be made of the other buildings which would be vacated in certain instances, and others would be utilized for other medical purposes. In this study they considered that a planned project to rehabilitate, to enlarge or to build certain facilities such as the Naval Dental Clinic, Submarine Base Dispensary, medical unit No. 6, and medical complex and replacement of a ship-based medical facilities, would amount to $3.4 million.

In lieu of this they preferred the new facility at $2.8 million which would mean a net saving of approximately $550,000. They also defined the personnel situation as a saving of 30 military billets which could be utilized in other facilities.

SAVINGS IN OPERATING COSTS

They indicated some savings in the operating cost, but did not specify the amounts. I have no way of giving you an engineering figure on the amount of utilities that might be saved in this type of movement. They certainly would, in the new dispensary, provide us with

a more specialized medical-dental treatment facility and staffing by specialists.

Since this intended usage of the present facilities was dictated by higher authority, we note that the small facilities such as those between 5,000 and 10,000 square feet were to be utilized for other fleet personnel or minor storage or decontamination stations. Those that were larger, and the largest one, the present shipyard dispensary, would be retained.

Now the present shipyard dispensary in 1964 had an outpatient workload of 91,000. This number is composed of the military people, the dependents, and the civil service personnel for the yard. It is overburdened. As a consequence, we need to move the dependents and the military sick call into the new facility and maintain this existing dispensary for the civil service personnel.

Civil service personnel have complained that they have lost a lot of time by going to the present dispensary in its overcrowded conditions, losing time from their work.

So the largest facility will be more fully and effectively utilized. This is the one that has the largest square footage in the entire group.

Another move is the health and nuclear physics from building 213 into the old dispensary which will give them better utilization and also close proximity to the civil service personnel. At the same time this move will provide in the old building 213 a need to expand the preventive medical unit No. 6.

They definitely need an enlarged laboratory capability so that this move will help in both the preventive medical unit and the health-physics sections.

FUNCTION OF NAVAL DISPENSARY

Senator STENNIS. Admiral, if I may interrupt you at that point, explain to us just what you mean by naval dispensary. Those words carry a certain meaning to me that means a good deal less than what we ordinarily think of as a hospital.

Maybe I am mistaken—I don't know.

Admiral RIGGS. The dispensary is used primarily for outpatient work. The new dispensary will provide only for outpatient work, but will have 10 beds in it for active duty personnel that can be retained for a few hours or for not more than 72 hours at the very most. But this is not a hospital type.

Senator STENNIS. The $2,800,000 is a rather good sum of money just for a dispensary. Of course, you have a dental clinic in here, too.

PRESENT FACILITY

Admiral RIGGS. Yes; there is a naval dental clinic in here, too. Now the present dental clinic is a definite fire hazard. This contains 24 of the present dental group. But they will be moved into this new complex and provided with an adequate dental clinic. At the same time the dental clinic from the other areas, at Camp Smith and Fort Allen Dispensary, will be moved into this one facility, giving them an adequate 40 dental operating unit, as well.

In addition to that, there are four dental people who will be moved from the submarine base dispensary. This is the only portion of

the buildings that will be demolished. This gives them an adequate dental facility as well and a centralized capability.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, Admiral.

LETTER OF HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING AND DISPENSARY AND DENTAL CLINIC, HAWAII

Senator STENNIS. At this point in the record, I shall insert a letter addressed to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee by Senator Inouye.

(The letter of Senator Inouye follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
August 6, 1965.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have just received very distressing news from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to the effect that the House committee has decided to delete two very important items from the military construction appropriations bill, namely:

(*a*) Headquarters building, Commander in Chief, Pacific—$2 million.

(*b*) Dispensary and dental clinic, Pearl Harbor—$2,800,000.

As a Senator from Hawaii, I have naturally spent much time in the Pearl Harbor complex and it was evident to me that a new headquarters building for CINCPAC was urgently needed, especially in light of our increased activities in the Pacific and southeast Asia area. It was also evident to me, because of the increased activity in Pearl Harbor, that a dispensary and dental clinic were urgently needed. The need for these facilities is not a result of the current Vietnam situation, but has existed for several years.

I most respectfully request that the Senate Committee on Appropriations very seriously consider these deletions. I sincerely hope that your committee will act to restore these two deletions.

Most respectfully yours,

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
U.S. Senator.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else, gentlemen, on that item?

Captain COWART. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next item.

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Captain COWART. The next item, sir, is the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C. We covered one item in the group of prior authorizations. That is the item that was in the 1966 program for $6,642,000 originally. The Senate Armed Services Committee cut this back to $5 million for authorization and the subsequent House action was to deny funding of the $5 million.

On the basis that—

more adequate consideration should be given to meeting any requirement which might exist for a laboratory of this type through utilization of existing facilities within the Government and in private industry and nongovernmental institutions. The committee is not convinced of the desirability of locating this laboratory in the Metropolitan Washington area and will expect additional studies to include the economic feasibility of locating this and additional facilities that might be required at this laboratory outside this area either in whole or in part.

Mr. Chairman, there are many chemical problems, as Captain Owen mentioned a few minutes ago, when he was talking on the Laboratory. There are many chemical problems that face the Navy that are peculiar to the Navy. They preclude their being studied by either the university laboratories or industrial organizations. The work being done by this chemistry staff is directly related to short- and long-term vital needs of the Navy.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED

It involves problems associated with environmental control of nuclear submarines, problems of both high- and low-temperature lubricants, problems involving bacteriological and chemical warfare defense at sea, storage problems associated with this subject. It is essential that the work of this Laboratory continue to be effective. The present facilities for their work is carried out in buildings that were built during World War II, small buildings, improperly ventilated and crowded.

The economic feasibility of relocation of this Laboratory was examined in detail in the years 1957 through 1960. Relocation costs were compared against the current investment at the present location, the availability of land and the ready availability of the educational resources of the community. The decision for local redevelopment was made accordingly.

We request that funding for it be restored.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much of this is a must this year?

Captain COWART. Senator, this is part of a program to improve and modernize the entire Laboratory. We had to reprogram the item that was approved and funded in 1964. We had to use the money for the Guantanamo desalinization plant. So, in effect, we are behind 1 year. It is an attempt to get the Laboratory brought up to date along with the plan that was to update it.

Capain Owen, Director of the Laboratory, is still here, Senator, if you would like to ask him some questions.

REMAINING CONSTRUCTION

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much construction do you have to do on what has been authorized and appropriated in fiscal year 1965?

Captain OWEN. Relative to the General Purpose Laboratory, authorized and funded in fiscal 1965, sir, the contract will be awarded and, hopefully, ground will be broken in early September. If this committee sees fit to provide funding for the Operations and Technical Services Building, our technical and engineering studies are complete. That construction can start within a month or month and a half.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From now?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you are starting with construction funds already appropriated?

Captain OWEN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say that if we provide money in the fiscal year 1966 bill, you can start construction now?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir. It is hoped that if the money is provided for the Chemistry Laboratory, construction of it can start in late winter or early spring of next year, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we don't provide the money, it will not handicap you; will it?

Captain OWEN. No, sir; but Senator, I do point out that, as you have been previously informed, we are operating a substantial portion of the Laboratory in buildings constructed during World War II under emergency construction. The chemists have a whole variety of very expensive research equipment. There are mass spectographs, chromatographs, and other equipment they must use in the course of their work. They must maintain strict control of the atmosphere, especially in biological and chemical warfare defense. It is getting harder each year to provide the proper environment for them. The buildings are settling. We have suffered rain damage on expensive equipment.

The majority of the buildings now occupied by the chemistry division have less than 5 years useful life remaining. Again, as you have been informed, there is a long-range development program for the Laboratory. This is a step which we have considered very carefully and feel we must take it at the earliest opportunity.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Captain.

Captain OWEN. Thank you, sir.

Senator STENNIS. If you get both laboratories, you will be fixed up down there; will you not, Captain?

Captain OWEN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right. You are faithful. You keep coming back.

The next item.

NAVAL AIR STATION, CECIL FIELD, FLA.

Captain COWART. Mr. Chairman, the next reclama is for an item at the Naval Air Station, Cecil Field, Fla.

The House denied funding for $415,000 for an administrative building. They also spoke to the administration building at Mirimar, Calif., and denied it for the same reason. [Reading:]

Additional studies are required relating to specific cost savings which would be achieved as a result of the construction of the facility at Miramar and the size of the facility at Cecil Field.

The existing administration building at Cecil Field was constructed in 1941 when Cecil Field was an auxiliary air station. It is a temporary wood frame structure and is a fire hazard. This building can only accommodate one-third of the total administrative personnel who should be located in it.

Administrative functions that are now performed in the building are: Commanding officer and executive officer, central files—functions which should be performed in the administrative building which are now dispersed in other areas, including industrial safety offices, safety investigation, and about six other functions.

By combining all of these functions in one building, by rearranging spaces in the other buildings now used for these purposes, it will be possible to demolish, not only the present administration building, but one other World War II building as well.

We request that the funding for this item be restored.

NAVAL AIR STATION, MIRAMAR, CALIF.

The administrative building item at Miramar is very similar in nature and is for $424,000. It is basically operated under the same conditions. Less than 50 percent of the 125 people required to be in the administration building can be accommodated. The remainder of personnel are scattered in buildings located throughout the station up to a mile or a mile and a half from the existing building.

There was a time study made here which indicated that a minimum of 31 man-hours and four vehicular hours per day could be saved by provision of the new facility. This is estimated to be an annual saving of $63,000 a year. The centralization of the administrative function would make possible the abandonment and removal of the four World War II structures which are now being used.

Funding for this is being requested, sir.

NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Captain COWART. The next item is the Naval Air Station, Oceana, Va.

Senator STENNIS. You have two items for Oceana. Can you take them together?

Captain COWART. We have covered one, sir—the High Altitude and Survival Training Building for $503,000, which was denied funding by the House. This is the building I spoke of as having prior authorization.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Captain COWART. I will cover the Aircraft Maintenance Hanger for which the House denied funding for $2,983,000.

Senator STENNIS. You may cover that one fully.

Captain COWART. The House denied funding for this, sir, on the grounds that further consideration must be given to utilization of additional facilities of this nature in the area including those available for use of the overhaul and repair department at the nearby Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.

The Navy performs three levels of aircraft maintenance. There is the depot type, intermediate type, and organizational type maintenance on the aircraft. The reason we can't use facilities at other stations or at the overhaul and repair department at Norfolk for all of this type of maintenance, is that the intermediate work and the organization type work is done by the forces at Oceana. These are the personnel contained within the squadrons and the personnel contained within the maintenance department on the Air Station, itself.

The aircraft must be at this location in order to get this maintenance. This is the more commonly performed maintenance. It

occurs after every flight. It occurs prior to a flight. It is not of the nature of depot maintenance which is a complete overhaul of the aircraft or structural work done on the aircraft similar to that done in a shipyard on a ship.

At Oceana, which supports carrier fighter and attack squadrons, the squadrons and aircraft maintenance department perform the intermediate level maintenance in only 40 percent of the space that they should have.

Norfolk is 20 miles away. Space cannot be utilized there because they are crowded.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask a question?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far is Oceana from Norfolk?

Captain COWART. Oceana is about 20 miles distant from Norfolk.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How far?

Captain COWART. Twenty miles, sir. Captain MacDonald is here from the Bureau of Naval Weapons, to provide more detailed information if you wish it.

INTERMEDIATE TYPE MAINTENANCE

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad to hear from him. Come forward, Captain. Now Captain Cowart said you had to work on these planes after every flight as I understood him.

Is that right and why?

Captain MACDONALD. The type of work that develops in the intermediate type maintenance field is the unplanned variety. We may not necessarily expect equipment to fail but it does, and it has to be fixed immediately if the aircraft is to fly and perform its mission.

The type of work at Norfolk, at the overhaul and repair depot, is scheduled overhaul and scheduled maintenance where the aircraft is taken off the line for up to 3 months and it goes through a complete teardown and rebuilding procedure.

The O. & R. department at Norfolk is scheduled to about 94 percent of its capacity. This is scheduled throughout the year.

Senator STENNIS. That is your general overhaul?

Captain MACDONALD. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS Where it takes 3 or 4 months?

Captain MACDONALD. Yes, sir. The other two types of maintenance are done at all stations where operational aircraft are stationed for training or for mission accomplishment.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for a good deal of money here just for the building, another $3 million.

Captain MACDONALD. We do not have the required structures at Oceana to properly take care of the buildup of aircraft which we have at that station. We have a requirement of some 800,000 square feet. If this hangar is provided, we will have remaining a deficiency of over 300,000 squart feet that we would program in succeeding program years.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else, Captain?

Captain MACDONALD. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

LETTER OF HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, FORT MONROE, VA.; AIRCRAFT REPAIR FACILITY, OCEANA, VA.

Senator STENNIS. At this point in the record a letter from Senator Robertson respecting two items in his State will appear.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
August 10, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOHN: As you of course know, we not only have the largest naval base of our Nation at Norfolk, but we have concentrated there the heads of the Navy, Air, and Army, not only for the Atlantic area, but for a major part of the country.

The Army command is at Fort Monroe, which is one of the oldest military establishments in the Nation. From time to time, suggestions have been made that Fort Monroe should be abandoned but as indicated above, it is very essential from a standpoint of unity of operations that it be maintained. Consequently, it is quite urgent that Fort Monroe be given a new administration building because at the present time its activities are scattered over 19 different places in the military reservation. That building, as you of course know, was authorized but was turned down by the House, partly I think, because some raised the question about building an administration building on a reservation that might be abandoned. In my opinion, the reservation should be permanently maintained and that it should now be adequately equipped.

The building at Oceana is very important if the war in Vietnam should last 2 or 3 years because it will provide quick repairs for naval air squadrons. Oceana is probably the largest naval air base on the east coast and ideally situated for a repair unit of this type. The installation at Oceana of a mechanical hangar for the repair of squadron planes has, of course, been authorized.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON.

MARINE CORPS AUXILIARY LANDING FIELD, CAMP PENDLETON, CALIF.

Captain COWART. The next item is "Marine Corps auxiliary landing field, Camp Pendleton, Calif." It is to be used for the helicopter training which we spoke of earlier, a prior authorized action for construction of an aircraft systems training building at the estimated cost of $150,000.

The House action was to deny the funding for the facility. We request that funding for this item be restored, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What do you use it for?

Captain COWART. This building is used for housing the equipment for the training of personnel in the various aircraft systems contained within the helicopter. There are various electronic, hydraulic, and power systems within the helicopter with which the pilots and crewmembers have to become familiar. There is operational and maintenance training involved. We have to have mockups and equipment items of this nature by which to demonstrate to these personnel how the equipment operates and how it is to be maintained.

USE OF FACILITY

This is a very important part of training crewmembers and pilots in the operation of new aircraft. This building for which we are asking the $150,000 will be an addition to the previously authorized training building. It will provide an additional 7,000 square feet onto a building that is 5,000 square feet in size which was approved in 1964.

However, since the approval and funding of the 5,000-square-foot structure, we find that the trainers require much more space than originally thought necessary. We will have to have an additional 7,000 square feet to make the building usable to house the training devices that must be put in it.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With the increased use of helicopters, if we don't give you the funds for the aircraft systems training building, will the training have to be done at another station?

Captain COWART. We would have to do it at the overcrowded Fort Rucker where we are now sending the personnel to be trained in this type aircraft.

Senator SALTONSTALL. With the increased use of helicopters does this mean we have to have more trained personnel?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

ADDITIONAL DATA ON NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA, VA.

Senator STENNIS. Back to this Oceana matter for just a minute, I can see where you have to have some facilities there. But do you need this much? This is virtually $3 million. That is a good deal of money in my book.

Captain COWART. The number of aircraft being assigned there and being home based at Oceana is increasing; the recommended or required floor area of hangar space is 800,000 square feet of which we now have only 330,000 and some-odd square feet. So, we have less than half right now of what is needed.

Senator STENNIS. How many planes will pass through this building per month for repairs?

Captain COWART. It is difficult to say exactly how many, sir, because the work is not the kind that can be scheduled.

Senator STENNIS. I mean approximately? On the average.

Captain COWART. Captain MacDonald, can you give any estimate at all on the number of aircraft that would be processed? We know how many are assigned there.

Captain MACDONALD. Mr. Chairman, it is really not a matter of processing aircraft through for maintenance. It is a building that will provide shop and crew space for some of our about 20 squadrons of modern fighter or attack aircraft, such as the F–4 aircraft, the A–6, and later the F–111B, if it proves successful.

We will provide in this hangar—and it is expensive, there is no getting away from it—the modern shop and open bays for the repair and upkeep of these complicated systems in the aircraft.

Also the administrative and organizational space for the squadrons that are stationed at the field.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, CHERRY POINT, N.C.

Captain COWART. The next item, sir, is the reduction at Cherry Point, N.C.; $590,000 was cut by the House from the request for $3,590,000 for "Rehabilitation of Barracks." Commander Washburn from the Bureau of Yards and Docks is prepared to speak to this item.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed, Commander.

Commander WASHBURN. Mr. Chairman, this cut of $590,000, of course, we can live with. However, what this does in effect is to cut back the number of living spaces that we will rehabilitate in these structurally sound barracks—the required rehabilitation to the livability standards that we are trying to provide for our personnel.

This reduction in adequate spaces will require a stretchout of this program and will, ultimately, probably cost more money to do this at a later time. We have looked into the contracting capabilities in this area, and a $3,590,000 contract in that area is not too large for the capabilities of the contracting industry.

Senator STENNIS. You are going to take care of the 3,240 enlisted men?

Commander WASHBURN. That is right, sir, but with this cut it would allow taking care of only some 2,600 enlisted men at this time.

Senator STENNIS. You will continue at the same level of rehabilitation?

Commander WASHBURN. That is correct. We would not plan to cut back the habitability standards in this rehabilitation, but would plan to cut back on the number of spaces that we would rehabilitate.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

MARINE CORPS AIR FACILITY, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Captain COWART. The Marine Corps Air Facility at Santa Ana, Calif., for "Aircraft Parking Apron." The House committee denied funding for the parking apron in the amount of $809,000. This Marine Corps Air Facility supports 116 helicopters. By the end of 1966, the number of helicopters at this activity will increase to 176.

Senator STENNIS. Why is that?

Captain COWART. There will be more units put in there, sir; additional squadrons will be brought in.

Senator STENNIS. Why are you putting more units in there?

Rear Admiral GRIMM. To support the buildup for Vietnam.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have any more companies, as helicopter companies per battalion or per regiment, than you did?

Rear Admiral GRIMM. There are some adjustments that are being made within the Marine Corps.

Senator STENNIS. Up or down?

Rear Admiral GRIMM. Up.

Captain COWART. These additional aircraft are also a newer model.

Senator STENNIS. Did you make this presentation before the House?

Captain COWART. This was contained in the justification, yes, sir, but was not spelled out in the same detail.

Senator STENNIS. The House said they denied it because you did not ask for enough. You asked for a Government contract, and they wanted one contract. Do you want to increase it?

Commander WASHBURN. I think the point was made during the House markup on this item, based on Admiral Corradi's testimony, that it might be cheaper to do this whole apron construction in one contract. What Admiral Corradi was speaking to was that it would be cheaper to do all this construction this year, but because of budget limitations we cannot program all of our requirements in any one year. It is difficult to argue with the fact that one contract would be cheaper.

Senator STENNIS. Let us see what he says now. Where is Admiral Corradi?

Commander WASHBURN. He had a speaking engagement, sir. I can speak for Admiral Corradi that it will be cheaper for us to do this at this time.

TOTAL AUTHORIZATION

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much is the authorization for this?

Commander WASHBURN. The same amount, Mr. Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. $809,000?

Commander WASHBURN. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And we would have to go above the authorization?

Commander WASHBURN. That is correct, sir. We do have a follow-on increment in a future program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How much would we have to go above the authorization?

Commander WASHBURN. The followon increment is about half again as much, about $400,000.

Senator STENNIS. You say you don't have the authorization?

Commander WASHBURN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Well, we will have to drop it if you do not have the authorization. The next item.

NAVAL STATION, ROOSEVELT ROADS, P.R.

Captain COWART. Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, P.R. There are three items at Roosevelt Roads that were denied funding, sir, under the same reason. A Vehicle Filling Station; the Gatehouse, and Employment Office; and Recreational Facilities, all were included under the same reason.

This first one is for a Vehicle Filling Station for $25,000. Right now there is only 1 vehicle filling station on the station to provide fuel, motor oil, water, and air to 920 pieces of station equipment assigned. This filling station is located 8 miles from the administrative area and 5 miles from the air operations area where the majority of the vehicle traffic is concentrated.

It requires 45 minutes to make a round trip to refuel a vehicle. We estimate that a total of 15 man-days are wasted daily for refueling.

Elimination of the long refueling run by construction of a new vehicle filling station in the operations area will save $10,000 annually in terms of lost manpower and will amortize the cost in 3 years.

The existing filling station will continue to be used in support of the vehicular operations in the industrial area of the station.

The second item is for the Gatehouse and Employment Office for $45,000. A proper gatehouse facility, containing a security office and industrial relations office (IRO) with appropriate waiting rooms, is urgently required by this station to correct a serious security problem. Existing facilities are completely inadequate to handle the volume of visitor traffic now experienced by the station and the situation will become worse when construction is begun on approved military construction projects.

Gate No. 1 is the easiest gate to reach by visitors to the station. The post is maned by a sentry operating out of a small booth. The security office is located 7 miles away at gate No. 3.

SECURITY PROBLEM

Consequently, visitors must be sent to gate No. 3 for security clearance and a pass. The security problem is created when jobseekers are then sent to the IRO which is located 1 mile from gate No. 3. The jobseeker becomes a security problem when he fails to locate the IRO and must be rescued by the security force. This line item will provide a proper gatehouse at gate No. 1. Only those persons who have a need to enter the station will be issued a pass. Jobseekers will be processed at the gatehouse.

We request restoration of the $45,000 for that item.

RECREATION FACILITIES

The next item is for $96,000 for recreation facilities. The House denied funding for this item. The provision of adequate athletic and recreational facilities is essential to the morale and well-being of station and fleet personnel. The opportunity to participate in an organized sports even or an impromptu off-duty game is a necessity for shipyard personnel. The existing facilities at the Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, are insufficient and do not provide this needed wholesome outlet for all the personnel.

This line item will provide additional fields and playing courts and will correct the deficiency and thus enhance the morale of the 4,000 assigned station and fleet personnel.

These facilities will be down near the port and near the piers and will be used mainly by the personnel aboard ship. Those are the three items at Roosevelt Roads that were not funded because of the ruling on page 24. The last item at Roosevelt Roads is the cargo pier.

PIER EXTENSION

Our request for $531,000 for the cargo pier extension was denied. The basis for the denial of approval was stated to be that additional consideration should be given to the requirement for the construction of a cargo pier including maximum utilization of existing facilities.

At the present time the existing cargo pier, pier No. 2, is 397 feet long and 38 feet wide. In order to unload a ship over this pier we must bring the ship in, unload the forward cargo holds, take the ship away from the pier out into the harbor, turn it around and bring it in again alongside the pier and unloading the aftercargo holds.

This is time consuming. This is certainly costly. Beside the short length of the pier which necessitates the ship having to turn around to completely unload, the narrow width of the pier restricts unloading. There is only room, because of its 38-foot width, for one truck to be on the pier at a time to be loaded or unloaded.

Any ship on the opposite side of the pier also attempting to unload must be coordinated very carefully with the other ship because the cargo-handling booms will overhang the ship on the far side and interfere with its unloading.

The increasing utilization of Roosevelt Roads is due to its being the headquarters of the Atlantic Fleet Missile Range, and the increased number of missile ships using the station facilities.

We are handling more cargo, we have more people in the area. We have more spare parts required. The use of this pier is increasing and the need for an extension of this pier is certainly urgent. It is planned to extend this pier 500 feet in length, and to widen it to 70 feet. This will allow us to completely unload a ship without having to turn it around and it will allow us to unload ships on each side of the pier without interference from the cargo-handling booms.

POSSIBLE DEFERRAL OF PROJECT

Senator SALTONSTALL. If we are going to send money to Vietnam this could wait a year without any trouble; could it not?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir; if it were necessary.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have an aircraft carrier that can come in at the existing pier so the Navy will not be handicapped if we do not go along with the extension at this time?

Captain COWART. Senator Saltonstall, I have to admit that we will make do, sir, if we have to. The Navy will make do with the facilities we have.

Senator STENNIS. I imagine, if you want to get a pier in there you will want one larger than this, one that will cost more money.

Captain COWART. We have a carrier pier under construction now, sir. This cargo pier is to be extended whenever we can get the money, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Captain COWART. That is the last of the items for the Navy's regular program.

Senator STENNIS. You have covered all of them?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have finished up your classified items?

Captain COWART. Yes, sir; we finished the two classified items together, one following the other. The Reserve Forces program is to be——

Senator STENNIS. All right, we will take the Reserve program now for the Navy.

NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF COMDR. P. P. BERMAN, USNR

CONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION OF DAMAGED FACILITIES

Senator STENNIS. You may proceed, Commander Berman.

Commander BERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement to submit for the record, with your permission. The statement, however, is substantially the same as was submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee, with one exception, and that is, this includes a request for funding of our continuing authorization.

The money that covers our planning, our minor construction and restoration of damaged facilities in the total amount of $673,000. That is the only item that we have.

Senator STENNIS. The House gave you the full amount?

Commander BERMAN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. You have already covered your subject well. I think we will give you the full amount requested. Thank you very much.

Commander BERMAN. Thank you.

(The prepared statement of Commander Berman follows:)

TESTIMONY OF COMDR. P. P. BERMAN, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE, ON THE NAVY'S FISCAL YEAR 1966 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION NAVAL RESERVE PROGRAM

The program consists of four categories—Naval Reserve aviation facilities, Naval Reserve surface facilities, Marine Corps ground facilities, and continuing authorization at various locations totaling $9,500,000.

NAVAL RESERVE AVIATION FACILITIES

The first of the Reserve categories is "Aviation facilities," consisting of 10 line items at 7 Naval Air Reserve stations for a total amount of $4,385,000. These items are for major improvements to operational and personnel support facilities. In all cases of rehabilitation, the life of the buildings will be prolonged at least 15 years.

These facilities are used to support the training of the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve aviation personnel who man the attack, patrol, fighter, transport, helicopter, and support squadrons. It is these squadrons that have become known as a truly ever-ready force, and as such, work very closely with the regular forces.

Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga., $78,000

Vehicle maintenance shop modification.—The first project, a single line item at the Naval Air Station, Atlanta, Ga., is for a vehicle maintenance shop modification at the estimated cost of $78,000. The station is on Navy-owned land contiguous to Dobbins Air Force Base. The runways and control tower are used jointly with the Air Force. The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. also shares the use of the operational facilities at this base.

The repair and maintenance of the station's 109 pieces of transportation equipment require more space than is available for this operation. The existing facility was originally constructed in 1959 on an austere basis as a combined public works and vehicle maintenance facility. The general maintenance shops are so crowded that efficient operation is not possible. Heavy equipment must be maintained outdoors. The existing shop has no hoisting equipment, no lubrication rack, no washing facility, and no area for working on incidental internal combustion equipment. Dobbins Air Force Base cannot accommodate the Navy's requirement. The proposed item will overcome existing deficiencies by adding two new stalls, a lubrication rack, heavy equipment hoist, and an outside washing pad.

Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., $335,000

The next project consists of two line items for $335,000 at the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill. In addition to providing support to units of the Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve, the station also provides headquarters facilities for the Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training and the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training.

Conversion to communication center, $156,000.—The first item is for conversion of an existing building to a communication center at the estimated cost of $156,000. The existing communication center is in the building housing the Naval Air Reserve Training Command staff. Because of overcrowded conditions generated by other essential segments of the staff, there is too little space for the center and the necessary security cannot be provided in this small space.

Building 18, which houses the transmitting equipment, is a small, dilapidated structure, which is to be demolished. Building 17, a structurally sound, brick, cold-storage warehouse, is in excess of the station's needs. The communication center and telephone exchange, as well as the transmitting equipment will be relocated in this building. The Center will then consist of the message center, on-line and off-line cryptographic equipment, registered publications vault, technical publications library, and transmitting equipment. In addition, the telephone exchange, to be relocated from the headquarters building, will consist of a three-position switchboard, operating room, equipment, frame, and maintenance room, battery and power room, and operators' rest and lounge rooms. Completion of this item will improve the station's communication capability to the required level.

Rehabilitation of drill hall and training tank, $179,000.—The second item is for rehabilitation of the drill hall and training tank at the estimated cost of $179,000. The training tank is utilized for the survival training of all personnel drawing flight pay who require this training annually. These personnel include approximately 500 in the Reserve squadrons and 200 in the permanent party. When the tank is not scheduled for training, it may be utilized for recreational purposes. The drill hall is the only indoor athletic facility available to the personnel of the command. We propose to remove the entire dormer over the training tank, which has deteriorated due to high humidity, and 4 of the lean-tos. The shower and locker rooms will be rehabilitated and the deteriorating wood floor in the drill hall will be replaced, mainly with asphalt tile. The removal of the lean-tos will reduce the total area by 12,470 square feet to an area of 57,000 square feet.

Naval Air Station, New York, N.Y., $832,000

The next project is at the Naval Air Station, New York, N.Y. It consists of two line items for $832,000. In addition to supporting 23 Naval and Marine Air Reserve squadrons, this station is host to the New York Air National Guard, U.S. Coast Guard detachment, and units of the New York City Police Department. In addition, the station supports 11 Reserve maintenance, intelligence, and weapons training units.

Remote receiver building, $106,000.—The first line item is for construction of a remote receiver building at the estimated cost of $106,000. The present operations radio communication facility is on the second floor of the west lean-to of hangar B. The close proximity of the antenna network to extensive fluorescent lighting, machine shops, and other aircraft maintenance operations creates excessive interference in radio reception. The existing facility has seven installed receiving units. Twelve additional units are required, but due to space limitations, their installation has been deferred. Relocation of this facility to the proposed remote receiver Building will provide the necessary additional space and result in a marked increase in receiving capabilities. It will also allow the space now occupied by the communication facility to be made available for functions more directly concerned with aircraft operations.

Aviation technical training building, $726,000.—The second item is for construction of an aviation technical training building at the estimated cost of $726,000. Aviation technical training facilities are located in five buildings scattered throughout the operational area of the station. All of these buildings are grossly inadequate from a standpoint of functional design or structural condition. Their remoteness from each other contributes further to the difficulties of programing and scheduling of classes. The consolidation of both men and equipment in the proposed building will provide for more efficient training. In

addition, estimated savings in maintenance and operating funds of $139,000 per year will be affected through the demolition of two of the five buildings now used for this training. Thus, the cost of this building will be amortized in approximately 5 years.

Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kans., $706,000

The next project, at the Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kans., consists of two line items for $706,000. In addition to 11 Navy and Marine Reserve squadrons and 3 Naval Air Reserve training units, this station also supports the 738th Radar Squadron, U.S. Air Force, the 5th Missile Battalion, U.S. Army, and the Federal Aviation Agency approach control facility for the Kansas City, Mo., area.

Rehabilitation of barracks, $471,000.—The first item is for rehabilitation of barracks at the estimated cost of $471,000. The present barracks building is an open dormitory-type accommodating 436 men. It has been in constant use since its construction in 1942. Due to the deterioration of structural frame members and the electrical, plumbing, and heating systems, maintenance costs of this building have become excessive. The proposed rehabilitation will provide adequate quarters for 369 enlisted men and will approach the criteria of new construction for maintenance, usable space, and comfort.

Rehabilitation of bachelor officers' quarters, $235,000.—The second item is for rehabilitation of bachelor officers' quarters at the estimated cost of $235,000. We propose to improve the bachelor officers' quarters building to provide for single occupancy within limitations imposed by its configuration. It now accommodates 172 officers, mostly 2 to a room. The planned improvements are in accord with the Navy's desire to provide adequate housing facilities to its personnel. When the rehabilitation is completed the bachelor officers' quarters will accommodate 119 officers adequately.

Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass., $2,177,000

Aircraft maintenance hangar.—The next project consists of a single line item for an aircraft maintenance hangar at the Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Mass., at the estimated cost of $2,177,000. The present maintenance hangar was built for lighter-than-air ships in 1942 with an anticipated life of 10 years. World War II emergency conditions and critical material shortage made it imperative to reduce the standard structural requirement for hangar construction during this period. The hangar was shut down in 1947 and reopened in 1953. During this period it had no maintenance. The structure is approaching an advanced state of deterioration. It is unheated, poorly lighted, and some of the doors will not function. The cost of rehabilitating this structure, approximately $2.6 million, is prohibitive and at best would still only provide less-than-satisfactory space due to its structural configuration. From the standpoint of economics, we consider that the demolishing of the old hangar and the construction of a new one is the most satisfactory method of replacing an inadequate aircraft maintenance facility.

Naval Air Station, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, Minn., $167,000

Rehabilitation of technical training building.—The next project, at the Naval Air Station, Twin Cities, Minneapolis, Minn., also consists of a single line item for a technical training building alteration at the estimated cost of $167,000. NAS, Twin Cities, is adjacent to the World-Chamberlain Minneapolis Airport and uses the commercial runways and tower under a joint-use agreement. In addition to supporting the Naval and Marine Corps Air Reserve units, the station also provides support to nonflying units of the Surface Selected Reserve.

The existing technical training building was constructed more than 20 years ago and was of a temporary nature. Due to the various factors characteristic of such construction, heating and ventilation are inadequate, lighting is poor, and fire hazard is great. Consequently, instruction is administered under a severe handicap. We propose to upgrade these facilities to a level comparable to modern standards, thereby greatly improving the efficiency of the station's technical training program.

Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa., $90,000

High-explosives magazine.—The last project in the aviation facilities category is at the Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pa. It is a line item for the construction of a high-explosives magazine at the estimated cost of $90,000. In addition to supporting 21 Naval and Marine Air Reserve squadrons, this station also provides support to units of the Air Force and Air National Guard.

The station has an operational requirement to provide storage for high explosives. The existing magazines are earth-covered corrugated metal and are subject to water leakage. Such leakage is a continual source of damage to any explosives stored within. Repairs are infeasible due to the deteriorated condition of the structure. This construction will provide two 1,274-square-foot magazines in accordance with standard criteria.

NAVAL RESERVE SURFACE FACILITIES

The second of the Reserve categories is surface facilities. This group consists of seven line items in as many locations for a total of $3,326,000. The surface facilities provide support for the surface component of the Naval Reserve which has the mission of organizing, training, and otherwise supporting the officers and enlisted men assigned to the Navy's Selective Reserve units. Four of these projects involve joint usage with one or more of the other services. Three of these four involve concurrent construction.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Baton Rouge, La., $469,000

Training center.—The first surface facilities project is for construction of a Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Baton Rouge, La., at the estimated cost of $469,000.

The center occupies leased space in a deteriorated, wood-frame building requiring excessively high maintenance costs. It is located in an industrial area adjacent to a rail yard. The excessive noise of the constant railroad traffic, together with the nonaccessibility of the building entrance when railroad cars block the main street, create almost insurmountable difficulties in the training and administration of the local Reserve program. This project proposes to construct the training center concurrently with the Marine Corps Reserve and the U.S. Coast Guard.

Naval Reserve Training Center, Cape Girardeau, Mo., $470,000

Training center.—The next project is for the construction of a Naval Reserve Training Center at Cape Girardeau, Mo., at the estimated cost of $470,000.

The existing facility consists of an old frame aircraft hangar leased from the Municipal Airport Board, Cape Girardeau, at an annual rental of $3,600. The building lacks insulation and its large doors cannot be securely closed due to their warped condition. Consequently, it is incapable of being properly heated. It is situated in an area surrounded by dilapidated, unpainted buildings, giving the appearance of an abandoned community. Under these conditions, training effectiveness cannot be maintained, and unless a new facility is provided, the Reserve program will continue to deteriorate in this city.

Naval Reserve training facility, Grants Pass, Oreg., $94,000

Training facility.—The next project is for the construction of a Naval Reserve training facility at Grants Pass, Oreg., at the estimated cost of $94,000.

The Naval Reserve Surface Division trains in a leased facility consisting of three wooden buildings constructed originally as a contractor's camp. The annual rental is $600. This facility is inadequate in a number of respects. It contains a total of only 1,714 square feet, compared to a requirement for 3,170 square feet of floor space. It has no central heating system but uses a space heater to heat each room. This fire hazard is compounded by the lack of pressured water. The only water is supplied from a well dug by the reservists. Consequently, there are no indoor toilet facilities. The new construction will provide an adequate, modern structure for the training facility.

Naval Reserve Training Center, Perth Amboy, N.J., $704,000

Training center.—The last project in this category is for the construction of a Naval Reserve training center at Perth Amboy, N.J., at the estimated cost of $704,000.

The existing center occupies space leased from the State of New Jersey, consisting of a naval militia armory and two quonset buildings. There are only 18,912 square feet of space available compared with the standard of 25,656 square feet for the three divisions being trained. During the 15-year tenure of the training center, both the armory and the two quonsets have been flooded by high tides on five separate occasions. This repetitious flooding has caused extensive structural damage and has been a major factor in the advanced state of deterioration of these buildings. This project proposes the construction of a new

training center on a 3-acre site to be donated to the Navy by the city of Perth Amboy.

Naval Reserve Training Center, Staten Island, N.Y., $306,000

Training center.—The next project is for the construction of a Naval Reserve training center at Staten Island, N.Y., at the estimated cost of $306,000.

The existing training center provides training facilities for its three assigned divisions in space leased from the New York State Naval Militia at an annual rental of $5,700. There are only 14,621 square feet of space available, compared with the standard requirement of 25,656 square feet for the divisions being trained. There is no room on the ¾-acre site for the expansion of the existing building. Extensive rehabiliation and repair would be required even if the amount of space were sufficient. The New York State Naval Militia has agreed to fund one-half of the initial cost of construction of a training center on a site located at Miller Field, a Government-owned facility.

Naval and Marine Reserve Training Center, Spokane, Wash., $570,000

Training center.—The next project is for the construction of a Naval and Marine Corps Reserve training center at Spokane, Wash., at the estimated cost of $570,000.

The existing training center supports its personnel in temporary buildings constructed as an Army hospital in 1942. They are in an advanced state of deterioration and have become a serious maintenance problem. Rehabilitation of these facilities would be uneconomical. All but three of the present buildings will be demolished. The retained buildings will be utilized to supplement the new construction. The area required by the Marine Corps Reserve is being programed this year under Marine Corps ground forces facilities and will be provided concurrently with the Navy requirements.

Naval Reserve Training Center, Tampa, Fla., $713,000

Training center.—The next project is for the construction of a Naval Reserve training center at Tampa, Fla., at the estimated cost of $713,000.

The existing facilities, consisting of seven temporary World War II structures, were built in 1942, and administration and barracks buildings for an industrial shipyard. They have outlasted their normal life expectancy by more than 10 years and are badly deteriorated. The new center will be jointly used by the Coast Guard Reserve and will provide facilities for an even more effective training program. It will be located on a site fronting the Ybor Canal. This site will be leased from the city of Tampa at an annual rental of $1. The old facilities will be declared excess upon completion of the new center.

MARINE CORPS GROUND FACILITIES

The third category of Reserve facilities in the program is Marine Corps Reserve ground facilities. There are seven projects at as many locations and one three-line items project at three different locations included in this group for a total amount of $1,195,000. Two line items will be constructed jointly with the Navy and eight will include use with at least one other service.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Baton Rouge, La., $189,000

Training center.—The first project is for a training center to be constructed at Baton Rouge, La., at the estimated cost of $189,000. This represents the Marine Corps portion of a joint facility with the Naval Reserve.

The present facility is of wood frame construction with asbestos siding supported on concrete piers which extend approximately 1½ inches above the ground. It was constructed in 1942 as a temporary structure. It lacks sufficient classrooms, storage space, and adequate toilet facilities. The proposed facility will eliminate the present adverse conditions and will enable this unit to attain a much higher degree of training and readiness.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., $114,000

Addition to training center.—The next project is for an addition to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., at the estimated cost of $114,000.

This facility is less than 4 years old. However, since construction was completed, the Marine Corps Reserve unit assigned to the center has tripled in size from 257 men to more than 800, with additional growth expected. The project

proposes to enlarge the classroom, storage, and vehicle maintenance spaces to accommodate the present and projected increased load.

Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Galveston, Tex., $313,000

Training center.—The next project is for the construction of a Marine Corps Reserve Training Center at Galveston, Tex., at the estimtaed cost of $313,000.

The present training center is used by Army, Navy, and Marine Reserve units. The tracked vehicle maintenance, storage, and water training area, used by the Marine Reserve unit in much of its training operations, is located on the other side of the city, 6 miles distant. The time element and safety factor involved in Marine reservists' crossing the city of Galveston during scheduled drills, is of paramount importance. Continuity of training is disrupted and much time is lost in passing from one training phase to another. The distance between the two facilities creates problems which can only be resolved through the construction of an adjacent facility. The existing center is overtaxed by the occupancy of the units of the three services and will be fully utilized by the other two upon departure of the Marines.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Gary, Ind., $72,000

Vehicle maintenance building.—The next project is for an addition to the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Gary, Ind., at the estimated cost of $72,000.

Due to reorganization of the Marine Corps Reserve in 1962, this unit was redesignated from a rifle company to two engineer companies in order to form the 4th Marine Division and support units. Since the reorganization, much emphasis has been placed upon the maintenance of recently issued equipment in order to keep the costly tactical vehicles in a combat-ready condition. Such maintenance as can be accomplished is done outdoors. The proposed building is necessary to support maintenance of 19 pieces of equipment such as dump trucks, wheeled cranes, road graders, and tractors.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Mobile, Ala., $54,000

Paraloft building.—The next project is for the construction of a paraloft building at the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Mobile, Ala., at the estimated cost of $54,000.

Parachute training and operations are a vital part of this unit's peacetime mission. The unit has been operating in space occupied by the 908th Troop Carrier Group, USAF Reserve, located at Bates Field, Mobile, Ala. This facility, however, has been declared excess and the Air Force unit is being moved to Brookley AFB which is unable to accommodate the Marine Reserve unit.

During the months of March through October, the humidity is extremely high in the area. Periodic drying of personnel parachutes is required in the interest of safety and maintenance. This building will serve the purposes of packing, storage, and maintenance of personnel parachutes required in accomplishing the mission of the 3d Force Reconnaissance Company.

Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Richmond, Va., $142,000

Rehabilitation of training center.—The next project is for the rehabilitation of the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Richmond, Va., at the estimated cost of $142,000.

This installation consists of six buildings which provide considerably more space than required for training the two units assigned. However, three of these buildings are temporary wood frame structures which are termite infested, and so rotted that they have been condemned. The other buildings are of concrete block construction, in good condition, and can be continued in service by adequate rehabilitation. Rehabilitation will provide for office storage, classrooms, and assembly space presently located in the deteriorated wood frame buildings. Upon completion, the facilities will be adequate and the wood frame structures will be declared excess to Marine Corps Reserve needs.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve training center, Spokane, Wash., $192,000

Training center.—The next project is for the construction of a training center at Spokane, Wash., at the estimated cost of $192,000. Construction is to be concurrent with the Naval Reserve who will be the host service.

The existing facility consists of temporary buildings constructed as an Army hospital in 1942. The deterioration and general unfitness of these buildings was discussed previously under the Navy project.

Naval and Marine Corps Reserve training centers, South Charleston, W. Va., Lincoln, Nebr., Abilene, Tex., $119,000

Vehicle maintenance buildings.—The last project in the Marine Corps Reserve ground category is for the construction of a vehicle maintenance building at each of three Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Centers, South Charleston, W. Va., Lincoln, Nebr., and Abilene, Tex., at the estimated cost of $119,000.

The reorganization of the Marine Corps Reserve was discussed under the Marine Reserve project at Gary, Ind. The redesignation of these units has imposed a requirement for maintenance buildings which did not previously exist. Adequate space is necessary for the maintenance of 14 costly vehicles at each of these locations. These buildings will be constructed on Government-owned or leased land presently available. Each will cost approximately $40,000.

Continuing authorization, various locations, $673,000

Funding for continuing authorization.—The fourth category of Reserve facilities is the the continuing authorization at various locations and provides for certain programwide requirements for which funding approval in the amount of $673,000 is requested. Authorization for these purposes was granted in previous years on a continuing basis.

This request will provide for architectural and engineering costs connected with preliminary engineering and final design of items included in the military construction Naval Reserve program; for minor construction; and for restoration of damaged facilities under provisions of section 601 of Public Law 85-685.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything else from the Navy?

Captain COWART. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, very much. We may send for you now on some of these other items.

If you want to come back, send us word.

Captain COWART. Thank you, gentlemen, for your consideration.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. JAMES W. FENLON; JOHN GIBBENS; COL. LEE STANDIFER; AND LT. COL. ROBERT C. THOMPSON

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen of the Air Force, if you will come up, we will begin with you this afternoon.

General Curtin, we are glad to have you here. You know the general pattern we are following here. I know you are well prepared. You have a good strong statement here, is that right?

General CURTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a general statement which I will file, with your permission. I would also like to make a few comments.

Senator STENNIS. We will be glad to hear you.

Your statement will be placed in the record.

(The prepared statement of General Curtin follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we are here to present the Air Force military construction appropriation request for fiscal year 1966.

Secretary Zuckert, General McConnell, and other Air Force witnesses have outlined to you the Air Force accomplishments in the past year and our objectives for the future in support of national policies. The task of providing an Air Force responsive to the broad spectrum of demands that may be placed upon it by nuclear war, conventional war, or guerrilla conflict is manifestly evident in the content of this year's construction program. This program ranges from such extremes as construction in support of exotic space launch booster facilities and over-the-horizon radar systems to the most commonplace but essential facilities such as dormitories and warehouses. There is a direct and solid relationship between each and mission accomplishment, which exists in all cases, but is more evident in some.

The objectives of this year's program are basically two: (1) To provide facilities at our bases necessary to exploit the full operational capabilities of new and continuing weapon systems; and (2) provide some improvements in housing, personnel, and related community facilities for our people.

At this point I will touch on several topics relative to the program as a whole.

MISSILES

For the first time since the fiscal year 1957 program, no appropriations are requested for additional operational strategic, defense, or tactical missile units in the Air Force construction program. Last year's program provided the construction authorization necessary to reach the level of the 1,000 missile MINUTEMAN force. There is a request for a $10 million appropriation for certain modification and improvements to the presently authorized MINUTEMAN and TITAN II facilities.

CONDITION OF FACILITIES

The retirement of some of our missiles and aircraft has been previously covered with you. The imminent departure of the first family of missiles and the B–47 from our forces are recent examples. Not so clear cut, so readily identifiable, or well understood are these same forces of obsolescence which work on our base facilities. The need for major modification or outright replacement to meet the newer and more sophisticated weapon system or other demands must be faced squarely.

We have been long concerned about the fact that for the past 15 years our construction programs, although large in dollar value, have been basically oriented to the establishment and support of new and expanding systems and worldwide deployments. Upgrading of existing facilities was extremely limited. We have looked at the condition of our present facilities, and of their capabilities for expansion. We have identified facilities which, with a reasonable expenditure of funds would be suitable for retention, and those which should be replaced at the earliest possible time. Our long-range objective is to evolve a hard core of facilities that are both economical to maintain, and functionally efficient. These facilities must be there to provide an operating base for the Air Force that is responsive to the needs of the current program period and adaptable to the maximum extent to the needs of the future.

Program Development

The projects in the appropriation request we are presenting to you today have been selected through a review process that includes on-site surveys, design and technical reviews, requirements analysis, full evaluation of existing facilities, and long-range utilization potential. They comprise a reasonable and necessary annual increment of construction which will provide our forces with more effective facility support.

Our objective to provide better facilities has not, in any way, diluted our continuing firm insistence on full and efficient utilization of existing facilities. New construction, or replacement of existing facilities has been requested only when alteraton or adaptation of existing facilities is not considered in the best interest of the Air Force. This policy is reflected by the large number of alteration and addition type projects included in our program.

These have been general aspects of the program. I would now move to some of the details.

Program Summary

Throughout my statement, I will discuss the program in terms of the "total obligational authority," or total funds anticipated to be available during the fiscal year. This figure includes fund carryovers from prior years.

The following table shows the total obligational authority or program clearance requested for the Air Force in this bill.

	Total obligational authority (millions)
Active Forces	$381.6
Family housing	80.3
Air National Guard	10.0
Air Force Reserve	7.0
Total	478.9

As separate hearings are scheduled for family housing and the Reserve Forces, I will limit my comments to the Active Forces program which totals $381.6 million.

Title III—Active Forces

The Air Force fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation request for the Active Forces is summarized in the following table:

Summary of Air Force fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation

Inside the United States	$281,315,000
Outside the United States	63,145,000
Support activities	37,100,000
Total	381,560,000

New construction is requested for the Active Forces at 138 of our major installations worldwide. Of these, 98 are in the United States. The program also provides facilities at a number of other locations and minor sites including those of the A.C. & W. network, communications sites, missile range stations, and smaller sites of classified activities.

Table I, which is attached to this printed statement, summarizes the appropriation requested for the bases assigned to each of the major Air Force commands. In using this table it is pointed out that most of our installations are utilized by more than one command and support more than one weapon system. The total amount requested for a given command includes that for all tenants on bases assigned that command. To better get at figures solely for one command we can examine the appropriations requested in terms of the mission supported or by the program package management techniques now used throughout the Department of Defense. Table II, also attached, summarizes the appropriation request by program package. To provide further detail I will now discuss each package, or mission area.

This "package analysis" will be followed by a brief discussion of this request broken out by construction "category." This latter technique will pull together and summarize for you all the projects of a like type in the program, such as all aircraft shops, all schools, all officers' quarters and so on.

STRATEGIC FORCES

Construction appropriation requested in support of strategic forces amounts to $36.5 million. We are asking for $10 million for use at existing MINUTEMAN and TITAN II installations. These funds are necessary to make adjustments and modifications to the silos and launch complexes to adapt them for new and improved equipment and techniques of operation. Some $2.2 million is required in support of the B–58 weapon system by stabilizing the shoulders of the runways at Bunker Hill AFB, Ind., and Little Rock AFB, Ark.

Operational facilities for the B–52 and KC–135 forces in their fully dispersed deployment were essentially completed by previous construction appropriations. Under recent base and force consolidations the number of aircraft on certain bases is being increased. At the same time, like models of aircraft are being collocated. This will allow greater efficiency in the stocking of parts and in the utilization of skilled maintenance personnel. Accomplishment of these very desirable goals will require construction of additional blast deflectors and ready crew facilities for the alert aircraft as well as maintenance docks and additional troop housing. Our appropriation request includes $5.2 million for these facilities.

The basic operational facilities to support our newest strategic reconnaissance aircraft, the SR–71, amounting to $8.4 million were previously provided. The home base of the first operational SR–71 aircraft is Beale AFB, Calif. This request contains $1.8 million for personnel support facilities at that installation for the people manning this new system as well as those of other assigned missions.

STRATEGIC SUPPORT

Some additional facilities and improvements are necessary to sustain the high level of capabilities and the effectiveness of the currently programed SAC bomber and tanker forces not affected by the previously mentioned consolidation. For these needed improvements, projects amounting to $18.3 million are included. Among the major items are:

(*a*) Construction of, and improvement to existing dormitories, dining halls, and officers' quarters for SAC personnel, $4.3 million.

(*b*) Improvement of the community and recreation facilities at our SAC bases by the alteration and construction of additions to existing facilities as well as by new construction at certain locations, $7.6 million.

(*c*) A project to provide for a significant increase in the water supply to Grand Forks AFB, N. Dak., $2 million.

CONTINENTAL AIR AND MISSILE DEFENSE

Hand in hand with the need to maintain and improve our strategic posture is the necessity of keeping our aerospace defense systems at a high degree of effectiveness. This objective is reflected in our construction appropriation request by projects for implementation of new warning and control systems as well as improvements to, and facilities for, our established aerospace defense forces.

INTERCEPTOR AIRCRAFT

Operational facilities in direct support of our manned interceptor aircraft total only $0.6 million for a modest amount of paving and shoulder stabilization.

CONTROL AND WARNING

A total of $12 million is requested for the establishment, improvement, and continuation of our control and warning systems. Most significant among these is a $1.1 million increment of the "over-the-horizon" radar network. This system, which will provide a wider margin of warning time against possible hostile ICBM launchings is a significant extension of our defensive capabilities. The earlier warning not only provides more reaction time for our strategic and defense forces, but also allows a more careful evaluation of the launch event observed.

Also included is a third increment of $2.1 million for the installation of "backup" interceptor control equipment for SAGE. This program called BUIC (backup interceptor control) involves a number of sites in the United States. It provides a capability for continued control of the air defense system after a missile attack if the primary system is damaged.

Appropriation in the amount of $4.6 million is requested to build a composite structure housing both the working and living spaces of the aircraft control and warning system radar station at Tin City Air Station, Alaska. The presently existing station was built in 1959–51 in haste and as a "lashup" facility. It consists of separate living and working quarters and has, because of the extremes of climate and use beyond its originally anticipated lifespan, deteriorated to the point that complete replacement is essential to insure an uninterrupted operational capability.

The remaining $4.2 million for control and warning is comprised of a number of smaller projects at A.C. & W. sites scattered over the North American Continent. They provide the specialized maintenance, recreation, and utilities improvements that are critical requirements at these remote and frequently completely isolated defense stations.

DEFENSE SUPPORT

Included in our defense support projects is one which justifies special comment. It is a $1.8 million project for construction of a warehouse at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. This replaces a similar facility which was damaged beyond repair in the earthquake of March 27, 1964.

Facilities not directly related to a specific defense system, but equally necessary for smooth functioning and support of these systems, are requested in the amount of $7.3 million. These projects consist mainly of troop housing and dining facilities, $2.6 million; community and recreation facilities, $1.6 million; and utility systems improvements, $1.2 million.

GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES

More than one-sixth of the appropriation requested in this program is in direct support of our versatile and farflung general purpose forces. This fact, is particularly striking. Especially when it is compared to prior construction programs which were predominantly in support of strategic systems. This fact graphically portrays the shifts in emphasis that are necessary to meet our Nation's changing needs and responsibilities. Construction amounting to $64 million for this force will give it a greater degree of operational capability.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

Higher performance tactical aircraft being introduced into the force require specialized new facilities and augmentation of existing facilities.

Projects directly related to tactical aircraft, and construction at bases which support only these aircraft total $17 million.

Another $4 million is included for support of combat crew training for tactical units.

TACTICAL COMMAND AND SUPPORT

The Air Force, as host for the unified Strike Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., has included in this program an appropriation request for $3.6 million to properly and effectively house the headquarters of this command which

has overall control of our Nation's tactical forces. Related is a replacement for the headquarters of the Tactical Air Command at Langley Air Force Base, Va., at $2.3 million.

Other projects essential to maintenance, operation, and housing of the tactical force in the United States amount to $9.9 million. Troop housing and community facilities make up approximately 45 percent of that figure.

OVERSEA THEATER SUPPORT

The general purpose forces also include our major air units in the European and Pacific areas of the world. Construction in these areas is required in the amount of $25.5 million. Of this, $11.6 million is in the Pacific area and $13.9 million in the European area.

Major items in the Pacific area are:

(*a*) $7.2 million for bulk fuel storage at two locations.

(*b*) $2.7 million to provide storage space for conventional munitions. Two earlier increments of munitions storage facilities were provided by the Congress in prior legislation.

(*c*) $6.6 million for additional facilities at Clark Airbase in the Philippines. This most vital base, a major staging and en route stop to southeast Asia, is presently taxed beyond its capabilities. Additional facilities here are sorely needed.

AIRLIFT FORCES

The airlift forces, like the tactical forces, are fulfilling worldwide commitments in a variety of trying situations. Simultaneously these forces are undergoing a significant period of adapting to new equipments and techniques. Rapidity of the evolution of the airlift force is evidenced by the fact that within months of the successful first flight of the C–141, Starlifter aircraft, we now have the first details of a follow-on and complimentary aircraft with even greater capabilities, the C–5.

The C–141, although designed to operate from our presently existing bases, requires some alteration, and expansion of facilities to meet the demands of its physical characteristics and cargo handling capabilities. Out of our total airlift appropriation request of $20 million, some $9.1 million is for operational and maintenance facilities at C–141 bases. These are all within the United States. The balance of the airlift program provides improved aerial port and terminal facilities at three U.S. and four overseas bases for $2.5 million, $1 million for a major fuel storage project on a U.S. territory in the Pacific, and various other projects supporting the operations of MATS at six bases in the United States and its territories.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The research and development efforts of the Air Force depend, to a great extent, on providing our scientists and engineers with the physical facilities essential to their task. We recognize the primary contribution that research and development has made to our present position of world leadership as well as its importance to future attainments.

To insure adequate support of the variety of research and development programs conducted by, and for, the Air Force, $57.8 million in new appropriation is requested.

MISSILE RANGES

Range facilities on both the Eastern and the Western Test Ranges represent $32.3 million of the research and development request. The proposed appropriation at the Western Test Range totals $30.3 million. This amount provides the first unit of a TITAN III space launch booster complex for $18 million, for the acquisition of related land at $4 million and construction of a technical management control center for $2.4 million. Other range facilities, launch complex modifications, and technical support items comprise the balance of $5.8 million.

The Eastern Test Range request includes $1.5 million for modification of launch complexes and $0.5 million for improvement of facilities at Patrick Air Force Base and Cape Kennedy, Fla.

RESEARCH SUPPORT

Appropriations of $25.5 million are being requested for support of research and development projects and for necessary support of our research and development centers. Technical facilities in this amount total to $18.7 million and include: a Materials Science Laboratory for primary investigations in the fields of metals, ceramics, fibers, plastics, and protective coatings for $6.7 million; an Electronics Research Laboratory for $1.6 million; a vacuum telescope, $3.2 million, and alteration of and additions to several tracking stations for $2.1 million.

Nontechnical projects at our research and development centers which are essential to the accomplishment of the basic function amount to $6.8 million. These projects, located at six bases in the United States provide: an addition to the Systems Command Headquarters at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., $1.7 million; a large electric power substation alteration, $1 million; and other projects for operational and personnel facilities.

GENERAL SUPPORT

The general support package represents a request of $177.8 million. This package, the largest in value, covers training and support functions and various other activities and missions not included in the primary systems previously discussed.

TRAINING

The consolidation and improvement of our training bases continues to be an area of primary importance and effort. The whole gamut of our training requirements, recruit training, tech training, flying training, and professional training are represented in the $51.5 million appropriation requested. This amount contains: $7.8 million for continuation of the improvement in our recruit training facilities at Lackland AFB, Tex.; $10 million for technical training and support facilities at four bases; $18.4 million at our flight training bases, primarily to provide adequate troop housing and community facilities. Included is $15.1 million for the second increment of the expansion of the Air Force Academy. Last year $8.5 million was appropriated for this expansion program. The $15.1 million requested this year brings us up to $23.6 million of the total $40 million estimated to be needed for this purpose.

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

Management and operation of the logistical functions in support of our global Air Force operations requires construction appropriation of $34.5 million. Depot maintenance facilities make up $9.3 million of this figure. These projects consist primarily of alterations to existing buildings to adapt them for continued use in the maintenance and overhaul of new systems and equipment.

Projects at our continuing air materiel areas to accommodate the missions being consolidated, and to make long needed improvement in the normal base facilities amount to $24.7 million. Of this $14.4 million is for the alteration and conversion of warehouses and other suitable buildings to house our logistical administrative functions. This amount is but another indication of the rapid shift that is continuing to take place in our logistical function. This shift put heavy emphasis on production and control. The inherent efficiency and economy to be realized from this shift does require provision of adequate space for these functions. The balance of the projects, some $10.3 million, are a wide range of projects to support the Logistical Command functions, again with primary emphasis on personnel and community items.

COMMUNICATIONS

Technological improvements to, and extension of, existing communications nets as well as the establishment of new comunications facilities and the related power and support facilities place a continuing demand on the construction program. We are requesting $20.9 million, of which seven projects for major systems extensions/expansions represent $15.7 million of that amount. A major power improvement project for $3 million and various base comunication projects for both buildings and power at eight locations in the United States and four bases overseas make up the balance.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical facilities, which include composite medical facilities, dispensaries, and dental clinics are included in our request for $14.5 million. Only one new composite medical facility which is at Turner Air Force Base, Ga., and totaling $2.4 million is included. Other projects for composite medical facilities are additions and major alterations to seven composite medical facilities, six of which are in the United States and one in the Philippines and will cost $10.1 million. Four dispensaries, two in the United States and two overseas plus three dental clinics, all in the United States, and three other medical items make up the remainder of the medical projects to be presented.

OTHER GENERAL SUPPORT

General support items not categorized so far total $18.8 million. Classified activities at overseas locations account for $3.1 million of this amount. The second increment of the construction at Bolling Air Force Base to implement the Bolling-Fort Myer area cantonment plan is included at $4.3 million. The remainder provides navigation and landing aids and supports such diversified activities and commands as the Air Weather Service, Headquarters Command, and the Southern Command.

DESIGN

In his statement Mr. Ignatius pointed out the progress that has been made in developing standard definitive designs for use by all the services. In areas not yet covered by triservice standards the Air Force has, and continues to make, maximum use of our own standard designs, site adaptations of previous designs, and to use preengineered structures wherever possible. We will continue in active partnership with our construction agents and the Department of Defense to effect economies in design of our facilities. The $20 million requested for design will be used primarily to complete design of the fiscal year 1966 military construction program. A portion of these funds will be used to initiate design of the fiscal year 1967 military construction program.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION

The Air Force requests a total of $15 million for minor construction in fiscal year 1966. These funds are applied only to urgently required projects not otherwise authorized by law. Each project so funded is estimated to cost over $25,000 with a maximum limit of $200,000. Projects in excess of $25,000 must be approved by the Secretary of the Air Force and, if over $50,000, by the Secretary of Defense. Therefore, all Air Force minor construction projects funded from this appropriation are approved at the Washington level.

The appropriation of funds to be applied under the minor construction authority is an invaluable asset to the operational effectiveness of the Air Force. It allows us to be responsive to such diverse unprogramable construction requirements as those generated by our presence in southeast Asia as well as those resulting from realinement of our forces in the continental United States. These funds provide the method to meet emergencies without a realinement or deferral of projects that have been funded in the regular military construction appropriation program.

For fiscal year 1965, $12.4 million was appropriated for accomplishment of urgent construction projects. This amount, plus the unobligated carryover from fiscal year 1964 appropriations and reimbursements into the account provided a total fund availability of $15.4 million.

As of June 30, 1965, all of the available $15.4 million was obligated, except for a small reserve for supervision and inspection costs.

ACCESS ROADS

The amount of $2 million is requested to finance the Air Force portion of requirements for construction of off-base access roads and improvement or relocation of existing public highways where the need is generated by Air Force operations. Right-of-way acquisition and construction work related to these roads is performed for the Air Force by the Bureau of Public Roads after certification by the Secretary of Defense.

Land Acquisition ($25,000 and Under)

The program includes $100,000 to provide for the acquisition of real estate interests where the cost of an individual parcel or group of contiguous parcels does not exceed $25,000. These minor land acquisitions are made under permanent authorizations and include unforeseen real estate requirements as well as currently identified specific minor real estate interests.

Construction Categories

Each of the program areas that have been discussed up to this point represents a cross section of the various types of construction that we do at our installations. Each area contains all the facilities, from launch pads through warehouses to real estate that may be required to make that specific system function. To see the total amounts requested for each type, or category of construction, a summary of the total program by major construction category is provided in table III which is attached to the printed copies of my statement.

The operational category, the largest of the group, amounts to $119.9 million. One-third of this category, $48.8 million is in support of our continuing missile and space programs. The significant projects in this entire category have been highlighted earlier.

Projects for maintenance of aircraft, missiles, and our basic facilities themselves total $31.3 million. This amount, when combined with the operational category to which they are closely allied, accounts for almost one-half of our appropriation request.

The troop housing and the community facilities category, one-quarter of our requested appropriation, contains the projects that mainly provide the nonworking hours environment for our airmen and officers. These are the facilities that most directly affect the attitude of the individual toward his Air Force career. Consequently, there is a very direct relationship between the adequacy of facilities in this category and our ability to retain our skilled personnel. The $98.6 million requested in this program will allow us to continue the program to eliminate deficiencies and replace temporary and substandard facilities with adequate structures. However, this amount will not solve the total problem. We will need future programs and will also then request your continued assistance in providing the facilities that will produce an acceptable standard of troop housing and community facilities for Air Force personnel.

Within this amount we are requesting the construction or replacement of some 10,631 airmen dormitory spaces and the alteration or improvement of over 12,851 more spaces at a cost of $23.5 million and $6.8 million, respectively. Similarly, we are requesting to build about 2,522 new officers quarters for $19.8 million and to improve some 1,830 spaces at $2.7 million.

The other appropriations within this category will provide a wide variety of projects that are steps toward establishment of a community atmosphere on our installations, particularly those removed from urban centers, compatible with the caliber of people needed to maintain our Air Force the most effective it can be. It contains, among others, 8 service clubs, 26 chapels or chapel annexes, 11 schools, 3 exchanges, and 14 theaters. These facilities are basic to a balanced and effective force.

Status of Prior Years' Programs

Since receiving appropriations in October 1964 we have made excellent progress in getting the fiscal year 1965 program as well as the few remaining prior years' projects under contract. As of July 1, 1965, we had approximately 110 projects totaling $100 million unawarded in fiscal year 1965 and prior years' programs. We anticipate that during the current first quarter of fiscal year 1966 this will be reduced to approximately 35 projects totaling $40 million.

Status of Obligations

For fiscal year 1965 the Air Force was granted new obligating authority in the amount of $332 million (exclusive of family housing). This amount, with a carryover of unobligated balance from fiscal year 1964 of $332 million and adjusted by $1 million of reimbursements, provides a net fund availability of $665 million in the current fiscal year 1965. It is now estimated that obligations in fiscal year 1965 will total $456 million. This will leave a carryover of unobligated balances into fiscal year 1966 of $209 million. This unobligated balance of $209 million consists of the $100 million of approved unawarded items mentioned earlier, plus $109 million which will be required to complete approved projects actually started prior to July 1, 1965.

Status of Planning and Design

Design of the fiscal year 1966 program was authorized in the early fall of 1964 and is well advanced at this time. As of July 1, 1965, overall design progress was approximately 50 percent, with preliminary design completed on more than 80 percent of the program. We expect to have final contract plans and specifications completed for the bulk of the program by October 1965. In view of the progress to date and current momentum of the design effort we are confident that design of the entire program will be completed in time for all projects to be placed under contract during fiscal year 1966.

House Appropriation Committee Actions

The House Appropriations Committee has deleted certain projects from the Air Force request. We desire to rebut these deletions and additional information concerning these projects will be furnished to the committee by the Secretary of Defense.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement on the Air Force military construction appropriation request for 1966. We are prepared to try to answer any questions the committee may desire. We are prepared to discuss each project contained in this request. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

Table I.—*Fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation*

	Prior years and permanent authorization	Fiscal year 1966 authorization	Fiscal year 1966 appropriation
Design	$20,000,000	0	$20,000,000
Inside the United States	20,582,000	$260,733,000	281,315,000
Outside the United States	4,269,000	58,876,000	63,145,000
Minor construction	15,000,000	0	15,000,000
Support activities	2,100,000	0	2,100,000
Total	61,951,000	319,609,000	381,560,000

TABLE II.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation for the Active Forces—Summary by command*

Inside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	$11,867,000
Air Force Accounting and Finance	225,000
Air Force Logistics Command	47,623,000
Air Force Systems Command	14,418,000
Air Training Command	35,839,000
Air University	1,511,000
Alaskan Air Command	12,740,000
Headquarters Command	7,386,000
Military Air Transport Service	12,182,000
Pacific Air Forces	3,711,000
Strategic Air Command	34,372,000
Tactical Air Command	28,613,000
U.S. Air Force Academy	15,082,000
Aircraft control and warning system	1,377,000
Ballistic missiles/space systems	48,386,000
Various classified	5,983,000
Total, inside the United States	281,315,000
Outside the United States:	
Air Defense Command	970,000
Military Air Transport Service	2,344,000
Pacific Air Forces	22,557,000
Strategic Air Command	335,000
U.S. Air Forces in Europe	15,148,000
U.S. Air Forces Southern Command	1,686,000
U.S. Air Force Security Service	3,411,000
Ballistic missiles-space systems	400,000
Various classified	16,294,000
Total, outside the United States	63,145,000
Minor construction	15,000,000
Design	20,000,000
Support activities:	
Acess roads	2,000,000
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	100,000
Total, support activities	2,100,000
Total program	381,560,000

TABLE III.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation—Summary by program element*

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Strategic Retaliatory Forces:	($36.5)	(9.6)
Strategic Forces	18.2	4.8
Strategic support	18.3	4.8
Continental Air and Missile Defense Forces:	(25.5)	(6.7)
Interceptor aircraft	.6	.2
Control and warning	12.0	3.1
Defense support	12.9	3.4
General Purpose Forces:	(64.0)	(16.8)
Tactical aircraft	15.2	4.0
Tactical Air Command support	23.3	6.1
Oversees theater support	25.5	6.7
Airlift forces:	(20.0)	(5.2)
Transport aircraft	11.5	3.0
Airlift support	8.5	2.2
Research and development:	(57.8)	(15.1)
Test ranges	32.3	8.4
Research support	25.5	6.7
General support:	(177.8)	(46.6)
Training	51.5	13.5
Logistical support	34.5	9.1
Communications	20.9	5.5
Medical facilities	14.5	3.8
Other support	19.3	5.1
Design	20.0	5.2
Minor construction	15.0	3.9
Access road	2.0	.5
Land acquisition ($25,000 and under)	.1	
Total	381.6	100.0

TABLE IV.—*Department of the Air Force, fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation—Program by construction categories*

	Amount (millions)	Percent of total
Operational and training (including ballistic missiles)	$119.9	31.4
Maintenance	31.3	8.2
Research, development, and test	14.6	3.8
Supply	21.3	5.6
Hospital and medical	14.4	3.8
Administrative	30.0	7.9
Housing and community	98.6	25.8
Utilities and ground improvements	16.3	4.4
Real estate	.2	
Design	20.0	5.2
Minor construction	15.0	3.9
Total	381.6	100.0

PROJECTS PENDING INVOLVING PRIOR YEAR AUTHORIZATION

General CURTIN. In addition to the items covered by authorization, which the committee previously heard, we have still pending before the committee 47 projects that involve prior years' authorization. They total $24,851,000. We also have four projects of continuing authorization. That is minor construction, planning, access roads, and minor land.

Senator STENNIS. How many of those?

General CURTIN. Four projects which total $37,100,000. For the total of prior years and continuing authorization still to be reviewed by the committee, we have $61,951,000.

We are prepared to take those up initially, to be followed by a review of our reclamas, which involve 6 of these prior-year projects plus 26 others that were in the authorization bill. A total of 32 projects involving $33 million are in our reclama.

So, we have about $100 million of projects to review, $61.9 million, the continuing and past authorization, and $33 million of reclama, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. You have everything in your statement that Mr. Rexroad might need?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

In addition, we furnished the committee additional information on each of the reclama items in a separate booklet. Colonel Fenlon will take up the individual items, Mr. Chairman.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator STENNIS. What did the House do with your $61,951,000?

General CURTIN. Of the $61 million there were six projects deleted by the House which we will identify as we go along.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They deleted six projects and $30 million for new items?

General CURTIN. The 6 projects to which I refer plus 26 others which were in the new authorization bill makes a total reclama of $33 million, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So there are 32 projects you are asking us to appropriate money for that are not in the House bill?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. In the House appropriations bill.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

PLANNING AND DESIGN

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, the first item on page 20 is a continuing one of planning and design.

SENATOR STENNIS. How much did you have last year?

General CURTIN. Last year, Mr. Chairman, we had a total availability of $32.4 million, of which $28.5 million was appropriations and $3.9 million was carryover.

Senator STENNIS. You are asking for only $20 million this year?

General CURTIN. $20 million this year, Mr. Chairman, as it appears right now; with all of the extra planning requirements we may have to come back later for a reprograming request.

Senator STENNIS. Did the House allow all this?

General CURTIN. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH

Colonel FENLON. The next items is at Hill Air Force Base, on page 85. This provides for the alteration of an existing facility to provide a turbojet engine test cell capability, for testing the F–4C aircraft engines.

An additional test cell is required to accommodate the workload at this depot. This was authorized in last year's bill.

Senator STENNIS. Unless you say so, we will assume that the House left these in.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Any that they have left out, you tell me.

Mr. GIBBENS. On the test cell last year the House denied it and this is the reason it was not funded last year, for a further study. But they have approved it this year.

The Senate approved it last year, too.

Senator STENNIS. Very fine.

Colonel FENLON. This would be true of the next two items, also. The next one provides for alteration of existing space to provide an environmental controlled area for overhaul and calibration of the fire control systems of the F–4C.

The last item is required for logistical personnel who are supporting the currently assigned depot mission. This is for desk workers associated with responsibilities assigned to this depot. It is the conversion of the two logistics facilities.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

KELLY AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, Mr. Chairman, is at Kelly Air Force Base in Texas. It is one item on page 111 in your book. This again is an item for logistics and administration type space for personnel associated with the management of the weapons systems at this depot, the portion of personnel engaged in administrative functions supporting the depot programs and is a conversion of space for logistics-type management people.

General CURTIN. This is in the same category as the previous item, Mr. Chairman, in that last year the House denied it for further study. This year the House did not question it.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. That last one that you were talking about was page 111?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

General CURTIN. $130,000.

Colonel FENLON. That was 10,652 square feet at $130,000.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. We have one item, on page 184 in your book. This item is the conversion of existing warehouse space to administrative space required to provide a consolidated accounting and disbursement center for Wright-Patterson.

This operation is now in two substandard buildings approximately 2 miles apart. The layout and separation of these buildings is an

unsatisfactory situation. This is one of the items that the House Appropriations Committee failed to appropriate.

It is one of our reclama items as well as a prior year.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, sir, is at Holloman Air Force Base. We have one item on page 215. This item will provide an addition to the commissary required to alleviate the shortage of space for the sale of foodstuffs and allied subsistence items.

The assignment and subsequent buildup of the tactical fighter wing has increased the commissary requirement far beyond the capabilities of the existing facility.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

SACRAMENTO PEAK SOLAR RESEARCH, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, sir, is at Sacramento Peak, on page 232. The use of this installation is for solar research. The project requested amounts to $3,167,000 to provide a vacuum telescope urgently required to investigate the cause of sun-induced disturbances which impair Air Force operations. Solar flares originating on the surface of the sun create proton showers which damage satellites and reduce effectiveness of communications and command control systems of the Air Force defense system.

I have a witness, Colonel Thompson, who could answer any questions on this item.

Senator STENNIS. Let him come forward, please.

Colonel, we are glad to have you here, sir. You just proceed in your own way.

Colonel THOMPSON. This vacuum telescope, which I believe you are somewhat familiar with from previous years and which has now been approved by the House Appropriations Committee after their directive to us that we restudy it last year—we made the restudies and went back to them.

PURPOSE OF FACILITY

This particular telescope, sir, would be constructed on top of a 9,000-foot mountain near Holloman Air Force Base, N. Mex. The primary purpose of this telescope is to permit the Air Force to closely observe the solar phenomenon on the surface of the sun.

This phenomenon which we would observe would tell us when solar flares or proton showers were going to occur. These solar flares and proton showers create cosmic radiation in the near earth's atmosphere, in the atmosphere running from maybe 50 to 150 miles from the earth.

The radiation that is induced into the atmosphere creates obstructions or hinderances to Air Force operations which are quite severe. Specifically, they provide hindrances to our communications. We have communications blackout because of these things. It makes our observations from early warning systems along BMEWS and along the northern tier, particularly difficult because this solar-

induced radiation creates ions in the atmosphere which on radar screens look something like targets which might be approaching the United States. It is quite difficult to resolve this.

Thirdly, this radiation in the atmosphere reduces the effectiveness of our satellite programs. In other words, it damages and reduces the life of solar batteries and solar cells in satellites.

If a man in space were to encounter severe radiation induced by the Sun and the near Earth's atmosphere, it is possible that it could kill him.

So, with this facility that we are asking for, to be constructed in New Mexico, and which would supplement tools which we now have there, a laboratory which has existed for some 12 years on top of this mountain, this tool would permit us to better predict the occurrence of this solar phenomenon which creates this problem for us.

I don't know whether I have made it clear, sir, but I will be glad to answer any questions.

Senator STENNIS. I don't understand all of it, of course. Will this put you in business now and set you up, except for some small matters you may have to have? This is not an increment and next year you will want more and more?

Colonel THOMPSON. No, sir. All of the support facilities such as messhalls, roads, maintenance shops, they are all there now. The laboratories are there. This is simply probably the most advanced-type telescope that has ever been constructed.

It simply lets us see the sun in a way we have never been able to see it before. We have coordinated this by the way with NASA and with the National Science Foundation. They all concur with us that we really ought to get this construction moving.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much, Colonel.

Gentlemen, excuse me for a minute. I have a telephone call that I must give my personal attention.

CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE, ILL.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is at Chanute Air Force Base, page 248 in the book. This is an item that was authorized last year and then we received, as you may recall, funding for half of the amount of the authorization on BOQ's. This is for a 40-man officers' quarters to partially meet the on-base deficiency in housing for student and permanent party officers.

This item is also one of the items that we are reclamaing today which was deleted for funding by the House Appropriations on Friday. We feel this possibly occurred due to misunderstanding in the markup in that they referred to a residential-type construction and we are planning to go to a motel type with this increment.

Senator STENNIS. This is for how many units?

Colonel FENLON. Forty-man, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GIBBENS. One building.

Senator STENNIS. One building?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir; for 40 men.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE, TEX.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is Lackland Air Force Base, on page 265.

The item is to provide a 832-man capacity composite recruit training and housing facility which is required to partially reduce the deficiency in housing, dining hall, and training space for basic airman training. This will improve training efficiency and provide improved instruction.

Senator STENNIS. I belive we left that out last year.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. It was approved by the House and denied by the Senate. This year it has again been approved by the House.

Senator STENNIS. If you find any more room down there to put it, I am inclined to approve it.

General CURTIN. This was the residual part of about 2,000 spaces we started to build several years ago.

Senator STENNIS. You have just about run out of space at Lackland.

General CURTIN. No, sir; we have gone through a sizable program of tearing down the old buildings. We made considerable space that way.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is Andrews Air Force Base, on page 407.

The first item is for a vehicle fueling station, 2,592 square feet, on the west side of the base, needed for servicing and minor maintenance on assigned motor vehicles.

Senator STENNIS. $110,000?

Colonel FENLON. That is right, Mr. Chairman, $110,000. A similar facility exists on the east side, the old side of the base, some 5 miles distant.

This arrangement results in increased workload and loss of operating time on some 1,000 vehicles, and some 300 pieces of equipment on the base, having to travel clear around to the other side of the base.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, D.C.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Bolling Air Force Base.

We have some six items here. This was the second increment of the development of the cantonment program at Bolling which was authorized but not funded last year.

The first item is for 22,722 square feet of squadron headquarters required to support the Department of Defense cantonment area at this place.

Senator STENNIS. What do you call a cantonment area?

General CURTIN. This is a troop housing area, Mr. Chairman.

As you recall, the Department of Defense made a study of all unmarried officers and airmen in the Washington area for all three services. As a consequence of that they pro rated construction to take

care of the bachelor officers and airmen at Fort Myers, Va., and at Bolling Field.

To that extent, this is a Department of Defense cantonment plan, and not just Air Force.

In the first increment there will be Navy enlisted personnel involved, and if the plan is ultimately carried out, some Army people also will live in this cantonment.

Senator STENNIS. What page are you testifying from now?

Colonel FENLON. Page 417.

Senator STENNIS. That is the headquarters?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir; that is correct. This is the headquarters of the unit that would service the area there.

Senator STENNIS. Would do what?

General CURTIN. This would be the administrative headquarters of the troops that would be stationed there. It takes care of the records, and so on, of the troops that would be stationed in the dormitories provided under this program.

COST OF CANTONMENT

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a round figure on the cost of the cantonement?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir; Mr. Chairman. The long-range plan will vary somewhere between $16 and $20 million, depending upon what is ultimately approved by the Department of Defense.

The 1964 increment was $4 million. This is for $3.3 million. That would bring it up to roughly half of the program.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. Our second item is on page 418. This is the item for construction of 1,500-man capacity airman dining hall.

This is to provide the first increment of dining facilities for the Department of Defense Bolling Field cantonment area.

The third item, for officers' quarters, is one of the items that also was not approved by the House Appropriations Committee on Friday, so it is a reclama item, as well as a prior year.

It provides some 200-man officers' quarters building required for housing service personnel in accordance with this DOD plan.

The fourth item is for a new 19,800-square-foot service club, which will replace an existing structure which is beyond economical repair.

This will provide recreation activity to all personnel living on the base in this cantonment area.

The fifth item is for installation of 35 tons of air conditioning in the NCO club. This will thereby assure some comfort and enable the club to be utilized to the maximum extent. The last item requested is a program for provision of a second increment of utilities in support of the overall development plan here. It will include electrical distribution, heating lines, electrical and water, sanitary sewers, storm drainage, and roads.

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, on this Bolling development, you will recall that last year one of the points at issue was approval of the plan by the National Capital Planning Commission and the Fine Arts

Commission. Those required approvals have been obtained for all items in this program.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND, CARSWELL AIR FORCE BASE, N. MEX.

Colonel FENLON. Strategic Air Command at Carswell Air Force Base, on page 510 in your book.

This is an item for converting a World War II hangar into an auto maintenance shop and auto maintenance administrative office to support the vehicles assigned to this base.

This was not approved for appropriation last year.

Senator STENNIS. What did the House do with it this year?

Colonel FENLON. The House has approved it this year, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE, N. DAK.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is at Grand Forks Air Force Base, page 540.

This is one of the items that was not approved by the House appropriation this year, so it is both a prior year and a reclama.

An addition to the exchange sales store to provide needed space for support of personnel on this base. The existing facility was tailored to support a fighter interceptor squadron. The mission now includes a bombing mission, refueling mission, and three Minuteman squadrons.

The existing facility is completely inadequate to support the number of personnel at Grand Forks.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBR.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Offutt Air Force Base, page 586.

This is an item—

There was one additional item which was a prior item, at Grand Forks, on page 543.

This is to provide space for a library. The present library is crowded into a squadron headquarters building. This building is needed for the original purpose.

Additional space is required for storing additional volumes, seating capacity for readers. This item, although not approved last year, was approved this year by the House.

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

Colonel FENLON. At Offutt, page 586.

This is an item to provide for modernization of an existing open-bay type dormitory to provide adequate living and sleeping quarters for airmen here at Offutt.

This is a building that is a permanent structure and will be modified to current standards. Some 481 men are involved in this conversion.

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

POPE AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is at Pope Air Force Base, page 697.

The item is for 24,880-square-foot base group headquarters building, needed to permit consolidation of the interrelated Air Force group now functioning in scattered buildings throughout the base.

These structures, aside from being scattered, are substandard structures and are beyond economical repair and should be destroyed.

This item was approved by the House.

Senator STENNIS. How much is the amount?

Colonel FENLON. 475.

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Shaw Air Force Base, on page 710.

This item is for the construction of a 24-man officer quarters facility needed to partially meet the housing deficiency on the base.

This item was approved last year in the authorization, but was not appropriated. The House approved it this year.

Senator STENNIS. This is a regular bachelor officers quarters?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is in the Pacific, Mr. Chairman.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Excuse me, at the Air Force Academy.

We have one item on page 718 in your book, Mr. Chairman.

The request for the program is the 217,450-square-foot cadet fieldhouse needed for both intramural and intercollegiate activity to satisfy the basic physical education program of the Academy.

This was approved last year in authorization, and approved by the House this year for appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

NAHA, OKINAWA.

Colonel FENLON. The next item it at Naha, Mr. Chairman, page 781.

This is also a BOQ, for 40-man bachelor quarters facility to overcome some of the officer housing deficiency at this base.

There are no community-type facilities offbase to handle the bachelors here at Naha.

This also has been approved by the House this year. Approved and not funded last year, but approved and funded this year by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. What else do you have in this bill for Okinawa?

Colonel FENLON. The program at Naha, Mr. Chairman, is $734,000. At Kadena there is $5,632,000.

Senator STENNIS. In the bill now?

Colonel FENLON. At Kadena, and $734,000 here at Naha would give you a total about $6.35 million.

Senator STENNIS. According to this you have taken up all your prior authority. You are just making $317,000?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. This year the bill gave you only $370,000 in all. Kadena $200,000, and Naha $170,000. There must be an error somewhere.

General CURTIN. We are talking about prior year authorization only. Three hundred and seventeen thousand dollars was prior year's authorization.

Senator STENNIS. What else do you have for Okinawa in prior years?

Colonel FENLON. No prior year at Kadena, Mr. Chairman, only this item of $317,000 at Naha.

Senator STENNIS. Who was it said there was $6 or $7 million in the bill?

Colonel FENLON. That would be new authorization, Mr. Chairman, this year.

Mr. REXROAD. Kadena is $5,632,000, Naha is $734,000 in this bill.

General CURTIN. That is right. That is the $6.3 million we were talking about.

Senator STENNIS. The next item, gentelemen.

TACHIKAWA, JAPAN

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is Tachikawa, on page 787.

This is for $305,000 for 40-man officers' quarters at this major aerial port for personnel departing Japan to Korea. No accommodations are available in the area.

This item is a prior year from last year, where we only had half of the funding for the authorization. This has been approved this year by the House appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

AVIANO, ITALY

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, Mr. Chairman, is at Aviano, on page 833.

This is the item for the addition of 10,700 feet of additional taxiway lighting needed for access lighting to the aircraft dispersal parking area.

Senator STENNIS. $84,000?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Bentwaters—excuse me. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I have two more items at Aviano.

The second one is on page 838, for construction of 2 buildings to house a total of 80 airmen to alleviate a deficiency of troop housing and to permit removal of existing substandard dormitories.

This one is in the amount of $251,000.

Senator STENNIS. How many men are you going to take care of by this project?

Colonel FENLON. Eighty, Mr. Chairman.

The last item at Aviano, on page 843, is for additional water distribution mains and a 40,000-gallon storage tank, needed to provide adequate water for base consumption and fire protection.

The present undersized mains do not provide residual water pressure needed for the more distant locations on the base.

This project is for $165,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

BENTWATERS, ENGLAND

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Bentwaters, in England, page 846.

This item is for an 8,800-square-foot base storage rocket assembly building, required to provide ready storage and maintenance space for air-to-air missiles programed in here in connection with the F–4C aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

BITBURG AIR FORCE BASE, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is at Bitburg Air Force Base, page 850.

This item provides an addition to the existing base chapel to provide 90 seats needed to reduce the current seating deficiency. It will provide a better facility for the spiritual welfare of the assigned personnel; in the amount of $138,000.

Senator STENNIS. All right, the next item.

CIGLI AIR FORCE BASE, TURKEY

Colonel FENLON. The next item is Cigli Air Force Base.

We have three items, Mr. Chairman. The first one is on page 865. It provides for 4,000 square yards of open storage area needed for equipment to support aircraft deployments and emergency plans, at a total cost of $45,000.

The next item, on page 866, is an addition of 9,220 square feet to the existing elementary school to provide classroom space for 307 pupils.

Failure to provide this facility will result in extreme overcrowding and will result in shift operation in the school.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is for installation of 9,500 linear feet of storm drainage piping required to correct inundation of the base during periods of heavy rains.

This flooding causes hazardous conditions to arise by virtue of water flooding the main electrical station and powerplant at Cigli.

That is $120,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

HAHN, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. The next base is Hahn, on page 876. It is for a 3,200-square-foot radio and radar repair shop, required for maintenance of the base tactical and nontactical radio technicians and equipment.

This will provide needed shop space for adequate radio communications between on-base and off-base missile sites in the area, at $89,000.

Senator STENNIS. That was $89,000?

Colonel FENLON. $89,000, Mr. Chairman.

INCIRLIK AIR BASE, ADANA, TURKEY

The next items are at Incirlik Air Base, at Adana, Turkey.

We have three items. The first is for dormitory airmen, $374,000 for a 200-man capacity dormitory, needed to overcome the troop housing deficiency at the base. The existing quonset huts are without latrines and provide only minimum living conditions. There are no off-base accommodations available in this isolated area.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. Next item, on page 883. This is for air conditioning of existing dormitories, at $220,000, needed to provide adequate living conditions for the assigned personnel.

There is a lack of restful sleeping conditions, especially in the hot months, during shift operation of people.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. Page 884, the last item, for installation of 15 tons of air conditioning at a cost of $51,000 in officers' quarters building, needed for adequate living conditions for personnel in the base.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

RAF LAKENHEATH, ENGLAND

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at RAF Lakenheath.

We have seven items here. The first item is for a 3,583-square-foot base photolaboratory, needed to provide in addition to normal base functions a photolaboratory for processing fighter tactical gunnery camera films.

The cost of this project is $119,000. The existing function is being carried out in an inadequate Nissen hut-type building.

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. The second item is for a 3,000-square-foot addition to three squadron operations buildings, to test pressurized suits used by pilots in the newly programed F4C-type aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. 6,400-square-foot aircraft weapons calibration shelter, operational requirement in support of the assigned aircraft, will provide space needed for testing and calibration of the complex electronic equipment on the F4C. Cost of $200,000.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

SHOP ALTERATION

Colonel FENLON. The next item is alteration, on page 894, alteration to an existing aircraft engine inspection and repair shop, at a cost of $161,000, to provide the space for the engines of the new programed aircraft for which overhaul and field maintenance are required.

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item, on page 895, is a test stand at a cost of $125,000. This is needed to provide adequate test stand and test pad, in support of the F4C aircraft.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 897, for a 9,305-square-foot base rocket assembly facility, needed to provide the maintenance and storage space for the air-to-air rockets programed for this station.

This project is at a cost of $271,000.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The last item at Lakenheath, on page 901, is for the construction of a 300-seat base chapel to replace a substandard 200-seat chapel which is beyond economical repair. It will provide for the proper conduct of religious programs for assigned personnel and their dependents.

This project cost is $235,000.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, these are small items. Except to take care of some change in circumstance, I don't see why we have to keep building so much in these other countries.

Mr. Rexroad, we are not getting all the picture here, by any means, by just these old authorizations that were rejected by the House.

LIST OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Let us ask each one of these services to just give us a list of all the construction they are requesting outside the continental United States, where it is, and the amount. Then we will have it all together, and we can look at it and see how much it is going to cost.

I am looking at each one of these items, here. I notice most of them are small. I can see where you have to adjust some, but—the next item.

RHEIN MAIN, GERMANY

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Rhein Main, in Germany, page 909.

This is for construction of an addition of 10,000 square feet to the MATS airfreight terminal.

This is needed to speed the shipment of materials by the installation of an automatic air material handling system at this strategic terminal port in Germany.

The cost of the project is $166,000.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

TOUL-ROSIERES AIR FORCE BASE, FRANCE

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Toul-Rosieres Air Force Base in France, page 919.

The item is for construction of a 200,000-gallon water storage tank, needed to augment the existing water storage.

During the subfreezing weather that was experienced in the year 1962, the base was forced to shut down all central heating plants, including those required to heat direct mission support facilities, because of lack of water.

The project will provide a safeguard against this occurrence. There was no water available for domestic consumption, and it created a considerably dangerous situation on the base.

This is also an item of reclama, in that it was not approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator STENNIS. Which one is that?

Colonel FENLON. The one I just discussed, at $91,000.

Senator STENNIS. Briefly, what reason did the House give?

Mr. GIBBENS. The primary reason for this, sir, was that they denied all funds for fuel, storage, and communications support facilities in France.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

WOODRIDGE, ENGLAND

Colonel FENLON. Our next item, Mr. Chairman, is Woodbridge. Mr. Chairman, on page 924, for an 8,080-square-foot rocket assembly storage building needed to provide storage for air-to-air rockets.

No facility currently exists at the station that can satisfy this requirement. This is at a cost of $248,000.

Senator STENNIS. What is that you said? Apparently no facility exists?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir. I said there is no facility existing that can satisfy this requirement currently.

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Colonel FENLON. The next item is "Minor Construction," on page 938.

Senator STENNIS. How does that compare with last year?

General CURTIN. Last year, Mr. Chairman, we had an availability of $15.4 million, of which $12.4 million was new appropriations, and we will obligate approximately all of that this year.

I would like to point out in this connection that approximately $3 million of last year's went into urgent work in southeast Asia. We already have known requirements for a million dollars of projects for southeast Asia, the small urgent projects that have to go ahead.

So we anticipate that the requirements will be at least as high as last year, or higher.

Colonel FENLON. This is also an item that we received a reduction in the House appropriations.

We would like to reclama the reduction of $1,675,000.

ACCESS ROADS

Senator STENNIS. The next items are "Access Roads," $2 million.

Colonel FENLON. These projects are required for replacement and relocation of road necessitated by airfield expansion, access roads to new facilities, relocation of roads to satisfy airway-highway clearance criteria, and access road improvements to provide all-weather access to the military facility.

Senator STENNIS. How much did you receive last year, and how much did you spend or commit?

General CURTIN. Appropriated last year was $6 million, and the year before $10 million, Mr. Chairman.

The reduction in the program is largely because of the phaseout of missile access roads.

Senator STENNIS. Do you think $2 million is enough?

General CURTIN. Based upon our prior experience, it is about proportional that we had had for these basic purposes in prior-year appropriations.

Senator STENNIS. "Minor Land Acquisition."

General CURTIN. On minor land acquisition, these are for minor acquisitions of less than $25,000.

Our experience over the years is that we have been using $180,000 to $190,000 per year. We have about $80,000 carryover from this year's appropriation, so this $100,000 coupled with it will just about meet the current year's requirements.

Senator STENNIS. What is next, gentlemen?

MCCLELLAN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIF.

Military construction appropriation, fiscal year 1966—Air Force Logistics Command

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Logistical facility depot	$3,073,000	−$788,000	+$788,000

Remarks/reasons for restoration

The Air Force requested authorization in the amount of $3,414,000 for two logistical administrative projects at McClellan Air Force Base. These projects were programed to accommodate 1,256 deskworkers; 400 of which are additional personnel transferred from Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y., with relocation of ground communications and electronics management functions, and 856 are additional personnel to be assigned at McClellan Air Force Base by the first quarter of fiscal year 1968 as a result of base closures and depot consolidation actions announced late in 1964. Final authorization for the logistical depot facilities at McClellan Air Force Base reflected a 10-percent cost reduction down to the total of $3,073,000 for which appropriation is now requested. The reduced dollar authorization together with the reduction of $788,000 in appropriations by the House of Representatives, in effect, cuts the initial Air Force request by some 33 percent and could affect the capability of providing desk space for about 400 people.

To indicate the magnitude of the management responsibilities at this installation, the value of the program during fiscal year 1965 approximated $695 million including $532 million related to supply actions, $93 million related to procurement, and $70 million related to maintenance operations. The value of the logistics management effort will increase as additional responsibilities are assigned as the result of other depot closures. Without the two requested projects only 60 percent of the total desk space requirement can be met with existing suitable space. The balance of the personnel must be crowded into unsuitable mobilization type troop structures with inadequate lighting and environmental control. Management responsibilities cannot be effectively and efficiently performed under the existing conditions.

It is requested that $788,000 be reinstated for the logistical depot projects at McClellan Air Force Base.

"The consolidation of functions at key bases of the Air Force Logistics Command has led to an increase in the requirement for administrative facilities. The committee believes, however, that adequate consideration has not been given to determining the most economical means of meeting these additional requirements, including maximum utilization of existing facilities or of the extent of the total requirements at each base. The major portion of the program has been approved, however, reductions have been made in the request for facilities of this type at McClellan Air Force Base, Calif.; ----------."

General CURTIN. We have the reclama listing, Mr. Chairman, which is in a separate bluebook.

Colonel FENLON. McClellan Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. What page is that on?

General CURTIN. Page 5 of that book, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. McClellan Air Force Base?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed.

Colonel FENLON. For McClellan, the Air Force requested authorization in the amount of $3,414,000 for two logistical administrative projects at McClellan Air Force Base. These projects were programed to accommodate 1,256 deskworkers, 400 of which are additional personnel to be transferred from Griffiss Air Force Base by the first quarter of fiscal year 1968, as a result of base closure and depot consolidation actions announced late in 1964.

Final authorization for the logistical depot facilities at McClellan Air Force Base reflected a 10-percent cost reduction down to the total of $3,073,000 for which appropriation is now requested.

The reduced dollar authorization together with the reduction of $788,000 in appropriations by the House of Representatives, in effect, cuts the initial Air Force request by some 33 percent and could affect the capability of providing desk space for about 400 people.

It is requested that the $788,000 be reinstated for the logistic depot project at McClellan.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, OKLA.

Military construction appropriation, fiscal year 1966—Air Force Logistics Command

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Logistical facility depot	$2,387,000	—$935,000	$935,000

Remarks/reasons for restoration

The Air Force requested authorization in the amount of $2,652,000 for two logistical administrative projects at Tinker Air Force Base. These projects, one to help alleviate critical space deficiencies currently existing and one to accommodate additional personnel resulting from depot consolidations, were programed to house approximately 1,150 persons in 168,358 square feet of suitable administrative space. Final authorization for the logistical depot facilities at Tinker Air Force Base reflected a 10-percent cost reduction down to the total of $2,387,000 for which appropriation is now being requested. The reduced dollar authorization together with the reduction of $935,000 in appropriations by the House of Representatives, in effect, cuts the initial Air Force request by some 45 percent and could affect the capability of providing desk space for about 500 people.

To indicate the magnitude of the management responsibilities at this installation, the value of the program during fiscal year 1964 exceeded $4 billion. This amount included approximately $1.3 billion in procurement actions; $1.5 of supply items; and $1.4 billion for maintenance operations. At the present time only 56 percent of the persons engaged in administering the supply, maintenance, and procurement, and support functions can be housed in areas which meet minimum acceptable standards. The balance of the current employees are crowded into interim space in maintenance shops where lighting and environmental control is inadequate and noise levels are excessive and in substandard World War II structures under like conditions. This unsatisfactory situation can only be aggravated on arrival of the additional personnel from closing depots.

New construction is necessary at Tinker Air Force Base since existing warehouse space is completely saturated and not available for alteration. The long-range permanent mission for Tinker makes it appropriate to invest in this capital expenditure.

It is requested that $935,000 be reinstated for these logistical depot administrative facilities.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 24)

"The consolidation of functions at key bases of the Air Force Logistics Command has led to an increase in the requirement for administrative facilities. The committee believes, however, that adequate consideration has not been given to determining the most economical means of meeting these additional requirements, including maximum utilization of existing facilities or of the extent of the total requirements at each base. The major portion of the program has been approved, however, reductions have been made in the request for facilities of this type at _____ Tinker Air Force Base, _____."

Military construction appropriation, fiscal year 1966—Air Force Logistics Command

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Exchange sales store, deficiency replacement	$427,000	−$427,000	+$427,000

Remarks and reasons for restoration

This project is urgently required to provide an adequate exchange facility in area "E," which is being developed into a troop housing area. Most of the facilities have been constructed, and the exchange sales store will replace the present one that is approximately 1 mile from the new area in a temporary mobilization-type structure. If this facility is not provided, adequate space will not be available for exchange facilities in a readily accessible location at the base, which will adversely affect the morale of personnel assigned to this base.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 25)

"The request of $427,000 for the construction of an additional exchange sales store at Tinker Air Force Base is denied. Existing facilities and those available in the local community are adequate to meet the requirements at this installation."

Senator STENNIS. The next item?

Colonel FENLON. The next item, Mr. Chairman, is at Tinker Air Force Base.

Here again the Air Force requested an authorization——

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

You don't have to go into all that. Just bring it down the way you had it in the second paragraph of this other one.

You had an authorization requested of so much. Tell us how much.

Colonel FENLON. We had an authorization request of $2,652,000. This was reduced by the 10 percent thus giving us $2,387,000.

This additional reduction of some $935,000 reduced our request by some 45 percent and thereby affecting some 500 personnel.

Senator STENNIS. What was the reason the House gave on that? What is your answer to it?

Mr. GIBBENS. The reason that the House gave on this, Mr. Chairman, is:

The committee believes, however, that adequate consideration has not been given to determining the most economical means of meeting these additional requirements, including maximum utilization of existing facilities or of the total requirement at each base.

The major portion of the program has been approved. However, reductions have been made in requests for facilities of this type at Tinker and at McClellan.

FACILITY IMPROVEMENT

I think the main problem here, sir, is that improving the facilities for the people who are conducting this type of operation at all of our logistic bases has been a program that we have been moving on for about 2 years, now.

Generally what we have done is used warehouse space, normally the same space that they are actually occupying, and improving the facilities from bare warehouse space up to an acceptable office configuration.

In both the case of McClellan and Tinker, we had two projects in each base. In both cases we had one project that we had in the problem before the base closures were announced.

This was to provide the upgrading of the space for people who were working there.

The other project was to provide space for the people who would be moving into the base from other depots that were closing down.

The action of the authorization bill was to reduce our overall totals by 10 percent. The action of the House Appropriation Committee was to increase the reduction, to an amount equal to one of the projects at each base, evidently to delete the project in each location that we had proposed for the people who were already there.

In each case they allowed the greater of the two projects.

Senator STENNIS. The greater of what?

Mr. GIBBENS. Allowed the larger of the projects that we had originally proposed, one project.

Senator STENNIS. You mean that is the effect of the House action?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir; that is the effect of the House action.

Now, in the case of McClellan, we were——

Senator STENNIS. Pardon me. Let me be sure I understand Tinker. This reduction here is so much that it will just eliminate one of the items?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. That is what they intended to do. Is that right?

Mr. GIBBENS. This is what we assume they intended to do. For instance if we follow this tabulation of actions we see that in the case of McClellan Air Force Base we submitted two projects, but the approved authorization was a 10-percent reduction ($341,000) on the combined total cost. In this instance the House Appropriations Committee made a further reduction of $788,000, which added to the authorization reduction totals $1,129,000, exactly the cost of one of the projects. You can see in the case of Tinker the same situation prevails. This is why we assume the House Appropriations Committee intended to delete one complete project in each case.

(The tabulation follows:)

Congressional action on depot logistic facilities

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Air Force estimate	Authorization approved	Reduction		House Appropriations Committee reduction	Total reduction
			Amount	Percent		
McClellan AFB:						
Scope:						
55,400 square feet	$1,129	$3,073	$341	10	$788	$1,129
115,480 square feet	2,285					
Tinker AFB:						
Scope:						
94,185 square feet	1,452	2,387	265	10	935	1,200
74,173 square feet	1,200					

PROJECTS ELIMINATED

Senator STENNIS. Now, go back to McClellan.

Mr. GIBBENS. There would be one project eliminated at Tinker, and one at McClellan.

They did state that they felt we had not made the most economical means of meeting these requirements.

We feel that converting the warehouses that are structurally sound is a real economical means of doing this, and we have been doing it for around $8 to $9 a square foot.

In the case of Tinker, and McClellan, we had to go new construction, and it is more expensive. There is no suitable space available for conversion, we have to build new structures.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is also at Tinker, Mr. Chairman, on page 9.

This is a request for appropriation to be reinstated for an "Exchange sales store," in the amount of $497,000.

This project is urgently required to provide an adequate exchange facility in area E, which is being developed into a troop housing area.

Most of the facilities have been constructed, and the exchange sales store will replace the present one that is approximately 1 mile from the new area in a temporary mobilization-type structure.

If this facility is not provided, adequate space will not be available for exchange facilities in a readily accessible location at the base, which will adversely affect the morale of personnel assigned to this base.

We request that it be reinstated.

STATEMENT OF HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXCHANGE FACILITIES, TINKER AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. Senator Monroney has furnished me with a statement requesting restoration of the funds deleted by the House for these two facilities. Without objection, his statement will appear at this point in the record.

(The statement of Senator Monroney follows:)

Being personally familiar with the serious shortage of adequate administrative facilities and the sadly inadequate exchange facilities which now exist at Tinker Air Force Base, I urgently request that the cuts made by the House of $935,000 and $427,000 respectively be restored.

Tinker Air Force Base literally stands at the crossroads of our worldwide logistical system that is so vital to Air Force missions of all kinds. The overcrowding that exists on this base now forces many employees to work at desks crowded into substandard World War II structures originally designed for shop and aircraft maintenance activities.

May I remind you that Tinker's management responsibilities exceeded $4 billion during fiscal year 1964. This is a tremendous slice of the overall Air Force budget, and 56 percent of the people engaged in the necessary paperwork at Tinker are now located in buildings or structures that do not meet minimum standards.

The existing exchange sales store, also housed in substandard World War II temporary buildings, must be moved sooner or later into the troop housing area which has been developed at Tinker. The sooner this inefficient facility is abandoned, the more economical will be its replacement.

I note that the Air Force also has submitted statements in support of these restorations, and I fully support its request.

The very serious military problems that have developed in southeast Asia and at other distant areas of operations in recent months make it doubly important that facilities required to improve morale be given our support.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the urgency of this request for the restoration of the logistical administrative and exchange facilties in this terribly busy and heavily burdened Air Force installation.

WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

Military construction appropriation, fiscal year 1966—Air Force Logistics Command

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Logistical facility base conversion	$406,000	−$406,000	+$406,000

Remarks/Reasons for restoration

This project provides for conversion of available space in building No. 1, a permanent reinforced concrete and brick warehouse to provide adequate space for housing the vast activities associated with the base Accounting and Finance Division. The existing facility, building No. 70, now being used by most accounting and finance activities is a World War II building with a weak, combustible roof which is progressing to failure due to repeated rain and snow loads.

It is not feasible to upgrade this inadequate facility. Continued use of this combustible, poorly laid out building for accounting and finance functions constitutes a hazard to life, property and valuable records and results in inefficient operation. The Accounting and Finance Division at this base is a major activity that supports approximately 26,000 people.

The requested project represents maximum utilization of existing facilities and was developed after exhaustive studies of all means of providing an adequate facility for accounting and finance activities.

It is requested that the $406,000 be restored for this project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 24)

"The consolidation of functions at key bases of the Air Force Logistics Command has led to an increase in the requirement for administrative facilities. The committee believes, however, that adequate consideration has not been given to

determining the most economical means of meeting these additional requirements, including maximum utilization of existing facilites or of the extent of the total requirements at each base."

Military construction appropriation, fiscal year 1966—
Air Force Systems Command

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Science Laboratory, materials	$6,743,000	−$6,743,000	+$6,743,000

Remarks/reasons for restoration

Accommodations having the capability of controlled environment, a high degree of flexibility in system and space arrangement, and specialized features to support toxic and otherwise hazardous experiments is urgently needed. Approximately 130,000 square feet of the buildings now being used provide completely inadequate space for the R. & D. effort being conducted. It is unrealistic to expect that national/DOD needs for research and exploratory development of materials can be effectively pursued in 1928–33 vintage shops and warehouses.

Existing structures are not available on Wright-Patterson Air Force Base to provide adequate space for this effort, regardless of the degree of building modification undertaken.

It is economically and functionally impractical to move this R. & D. effort to another geographic location. Relocation involves a local loss of about $5 million in payrolls and local purchases of supplies and services. Movement of personnel and equipment would cause complete abandonment of mission effort during the move.

The Air Force Materials Laboratory identifies new materials that are critical to future Air Force capabilities and encourages and directs university and private institutional efforts to meet these Air Force needs. The only reasonable relationship between AFML and university/private institutional laboratories is one of mutually advantageous research and development information. Further transfer of this effort to university/institutional laboratories will result in less applicable, more costly research effort to solve Air Force material problems. The materials laboratory generally performs research and development to the point of breakthrough—the definition of the problem—then turns it over to university or industry for further development by contract effort.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 25)

"Funds requested in the amount of $6,743,000 for the construction of the materials science laboratory facilities at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base are denied. Since fiscal year 1964, the Congress has provided $18,161,000 for science laboratories and testing facilities at this base, including $1,341,000 for materials laboratory facilities. The proposed new construction is not based on expanded functions, but is supposedly basically required to replace existing facilities. The space to be vacated, however, totals 103,000 square feet, as compared to a planned construction of 161,650 square feet. The space to be vacated if the new building is constructed will be retained in use for administrative and supply people as well as other laboratory functions. The committee fails to see the requirement for these new laboratory facilities at the present time and believes that those currently available at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and other military installations, as well as those existing at universities and private institutions, should be adequate to carry out the materials research required by the Air Force."

Senator STENNIS. Next item?

Colonel FENLON. The next is at Wright-Patterson, page 10.

This project provides for conversion of available space in building No. 1, a permanent reinforced concrete and brick warehouse, to provide adequate space for housing the vast activities associated with the base Accounting and Finance Division.

The existing facility, building No. 70, now being used by most of the accounting and finance activities, is a World War II building with a weak, combustible roof, which is progressing to failure due to repeated rain and snow loads.

It is not feasible to upgrade this inadequate facility. Continued use of this combustible, poorly laid out building for accounting and finance functions constitutes a hazard to life, property, and valuable records, and results in inefficient operation.

The Accounting and Finance Division at this base is a major activity that supports approximately 26,000 people.

The requested project represents maximum utilization of existing facilities, and was developed after exhaustive studies of all means of providing an adequate facility for accounting and finance activities.

It is requested that the $406,000 be restored for this project.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

SCIENCE MATERIALS LABORATORY

Colonel FENLON. Page 11, also at Wright-Patterson, is the Science Materials Laboratory, at cost of $6,743,000.

I have a witness I would like to call on to discuss this project, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Let him come forward.

Colonel Standifer, Director of the Laboratory.

Colonel STANDIFER. I would like to first address myself to what the Air Force Materials Laboratory mission is.

It has been a full responsibility for all exploratory development, advance development, and applications support of materials, like tire rubber for tires, structural materials for airplanes, and so forth, across the board for the Air Force.

Therefore our mission does not change, but the nature of our work and the sophistication of research we do changes tremendously as we get into larger and larger problems, and as one knows more about the materials that you are working with.

Instead of doing blacksmithing, as we were 10 years ago, we are doing solid-state research in metals, or in other types of crystalline materials, as an example.

The laboratories that we have that we are talking about replacing here consist actually of a warehouse that was built in 1930, an engineering administration building which we have moved into and adapted, built in 1931, a very specific building built to do radiation research late in 1953.

None of the buildings or space we are replacing was involved with any of the appropriated funds that we spent in upgrading the laboratory.

USE OF PRESENT LABORATORY

The laboratory is an excellent laboratory, as far as people and equipment. Approximately $4½ million of capital equipment, which is very modern, but cannot be used effectively because of lack of toxic control, humidity control, dust control, the type of things you have to have for advanced research work.

We run a budget approximately $50 million, contract budget, of which part of it is Advanced Research Projects Agency.

The total budget for the laboratory, what we call 690 funds, to support our in-house research, our payrolls, and to administer these contracts, is about 10 percent of the total budget.

You have to do a minimum amount of in-house research in order to lead the research, tie it to the Air Force mission, and to future requirements, such as your supersonic transport, your faster aircraft, the materials problems are getting worse, and they will get worse in the future.

We are also combating our corrosion problems, experienced during World War II, again.

If you have any questions at all on the justification we have presented, I will be glad to answer them.

The people and the equipment are there, but the warehouses—I have pictures of them—we have just occupied them as our mission has forced us to go in to upgrade our in-house research.

Senator STENNIS. That sounds all right, Colonel.

LETTER OF HON. FRANK J. LAUSCHE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

MATERIALS SCIENCE LABORATORY, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, DAYTON, OHIO

Without objection, a letter from Senator Lausche, requesting restoration of the funds for a materials science laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, will be included in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
August 11, 1965.

HON. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction,
Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR STENNIS: This letter is in reference to my telephone call to you this date concerning the deletion by the House Appropriations Committee of an extremely important item in H.R. 10323—the military construction appropriations bill of 1966.

The item is in the amount of $6,743,000 requested for the construction of a materials science laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio.

The Air Force Material Laboratory is responsible for all Air Force research in connection with materials, and is literally the keystone of our future defense efforts. Almost every new step—higher speeds, long flights, better quality, space travel—requires new materials. Many laboratories, in universities, industries, and elsewhere work on materials for Air Force programs, but they are guided and directed by the work largely done in the Wright-Patterson laboratory. Scientists in the Government must know what is possible in order to know what to ask for. Congress has already reviewed this situation and determined that so-called in-house research must be increased and have provided this laboratory with modern equipment and some modern space, in an effort to keep the lead in research.

At Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the oldest airbase dealing in materials in this country, a good part of the materials laboratory with this highly sophisticated mission is now operating in two of the very oldest buildings on this base—originally built and use as warehouses. Another part is in a windowless building once used as a radiation facility. The laboratory simply cannot handle the job that the country needs done today in remodeled warehouses. Research today is too delicate to cope with dust and grime from the powerplant literally next

door. The buildings wouldn't have been ideal for the laboratory work when they were built long before World War II. They are certainly no match for the requirements of this important research today.

The equipment is at Wright-Patterson and the topflight scientists there simply need more usable laboratory space to do the job Congress wants done.

To stay ahead in national defense, it is important that we keep as far out in front as possible in this research. Wright-Patterson must get this important work out of the oldest buildings into modern facilities to do the kind of sophisticated job of research that the Air Force expects and the country needs.

I urgently request that your subcommittee include this $6,743,000 item in the Senate bill in order that it may be taken to conference. I am informed that Congressman Sikes has indicated that he will give this item his close attention and consideration if it is taken to conference.

Favorable consideration of this request will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. LAUSCHE.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything further on that one?

General CURTIN. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, we will have to conclude now in just a few minutes. Do you have someone here away from Washington who has come in who wants to testify without staying over until tomorrow?

Colonel FENLON. If we could take one more item, Mr. Chairman. It happens to be the next one up.

GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Electronic Research Laboratory (conversion)	$1,608,000	−$1,608,000	+$1,608,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The Air Force has made tremendous progress in the processes of communicating information concerning combat situation from anyplace in the world to military commanders at any other point on the globe—except in the display phase of this process. This exception unacceptably degrades our capability for adequately fast response to a combat threat. Existing methods of data display will not instantaneously depict combat conditions in such configuration for command and control decisions to counteract the threat.

The resources to plug the gap in display technology in terms of competent, experienced, and motivated personnel are available and working at Griffiss. The research and development programs are directed and funded to strengthen the display link of the Air Force decision data systems. However, unless a reasonable adequate facilities environment is provided to accommodate our technical capability, the urgently needed basic research and testing to solve immediate problems cannot be satisfactorily conducted.

Industry capability to perform the functions of this laboratory are negligible because of the lack of financial reward. The research involved is basically oriented toward an extremely specialized field with only one customer—the military. After the display system is designed and production criteria is established, industry then finds it to their economic advantage to participate in the production phase of these display systems.

The facility is required to conduct basic research and to evaluate and compare the various items of both in-house and contractor developed equipment, and to assess the overall effectiveness of the new display techniques using various combinations of equipment developed by different contractors. The Government cannot depend on private industry for evaluation of contractor developed equipment. Even if private industry facilities for evaluation existed, contractors would not provide equipment to be evaluated in a competitors facility for obvious proprietary reasons.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"Funds requested in the amount of $1,608,000 for the construction of an electronics laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y., are denied. The primary purpose of this laboratory is for research and development in the electronics display of data for various commands. The committee feels that existing facilities available to the military services and the utilization of the efforts of private industry are adequate to meet any requirement that might exist in this area" (p. 25).

Colonel FENLON. Page 13, at Griffiss Air Force Base, Electronics Research Laboratory, conversion, at $1,608,000.

I would like to call on Colonel Thompson.

Senator STENNIS. All right, Colonel, please proceed.

Colonel THOMPSON. Sir, this provides $1,608,000 to modify a warehouse at Griffiss Air Force Base, for the purposes of developing what we call display technology.

Now, the House Appropriations Committee in turning this item down stated that they felt that we could accomplish this in industry, and with the facilities that we now have.

I think first I should make clear what we mean by "display technology," sir.

With your permission, I would like to leave a picture here with you that shows a Strategic Air Command display.

Display technology specifically means the technology which permits us to display visually in front of the commander of SAC, or TAC, Norad, or Air Defense Command, the exact status of his troops and equipment, planes, and missiles in the field, the numbers, quantities, the condition of this equipment, the location of them, so that he can instantaneously redirect their efforts or their disposition or their deployment.

At the present time, we are doing what work we do at Griffiss Air Force Base in some small dispersed structures which aren't large enough, nor do they have the environments that we have to have.

They don't have the air conditioning, or the dust control, or the electrical power. But, above everything else, they are not large enough.

The display systems we are talking about here, now, go up to approximately 25 feet square. We have no structure at Griffiss or anyplace else with the equipment that we can do this work.

Industry is not particularly interested in doing this work at this stage of the game, where we are doing the research and development.

PRODUCTION WORK BY PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Once we can show industry what we want, they then are perfectly happy to take over the job and do the production for the Air Force.

There is no civilian use for these particular systems, and as a result there is no follow-on benefit for industry, other than what military gives it.

I think secondly, too, that we need this laboratory to evaluate what industry does for us. In this laboratory we would bring back the production efforts of the manufacturers and evaluate them, partially for the Government, the results of the manufacturers' efforts.

I think, sir, that pretty generally covers the situation on the lab. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Senator STENNIS. I think you have covered it here.

This will be all you need, this is not an entry on a large program?

Colonel THOMPSON. This is it, sir. This is not an increment of a total project. This is the total.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you very much.

Is there anything else you want to say right now?

Colonel FENLON. We have no other witnesses in that category, Mr. Chairman.

COMMUNICATION OF HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ELECTRONIC RESEARCH LABORATORY (CONVERSION), ROME AIR DEVELOPMENT CENTER, GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE, N.Y.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection, a communication from Congressman Alexander Pirnie, relating to the conversion of an electronic research laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base will be included in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., August 11, 1965.

Memorandum to Senator John Stennis, chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction.

I. THE PROPOSED CONVERSION PROJECT

The Air Force is urgently seeking the restoration of an appropriation item which would allow the conversion of an already existing permanent building into a display technology laboratory at Griffiss Air Force Base, in Rome, N.Y.

Basically, the conversion will consist of centralizing several functions presently in separate buildings under one roof in order to conduct efficient and complete display technology research.

II. COMPARATIVE COSTS

The original proposal called for a new structure to house the laboratory. This would have cost the taxpayer $2,933,000. I felt at the time that a thorough study should be made to see if the cost could be reduced through utilization of existing structures. An exhaustive study resulted in the present proposal with a savings of $1,225,000. The conversion facilities have been made available by the phaseout of the Rome air materiel area.

III. AIR FORCE NEED

The Air Force has made great progress in the areas of worldwide data collection, data transmission, and data processing systems. This data can best be utilized by making it available to Air Force commanders by display means. Display technology and research play an important role in developing these means.

At present the Air Force has at Griffiss people with technical competence, experience, and motivation. However, these people cannot be fully utilized until adequate facilities are provided. The existing makeshift facilities are much too small, they are scattered and lack the essential precision-controlled laboratory environment. The proposed project would unify their facilities and provide a more efficient operation.

IV. WHY AT GRIFFISS

As previously mentioned, the Air Force has at Griffiss a unique concentration of experts in display techniques, computer techniques, human performance, and intelligence techniques. Air Force display equipment development is centered at Griffiss. To do this job elsewhere would require very costly relocation and further mobilization of specialized talent and resources. This would require considerable time and would result in a major delay in display technology work.

V. HOUSE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE FINDINGS

The Air Force believes that it is essential that it do its own research. The House Appropriations Committee felt that private industry could adequately handle this research. This is probably quite true. However, private industry is unwilling to expend its resources in the early stages of display technology research and development. The reason is obvious, they have only one possible customer and no guarantee of profit. Industry is not doing the evaluation function nor should it. Evaluation by industry creates problems in vested interests—proprietary rights. It is properly the Air Force's job to determine what it needs, to compare alternative techniques, to evaluate.

VI. SUMMARY

This proposal will provide a very necessary Air Force function on an economical basis. This project represents 3 years of conscientious study so as to obtain this required facility at the lowest possible cost. This project utilizes existing installations at a reduced cost of $1,250,000. This project looks, not only at the present, but also to the future. Research is as necessary to the service as it is to private industry. I think that the Air Force deserves the chance to do this vital job. I urge you to restore this appropriation.

ALEXANDER PIRNIE,
Member of Congress.

SUBCOMITTEE RECESS

Senator STENNIS. Gentlemen, thank you very much.

We will recess now until 10:30 tomorrow, if that is agreeable to the Air Force. We will be glad to see you back at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:15 p.m., Monday, August 9, 1965, the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, August 10, 1965.)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1966

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1965

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

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m., pursuant to recess, in room 1114, New Senate Office Building (Hon. John Stennis, chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Stennis, Bible, Saltonstall, and Hruska.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator STENNIS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

If it is agreeable to the subcommittee, we will sit until 12:30 and take a recess then until 2:30, and continue until we finish the bill, if possible, today.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND HEADQUARTERS; MATERIAL LABORATORY, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE; AND ELECTRONICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, GRIFFISS AIR FORCE BASE

I have here a telegram from Gen. B. A. Schriever, of the U.S. Air Force, which refers to some of the transcript at this point.

(The telegram follows:)

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.,
August 9, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.:

UNCLAS from S CG 30585 August 1965, I note with great concern the failure of the House Appropriation Committee to appropriate funds for the following construction which was authorized by both the House and Senate: (*a*) Air Force Systems Command Headquarters; (*b*) material laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; (*c*) electronics research laboratory, Griffiss Air Force Base. These facilities, representing $10 million are urgently needed and contribute a sound investment for future national security. I earnestly solicit the support of your appropriation subcommittee. Complete reclamation data have been made available today. A fourth item, "Lump-Sum Item for Unidentified Missile and Space Facilities," has been made available for the past several years to provide flexibility to the fast-moving missile and space program. It can be justified on that basis only in the fiscal year 1966 budget.

B. A. SCHRIEVER,
General, U.S. Air Force.

SECTION 108, HOUSING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. CLARK, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSING AT OLMSTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. I notice that we have Senator Clark in the audience. If you want to appear before our group we will be delighted to take you right now.

Senator CLARK. You are very kind.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have you make a statement.

Senator CLARK. I would like to apologize to all of the Air Force brass whom I am interrupting here.

Senator STENNIS. Pennsylvania pays a lot of taxes, and they use some of that money.

Senator CLARK. I want to tell them a little bit about the Olmstead Air Force Base.

Senator STENNIS. We are delighted to have you here. We told Senator Bible, even if he does not invite me to come around on his home rule bill hearings, we are delighted to have him here.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator CLARK. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you. I have a prepared statement here which with your approval, I would like to have put in the record.

Senator STENNIS. Without objection, it will be put in the record.

(The prepared statement of Senator Clark follows:)

Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, I am extremely grateful for this opportunity to appear before you.

My purpose in testifying before you today is to urge the immediate funding of the program authorized by section 108 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, which has just been passed by the Congress.

That program is designed to provide some badly needed financial relief to homeowners who lose their jobs as the result of the closing of a Federal base. It was added to the bill as a result of the efforts of Senators Sparkman, Tower, and myself, and Representatives Kunkel and Barrett in the other body.

Although the need for such relief was made plain to me through the plight of my constituents in the Olmstead Air Force Base area, the problem is truly a national one. Similar hardships are being felt by or are in prospect for families in Mobile, Ala., and Waco and Amarillo, Tex. The scenario is the same in each small community: an announcement is made that the base will be closed; hundreds of homes are suddenly placed on the market as people go elsewhere to find work; and the result is a sharp decline in real estate values.

Consider the case of the homeowner who has just been told that his job is either being transferred or abolished. More likely than not, his main financial asset is his house, bought at a time when the market was good, and quite probably heavily encumbered. Perhaps he is willing to accept a functional transfer, which means moving to a new community. Perhaps he would like to move to take a private job in some other part of the country. In either case, he will have to try to find a buyer for his house. What he will probably find instead is that his house has been turned from an asset into an albatross overnight—because of the same base closing which cost him his job.

The fact is that the simple economics of base closings extract a double penalty from the homeowner-employee. In a single stroke a shutdown order can rob him of the two things that are most precious to him: his livelihood and his savings.

It was because of this need and this injustice that we wrote section 108 into the law. It provides, in cases where a homeowner has lost his job as a result of a base closing and is unable to find a buyer willing to pay a reasonable price for his house, that the Secretary of Defense is authorized to buy the house at a price

determined by consulting the market prior to the time the Department of Defense announced its intention to close the base. The properties thus acquired would then be turned over to the Federal Housing Administration for disposal.

There is nothing particularly novel about this idea. It has been in use for some time by certain large corporations, notably IBM. And it provides a tested means for rectifying a serious injustice and softening a severe financial blow.

But this excellent program cannot do the people of Middletown, Pa., and Mobile, Ala., and Waco, Tex., one iota of good unless and until it is funded. For many, who are faced at this very moment with the need to sell their homes to seek new employment, justice delayed will literally be justice denied. And if the program should go unfunded this year, irremediable injury will be done to many Americans whose only crime was to lose their jobs as the result of a shutdown of a Federal installation.

Accordingly, I hope that this subcommittee will seek the guidance of the Department of Defense in determining the size of the appropriation required to set this homeowner relief program in operation now. I urge the members of the subcommittee to include in the pending military construction appropriations bill the full amount needed to provide this modicum of assistance to the many families whose lives have been disrupted by the closing of Federal installations.

Senator CLARK. My reason for being here is to argue in support of funding for the program authorized by section 108 of the Housing and Urban Redevelopment Act of 1965, which is now at the White House awaiting the President's signature. I am confident he is going to sign it. The program authorized by section 108 is intended to give some relief to the thousands of personnel who have been thrown out of work or have been required to move elsewhere with their families by reason of Federal base closings.

CLOSING OF OLMSTEAD AIR FORCE BASE

It is of particular interest to me because of the closing of the Olmstead Air Force Base in the Harrisburg area in Pennsylvania, but it is of equal significance to Senator Sparkman, of Alabama, who was actually the author of section 108, in connection with the closing of the big and important base down in Mobile.

It is of great interest also to both the Texas Senators, Yarborough and Tower, because of the closing of bases in Waco and Amarillo. And of course, there will be other base closings in the foreseeable future as the needs of the military program change.

This always creates a great deal of unhappiness and difficulty in the area where the base is located.

I agree with the general proposition that base closings often have to be made in the national interest. We have to save money, and base closings may be necessary to do that. But when a base is closed, it seems to me that we ought to provide the same protection for the people who are losing their homes and being moved away, that is now provided in the Capehart housing and the regular housing programs for military and civilian personnel in connection with the military installations. I might point out that this is a consideration which Senator Sparkman particularly asked me to call to your attention.

Section 108 authorizes the Secretary of Defense to acquire the houses of personnel who are losing their jobs or getting jobs at some distant area.

AREA REAL ESTATE DEPRECIATED BY BASE CLOSING

In the case of the Olmstead Air Force Base, many of these employees are being moved to Oklahoma City. Most of them have heavy mortgages on their properties. The value of the real estate in the area is

sharply reduced by reason of the base closing, because it is not in a big metropolitan area.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND REIMBURSEMENT TO DISPLACED OWNER

The same situation exists in Waco, and Amarillo, and I think even in Mobile. So the act calls for the Secretary of Defense to acquire title to these properties, and then turn them over to FHA to be disposed of or to be rented, and the Secretary of Defense is to pay the owner of the property the fair market value of the property as of the date the closing is announced.

Thus, it places on the Government the duty of underwriting the decline in the value of the property which results from the closing of the base.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT

Now, I have been trying to persuade the Defense Department to request an appropriation. Of course, this came up pretty quickly, because the act wasn't passed until a couple of weeks ago.

I would say in all candor that the Defense Department is reluctant to fund it. One problem they have is they don't yet know how much money it will cost. But if this program which has been approved by the House and the Senate, and will be shortly approved by the President, is to be of any use on a current basis, these people have to get some compensation before winter. If you wait another year, they will have gone to other places and their mortgages will be foreclosed and they will have to acquire another house somewhere else, and through no fault of their own, they will sustain very substantial financial injury.

That is the sum and substance of my plea. I would hope that in order to get this program rolling, since it is difficult to tell what the total cost will be, at least a significant amount could be put in this appropriation bill.

May I point out that this is an authorization for the Secretary of Defense. It is not a directive. If he finds that it is not feasible to spend this money, he doesn't have to spend it.

DISCUSSION WITH SECRETARY MCNAMARA

I had quite a talk with Secretary McNamara about this at the White House yesterday, and he was of the view that there were some administrative bugs in the language of the act, section 108. I pointed out to him that it was drawn by Senator Sparkman who probably knows more about this aspect of the housing problem than any other Member of the Senate.

I would like to think I know a little bit about it myself, as I served on the Housing Subcommittee for 8 years. I would be grateful if you gentlemen on the subcommittee would take a careful look at this program.

INTERESTS OF SENATORS YARBOROUGH, SPARKMAN, AND SCOTT

I point out that Senator Yarborough is a member of the full committee and he is vitally interested in this. He could not be here because he is making a speech at Boston, but I am authorized to speak for him as well as Senator Sparkman.

I know my concern is shared by Senator Scott, who asked me to indicate that he, too, is very much interested in this.

I appreciate your courtesy.

Senator STENNIS. We are glad to have you here. You have a good, strong statement covering the need of the new law. We are going to ask the clerk to brief us on this fully, and we will go into it.

Senator CLARK. Thank you very much.

Senator STENNIS. I do not know what disposition we will make, but we are glad to have you here.

Senator CLARK. Let me again apologize to my former colleagues of the Air Force.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SPARKMAN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

APPROPRIATION REQUESTED

Senator STENNIS. Senator Sparkman, we are glad to have you. I understand you wish to be heard on the same subject to which Senator Clark has spoken. You may proceed.

Senator SPARKMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I should like to urge favorable consideration by your committee for an appropriation of $10 million to implement section 108 of the 1965 Housing and Urban Development Act, Public Law 89–117, authorizing the Secretary of Defense to acquire homes from distressed mortgagors in areas near military bases which have been ordered to be closed. Section 108(f) of that act authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

As you may well know, the closing of a military base or installation can create havoc to an economy in areas at or near the base or installation. One serious result is the loss in proeprty values causing many families to suffer severe economic loss if they are forced to sell their homes and move to another area.

ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM

It was the opinion of members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that such losses inflicted upon defense workers and servicemen through no fault of their own were unjust and that the Government, which created the circumstances resulting in the loss, should be called upon to bear the greater share of the cost. It follows, of course, that the Department of Defense, upon which rests the burden of U.S. defense activities, should administer the program.

The authority to acquire properties under this section is limited to one- or two-family dwellings situated at or near military bases or installations which the Department of Defense has ordered to be closed subsequent to November 1, 1964. The Secretary of Defense must determine that—

(1) The owner of the property is or has been employed or performing military service at the base;

(2) The closing of the base will require the termination of employment or service at the base by the homeowner;

(3) That as a result of the base closing, there is no market for the homeowner's property upon reasonable terms.

The purchase price will be determined by the Secretary based on estimates of fair market value during a representative period prior to the announcement of the closing of the base.

The provisions would be applicable to FHA, VA, or conventionally financed homes.

PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Properties acquired under the act would be transferred to the Federal Housing Administration for disposition. At the present time, that agency has an active disposition program involving approximately 50,000 properties, so it is well equipped to handle this additional workload. The proceeds from the disposition would be used by the FHA to defray management and disposition costs and the balance would be deposited with the Treasury.

ESTIMATION OF 1966 PROGRAM

In determining the seriousness of the impact on property values, I requested the housing agency and the Veterans' Administration to give me some estimates of homes financed with Government assistance in areas at or near military bases to be closed.

Each agency reported back that it would be impossible to give specific figures but sent me the attached reports which give some idea of the possible impact on properties financed with Government assistance in bases to be closed. With your permission, I should like to include these reports as part of my testimony.

You understand, of course, that the FHA and VA reports make no estimates on conventionally financed homes which are also covered by the section 108 provision.

It is extremely difficult to estimate the size of the workload for fiscal year 1966 to carry out this program. This can only be determined upon detailed analysis and experience in each of the areas involved.

I learned today that the Secretary of Defense has appointed a working committee to study the extent of the possible impact of base closings on homeowners and to make recommendations on what can be done to afford relief to the families affected.

Nevertheless, I believe that it is imperative for the program to get underway and to begin functioning within the next few months. Approximately 80 bases have been notified by the Secretary of Defense for closing, reductions or consolidations. Thousands of families are already feeling the pinch and are faced with serious financial losses. According to the mail now being received in my office—and I should think other senatorial offices are having similar experiences—some families have already moved away from the base but find it impossible to buy a home in their new location until a reasonable price can be received for the property left behind. Others have not moved but are staying on and compounding the unemployment problem around the base because there is no market for their property, into which they have sunk their entire life savings.

These are deplorable conditions and I urge immediate action on the part of the Appropriations Committee to make adequate funds available to the Secretary of Defense to get the program moving.

Officials of the Department of Defense are unwilling to estimate the probable workload under this provision for the current fiscal year until they have completed their survey and study. The estimate of $10 million, which I am asking the committee to approve, is based on acquiring, in the current fiscal year, approximately 800 homes, with some allowance for administrative cost for surveys, independent appraisals, and other necessary overhead.

This amount would provide funds for a modest beginning to get the program started until such time that more precise figures can be obtained based on surveys and actual experience.

CONTINUATION OF ESTABLISHED PRECEDENT

I should like to remind your committee that the responsibilities for homeowner relief under the 1965 Housing Act is not a new precedent for the Secretary of Defense. During World War II, a program under the Wherry Act placed responsibility on the Department of Defense for the financing of housing for personnel in or near military bases. Later on, after the war, the Capehart housing program placed full responsibility on the Defense Department for guaranteeing the financing of housing for military and civilian personnel in and around military bases. The 1965 provision is a continuation of this responsibility insofar as losses are incurred by homeowners resulting from the closing of bases.

I hope the committee will act favorably upon my request.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Estimate of FHA property acquisitions resulting from discontinuance, reduction, or consolidation of activities by the Department of Defense

State and installation	Estimated acquisitions		
	Sec. 222	Other programs [1]	Total [1]
Alabama: Mobile	35	2,300	2,335
California:			
Marysville			
San Bernardino	100	240	340
Colorado: Denver	60		60
Florida: Orlando	800	300	1,100
Georgia:			
Macon			
Savannah	400	580	980
Idaho: Mountain Home	50	20	70
Illinois:			
Chicago			
Great Lakes			
Joliet			
Indiana: Edinburg			
Kansas:			
Salina	450	1,000	1,450
Topeka	10		10
Louisiana: New Orleans			
Maine:			
Bangor	2	100	102
Brunswick	5		5
Massachusetts: Springfield		80	80
Michigan: Battle Creek	5		5
Montana:			
Glasgow	2	50	52
Miles City	1	5	6
Nebraska: Lincoln	50	100	150
Nevada: Reno	5		5
New Hampshire:			
Manchester	3	1	4
Portsmouth	23	50	73
New Jersey:			
Newark			
Highlands			
New Mexico: Roswell	73	378	451
New York:			
Plattsburgh	40	10	50
Port Washington	5	20	25
Oklahoma: Altus	50	210	260
Pennsylvania: Middletown		59	59
Texas:			
Abilene	70	80	150
Amarillo	200	500	700
Waco	35	150	185
Washington:			
Moses Lake	40	15	55
Spokane			
Wisconsin: Madison	50		50
Wyoming: Cheyenne	5	20	25
Totals	2,569	6,268	8,837

[1] Exclude sec. 803 armed services housing projects.

Source: Federal Housing Administration, Division of Research and Statistics, May 10, 1965.

MILITARY INSTALLATION CLOSINGS

There are four areas where it appears that the actions in respect to military installations will have definite adverse effects on the VA's loan guarantee program. There are two other areas where potential problems exist.

(*a*) The closing of the supply depot at Middletown, Pa., may produce 650 defaults, 300 claims, and 275 acquisitions in relation to some 1,200 GI loans. Another 40 acquisitions are expected from vendee accounts.

(*b*) In respect to the reduction of Norton Air Force Base at San Bernardino, Calif., VA has about 16,800 guaranteed loans and 1,000 portfolio loans in San Bernardino County. It is expected that there will be about 750 defaults, 350 claims, and 400 properties acquired.

(*c*) The closing of the Amarillo Air Force Base and elimination of ATLAS missile sites in the Abilene area will create problems. There are 8,000 GI loans outstanding in the Amarillo area. Exposure in the Abilene area is smaller, with only about 400 GI loans likely to be affected. It is expected that there will be a substantial increase in foreclosures, claims, and acquisitions within the next few months, which will continue until the final closing of the Amarillo Air Force Base.

(*d*) In respect to Schilling Air Force Base at Salina, the Veterans' Administration has 938 GI home loans outstanding and 13 portfolio loans. There may be as many as 450 foreclosures.

(*e*) A potential trouble spot is that of the Brookley Air Force Base at Mobile, Ala. Current information is that the phaseout will be over a 5-year period. There are about 8,500 outstanding GI loans and a few portfolio loans in the Mobile area. Foreclosures aren't expected to exceed 20 percent. The industrial growth in the last few years in Mobile indicates the possibility that the area may be able to absorb a large portion of employees who are not willing to move to another Air Force location. There is a concentration of foreclosed properties on hand in Mobile at present.

(*f*) Closing of the Conley Air Force Base at Waco also is a potential problem. There are 7,600 GI loans and 50 portfolio loans outstanding in the area. Unless there is some major development in private industry or Government to counteract loss of income as a result of the Conley closing, it is expected that 415 foreclosures may ensue.

Total number of outstanding loans, 44,488.

Senator Bible, you were here yesterday, I think. Do you have any statement?

Senator BIBLE. Not at this time.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, CIVIL ENGINEERING; COL. JAMES W. FENLON; JOHN GIBBENS; COL. LEE STANDIFER; LT. COL. ROBERT C. THOMPSON; COL. ARTHUR G. WITTERS; AND COLONEL CHAMBERLAIN

Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officers' quarters, men	$329,000	−$329,000	+$329,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The project requested is required to provide adequate living accommodations for permanent party and student officers. The shortage of officers' quarters has necessitated many single officers obtaining whatever living accommodations are available in the local community. The nearest communities where sufficient adequate quarters can be obtained are located 20 to 40 miles from the base. Most of these officers are students attending missile technical training courses.

The use of offbase living accommodations in lieu of the proposed construction has an effect on the training mission and student morale.

There is a projected deficiency of 282 officers' quarters, and this project will provide 14 percent of that deficiency. There is a large deficiency in officers' quarters throughout the Air Force. In order to reduce these deficiencies, officers' quarters are programed in two or three increments where extremely large deficiencies exist. This appoach has proven successful in the past, and has not increased the costs of the projects.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee has denied the request for the construction of bachelor officers' quarters at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill. * * * where costly incremental construction is proposed."

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS, CHANUTE AIR FORCE BASE

Senator STENNIS. We will proceed now, and we are on page 15 of these reclama items, and Colonel, you may proceed.

Colonel FENLON. We touched on this item yesterday, and this is for a 40-man bachelor officers' quarters at Chanute Air Force Base in Illinois, at a cost of $329,000.

We have a considerable shortage of bachelor officers' quarters spaces at Chanute, and, of course, feel strongly that we need this to assist us in billeting the student officers who are attending the missile courses here at Chanute.

MOTEL-TYPE CONSTRUCTION

I mentioned yesterday, and I would like to state again, that in reading the report of the House Appropriations Committee, we felt that there was some misunderstanding in that they thought we were going to build the residential-type bachelor officers' quarters rather than the motel type, which is one building.

HOUSE DISALLOWANCE

Senator STENNIS. The request was for 200 bachelor officers' quarters units here. We cut that down to 100, and now you are asking us for only 40, and the House denied those.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. You feel that the House cut these out because they did not understand the type of construction you were going to use?

Colonel FENLON. That is our understanding, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Well, do you need them?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Was this in your budget this year?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Are you correct on that?

Colonel FENLON. These 40 were in our budget.

1965 AUTHORIZATION

Mr. GIBBENS. The 40 we are talking about here were authorized last year, and we asked for funding this year. During the Armed Services

Committee's hearings on the bill, they did add the 100 new authorization.

Senator STENNIS. You had this as an old authorization?

Mr. GIBBENS. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Proceed to the next item, then.

REPLACEMENT OF BASIC TRAINING FACILITY AND THEATER, KELLY AIR FORCE BASE

Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Theater, base, replacement	$492,000	−$492,000	+$492,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is part of the current modernization program to replace old, substandard, temporary facilities. All theaters at Lackland Air Force Base are World War II mobilization-type construction. The theaters in this program are to be located in the basic trainee housing area and will be used primarily by the trainees. These trainees are restricted to the base during their first 23 days of training.

The existing theater at Kelly Air Force Base is also a substandard, temporary, World War II mobilization structure which is scheduled for replacement by a new 350-seat theater in a later construction program. It is not feasible for Lackland personnel to commute to the existing Kelly Air Force Base theater. Basic trainees are not authorized to bring private vehicles on base. When the Kelly theater is disposed of the new Kelly theater will not have a seating capacity to accommodate Lackland personnel. Programing combined theater facilities for Lackland and Kelly is not considered a sound practice due to transporation problems, funding problems, theater scheduling, and the requirement to isolate new recruits.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee feels that sufficient emphasis has not been placed on utilization of existing facilities at Lackland and nearby Kelly Air Force Base to meet present requirements nor has proper consideration been given to combining the theater requirements of these two installations in a more efficient manner" (p. 26).

Colonel FENLON. The next one is on page 16. We have requested $492,000, for the replacement of one of the base theaters. The remarks of the Appropriations Committee were that we should consider the possibility of combining and utilizing Kelly Air Force Base.

As we state in our reclama, this had been considered but this theater is in support of our basic recruits. These people are restricted to the area up there, and it is not possible to move them or to service them with a theater the distance away of Kelly Air Force Base.

Therefore we would like to ask for reinstatement of this item.

Senator STENNIS. You run these theaters now without cost to the Government, is that right?

General CURTIN. On this particular case, the name "theater" is somewhat misleading, because as we pointed out in the authorization hearings, at Lackland at the present time, we have four such theaters that are basically used and primarily used for the basic recruits there,

for their training. It is a training facility and in that connotation the requirement is taken out of appropriated funds.

Senator STENNIS. All right, you should say so, I would think, and not just "theater". Ordinarily we mean a movie when we say "theater."

General CURTIN. It is used for that purpose also, but it is primarily used for indoctrination training of the basic recruits that arrive at Lackland.

Senator STENNIS. You charge an admission for those when you put your shows on?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. That covers the cost of operation, does it, at least?

General CURTIN. That is correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The main thing here is that the boys are not allowed automobiles and they are allowed a long walk around on the base.

BASIC RECRUITS NOT PERMITTED TO LEAVE BASE

General CURTIN. These basic recruits, while they are there, are not allowed off the station. They are kept in this training area.

Senator SALTONSTALL. How long a walk is it?

General CURTIN. It is 5 to 7 miles.

Colonel WITTERS. It is 5½ miles around to Kelly Air Force Base.

Senator SALTONSTALL. They would have to thumb a ride or walk 10 miles, is that right? That is a long walk for Air Force personnel.

Colonel WITTERS. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Are there any other questions? Without objection, we will go to the next item.

SERVICE CLUB REPLACEMENT, SHEPPARD AIR FORCE BASE

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Club service, replacement	$590,000	−$590,000	$590,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

A service club is required at this base to support an end position strength of over 13,000 airmen of which over 7,300 are students. Most of these students are young airmen on their first assignment from the basic trainee course at Lackland AFB. These young men need an adequate onbase facility for active recreation and social activities.

The present substandard facilities are temporary World War II, type structures. They are substandard, dismal, and lacking capability for suitable arrangement of space. The younger airmen entertain their guests in this facility. The present facility makes a poor impression on parents, relatives, and other civilian visitors.

Replacement of the present substandard facility is part of our current program to update old, temporary, base structures.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"Existing facilities, which are programed to continue in use for library purposes, are adequate to meet this requirement" (p. 26).

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is on page 17, Sheppard Air Force Base, a service club replacement at a cost of $590,000.

The House Appropriations Committee indicated that since we had shown that we intended to continue the use of these facilities for another purpose, we should go ahead and use them in the current manner.

Our contention is that we were going to use them as a library, because the building was economically retainable, but it is not configured nor was it built for a service club.

Therefore, it fails in this purpose. We did feel that we could get utilization out of the structure as a library, once we had the new service club.

Senator STENNIS. You want to put it back in, then?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, we would like to reinstate that item.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

AIRCRAFT, GENERAL PURPOSE SHOP, WILLIAMS AIR FORCE BASE

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Shop, aircraft, general purpose, replacement	$432,000	−$432,000	$432,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project for replacement of 22,766 square feet of aircraft general purpose shop space is definitely required now to support the undergraduate pilot training mission at Williams Air Force Base. At the present time, field maintenance repair functions must be performed in 10 separate buildings, 7 of which are classed as unusable. These structures built in the World War II time period, have deteriorated to such a degree that it is no longer economically feasible to retain them. One of the seven buildings has already been approved for disposal and the balance will be disposed of when the new shop is constructed. In addition to the poor condition of the structures, they do not lend themselves to efficient shop functions. It should be noted that consolidation of the field maintenance functions into adequate facilities will enable this necessary work to be accomplished more efficiently in less space. The total space now used amounts to 55,544 square feet, whereas, on completion of the requested facility, 39,643 square feet of suitable space will suffice.

It is requested that $432,000 be reinstated for this project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The amount of $2,488,000 is approved for facilities at Williams Air Force Base, Ariz. Existing facilities being utilized for aircraft general purpose shops are adequate for the present time and the request for $432,000 for their replacement is denied" (p. 26).

Colonel FENLON. This is page 18, at Williams Air Force Base the shop, aircraft, general purpose, the cost is $432,000.

This project is a replacement of 22,766 square feet of aircraft, general purpose shop space.

We are currently in a good many buildings, separated and scattered around the base to perform this function. Seven of these buildings are unusable and should be demolished upon completion of this project. I would like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that in these scattered facilities we are having to use some 55,000 square feet of space, because of the configuration of it, whereas, in this project, the mission

could be handled in a much smaller space, if we had the proper facilities.

We would like to reclama this and ask for reinstatement.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is not a top priority, is it?

General CURTIN. We have categorized 75 to 80 percent of our program as category I. The balance of the program has been put in numerical numbers up to about 300. Of the 300, this would be priority 31, according to the priority allocated by the Air Force.

OFFICERS QUARTERS, GUNTER AIR FORCE BASE

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officers' quarters	$316,000	−$316,000	+$316,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is to partially provide adequate officers' quarters for permanent party, students, and transients at Gunter Air Force Base, Ala. There is a critical shortage of officers' quarters at the present time. Only 33 percent of those requiring quarters can be housed. Approval of this project will provide adequate quarters for 48 percent of the requirement.

Failure to provide this project will necessitate continuation of payment of basic allowance for quarters or per diem to personnel required to reside off base.

In the case of TDY student officers, offbase housing costs the Government $8 per day, per person in per diem payments. This in turn increases the training dollar requirements.

(NOTE.—This is a partial insert—see House remarks—denied because of a Department of Defense study on consolidation of training.)

Senator STENNIS. All right, next is page 19.

Colonel FENLON. At Gunter Air Force Base, Officers' Quarters, $316,000.

This is a 40-man officers' quarters and it is to relieve the critical shortage of adequate living quarters for officers at this base.

The project will primarily support medical officer students on a full year-round-requirement basis. We feel that we need to relieve this deficiency and we would like to have this project reinstated.

STEAM HEAT MAINS, ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Steam heat mains	$1,225,000	−$1,225,000	+$1,225,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project will eliminate the individual oil-fired boilers in 416 buildings. These boilers were installed in 1941 and have reached their life expectancy. Major replacement will be required with a complete replacement in the next 5 years at an estimated cost of $440,000. The proposed extension of steam mains will result in an operation and maintenance annual cost reduction in an estimated amount of $117,000. This is due to the fact that the cost of generating steam in the central plant is $0.91 per million British thermal units as compared to $1.43 per million British thermal units in the small individual oil-fired boilers. Therefore this project will amortize itself in 6 years.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"Funds requested for the conversion of various coal-using facilities in military installations in Alaska to a combination of natural gas and oil were eliminated by the authorization act. The committee has also eliminated the request of $1,225,000 for the construction of certain steam heat mains at Elmendorf Air Force Base primarily to replace individual oil-fired boilers. More consideration should be given to determining the most efficient and economical method of meeting the heating requirements at this installation" (pp. 26, 27).

Senator STENNIS. Will you proceed, please?

Colonel FENLON. On page 20, Mr. Chairman, the Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, a project for the addition of steam heat mains, $1,225,000.

This project, as testified to in the authorizations, is to eliminate some individual oil-fired boilers in 416 buildings. These boilers are old, and they were installed in 1941, and if we continue under this system we would have to replace those individual boilers if we didn't go ahead with this project.

We have considerable savings here if we go to the central system and connect these buildings to the central system. We, therefore, would like to reclama this and ask for reinstatement and consideration of this.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This runs into the argument of the use of coal versus oil, does it not?

CONNECTING STEAM MAINS TO EXISTING PLANT

Colonel FENLON. No, sir, Senator; this is not related to the proposed conversion of the large heat and powerplant from coal to gas. This is an existing plant, and it is connecting the steam mains up to an existing plant. It is not involved with the question of coal or gas.

Senator STENNIS. This is not involved in the recent bill, either?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Is there anything more you wish to say?

Colonel FENLON. No.

LETTER OF HON. LISTER HILL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Senator STENNIS. At this point I wish to place in the record a letter from the Senator from Alabama, Senator Hill, regarding an item that we took up yesterday, Anniston Army Depot, construction item, $837,000.

(The letter of Senator Hill follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., August 6, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR JOHN: Included in the military construction authorization bill for fiscal year 1966 (H.R. 8439) as passed by the Congress, is authorization to construct a new maintenance facility at the Anniston Army Depot, Anniston, Ala. The estimated construction cost is $837,000. Earlier today the House Appropriations Committee reported its version of the military construction appropriations bill for the coming fiscal year and, in connection therewith, failed to include funds for the new facility at the Anniston Army Depot. I would appreciate it if your Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee would give earnest con-

sideration to this item when reviewing the military construction appropriations bill. I will speak with you personally about this matter at the first opportunity.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely,

LISTER HILL.

LETTER OF HON. DANIEL K. INOUYE, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Senator STENNIS. I also wish to insert in the record at this point a letter which the committee has from the Senator from Hawaii, regarding two items in this bill. The Senator supports those items.

(The letter of Senator Inouye follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
August 6, 1965.

Hon. JOHN STENNIS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Military Construction, Senate Appropriations Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have just received very distressing news from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives to the effect that the House committee has decided to delete two very important items from the military construction appropriations bill; namely:

(*a*) Headquarters building, commander in chief, Pacific, $2 million.

(*b*) Dispensary and dental clinic, Pearl Harbor, $2,800,000.

As a Senator from Hawaii, I have naturally spent much time in the Pearl Harbor complex and it was evident to me that a new headquarters building for Cincpac was urgently needed, especially in light of our increased activities in the Pacific and southeast Asia area. It was also evident to me, because of the increased activity in Pearl Harbor, that a dispensary and dental clinic were urgently needed. The need for these facilities is not a result of the current Vietnam situation, but has existed for several years.

I most respectfully request that the Senate Committee on Appropriations very seriously consider these deletions. I sincerely hope that your committee will act to restore these two deletions.

Most respectfully yours,

DANIEL K. INOUYE,
U.S. Senator.

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Headquarters, major command (addition)	$1,650,000	−$1,650,000	+$1,650,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The proposed AFSC Headquarters addition provides for a 65,740-square-foot annex to the existing permanent headquarters building. The project includes necessary utilities, vehicle parking, and modification of 6,100 square feet of existing cafeteria space. Total appropriation requested is $1,650,000.

It is true that the permanent office space available to Systems Command totals 137,000 square feet. However, at a minimum allocation of 90 square feet per man, this provides a capacity for only about 1,500 people. The remainder of the personnel are accommodated by crowding into the permanent facilities and/or utilizing the widely scattered temporary facilities mentioned in the committee report. The requested addition is based not on an extrapolated, indeterminate growth rate but on estimated minimum strength figures for future years. The need is very real and is based on people who are assigned to the command today.

Most of the temporary facilities are of World War II vintage, widely scattered throughout the Andrews Base. They include mobilization-type buildings originally designed for hospital administration, link training, classroom admin-

istration, and guardhouse utilizations. Some are scheduled for demolition as other projects become approved for Andrews. All are far from adequate to meet the requirements of the Systems Command.

Systems Command units are also occupying two permanent-type airman dormitories which were completed in 1958. These dormitories are badly needed by the Andrews Base command for housing of assigned airman.

Reference to the Air Force Systems Command as an "administrative command" does not fully recognize the broad scope of responsibilities carried on at this major air command headquarters. The mission of the command is threefold.

1. To advance aerospace technology.
2. To adapt this technology into operational systems.
3. To acquire superior aerospace systems for use of Air Force operational forces.

The first refers to the advanced research projects and research and development programs accomplished through the Research and Technology Division and various laboratories throughout the country. The second refers to responsibilities for innovation and for planning for new systems and the application of research knowledge into usable, practical systems. The third refers to the responsibilities in systems acquisition which give the command total responsibility for a new weapon or defense system from its concept through its delivery in an operational state to Air Force field operating commands

In accomplishing these responsibilities, the command spends over 30 percent of the entire Air Force budget, or some $6 billion a year. The total people resources available to the command approaches 100,000 persons. The activities of the command literally encompass the entire world. The responsibilities inherent in these missions and scopes of activities are far more than those of a purely "administrative command." The Systems Command, although tenanted on Andrews, must be kept quite distinct from the Headquarters Command, responsible for the administration of Bolling and Andrews Air Force Bases.

The Systems Command headquarters is a fully integrated, functional staff organization whose elements cannot operate on a decentralized basis as suggested in the committee report. The Systems Command is already decentralized to the extent that it performs its missions through a number of subcommands, such as the Electronic Systems Division near Boston; the Research and Technology Division at Bolling; the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tennessee; the Aeronautical Systems Division and the Foreign Technology Division at Wright-Patterson; the Air Proving Ground Center at Eglin AFB, Fla.; the Eastern and Western Test Ranges at Cape Kennedy and Vandenberg; the Aerospace Medical Division, San Antonio; the Missile Development Center, Holloman AFB, N. Mex.; Special Weapons Center, Albuquerque; the Ballistics Systems Division at Norton AFB, Calif.; the Space Systems Division, Inglewood, Calif.; and the Flight Test Center at Edwards.

Decentralization of headquarters functions is not at all practical. The activities of the integrated Systems Command staff at Andrews include the management functions of planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, and budgeting. The effective functioning of the Systems Command staff requires that each staff element bring its functional talents into play at the same time on a given problem. Separation or decentralization of staff elements is not a practical solution to the command's space deficiencies for management functions.

Since the submittal of the requested fiscal year 1966 headquarters addition in January 1965, the rapidly evolving events in southeast Asia have highlighted even more strongly our need for the requested addition. The southeast Asia situation and the national policy of controlled response have directly affected, accelerated, and emphasized all elements of the command's three primary missions—(1) advanced technologies must continue as rapidly as possible for application to new systems both for immediate use by forces in Vietnam and because of possible escalations; (2) technologies must be transitioned from research and development into new systems with minimum delay; (3) those systems now in the acquisition stage—ballistic missiles, new aircraft, electronic and space systems—must be completed at the earliest reasonable time so they can be available for use should further escalation occur.

A principal example of acceleration of research and development projects is the identification of 25 ordnance items badly needed in Vietnam which must be transitioned from research and development to production in the minimum time. A further example of our increasing workload is an eightfold increase

from fiscal year 1965 to fiscal year 1966 in program totals for research and development projects directly associated with limited war activities. The only apparent future is for further increases with heavier and heavier workloads for all Systems Command units, including the headquarters staff. With increasing workloads and personnel buildups concentrating on southeast Asia, it is mandatory that we obtain maximum efficiency and productivity from all elements of the command staff. The present crowding and fragmentation of the command headquarters do not contribute to this end. The requested fiscal year 1966 addition is urgently needed to assist in accomplishment of all phases of the AFSC mission.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee has approved $1,058,000 for Andrews Air Force Base, Md., but has denied the request for additional administrative space for Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command, and for officers quarters * * *.

"When the Air Force Systems Command was moved to Andrews Air Force Base in 1958, the number of personnel requiring office space was 1,545. These personnel were located in permanent headquarters facilities consisting of 97,415 square feet. Since that time the personnel has increased to 2,070. The permanent office space now utilized totals 137,315 square feet and, in addition, 58,765 square feet of so-called temporary facilities have been rehabilitated and made available for administrative space to accommodate these personnel. The committee feels that facilities now being utilized are adequate to meet the requirements of this administrative command at the present time. If additional facilities should be required in the future, consideration should be given to the decentralization of elements of this command, either at other locations in the Metropolitan Washington area or at other military installations where such facilities might be available" (p. 27).

Senator STENNIS. Next is page 21.

Colonel FENLON. This project is at Andrews Air Force Base, to consolidate into one building the headquarters for the Air Systems Command, commanded by General Schriever, Mr. Chairman. Representatives of General Schriever's staff are here to answer any questions.

Senator STENNIS. Let them come forward, please.

General CURTIN. Colonel Chamberlain, the System Command civil engineer is here.

Senator STENNIS. Speak to this point, but let me ask you one question.

Just a very few years ago, this committee restored an item for the remodeling of a building out there, and I think it was two increments and the money was provided and I understood you financed the building.

Does this building here involve that same building or a substitute for it, or what is the situation?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. This particular project, Mr. Chairman, involves that same building, altogether with the two increments that you are referring to we have available to us some 137,000 square feet of permanent, suitable office space.

This is the main headquarters which is close to one of the main gates at Andrews. The building that is referred to here is a very satisfactory building. However, at reasonable occupancy rates, it will take care of only about 1,500 people.

ANNEX TO EXISTING BUILDING

Senator STENNIS. Let me see if we can get it straight now. You have an existing, permanent headquarters building that was redone and it is in operation now?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. You propose to take $1.6 million and put an annex to it?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. This is a new building that is going to be the annex?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir; this will be connected to the existing building by an enclosed passageway.

Senator STENNIS. So to that extent, it is a new building?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. But it is an adjunct to an existing setup?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Exactly, sir.

UTILIZATION OF WIDELY SCATTERED MOBILIZATION TYPE BUILDINGS

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need so much new space so quickly?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. Well, one of the big deficiencies of our command has always been the shortage of this type of space. We now have on hand a little over 2,000 people. To accommodate the 500 people who cannot be accommodated in this main headquarters building, we have been forced to use widely scattered mobilization type buildings that are located at various places around the Andrews installation.

Some of these are as many as 4 or 5 miles from our main headquarters building. Many of these are buildings that have been intended for utilizations other than administrative space such as we are using them for.

They were originally designed for such things as hospital use, classrooms, guardhouses, and this sort of thing.

Now, we do have the benefit temporarily of two permanent airman's barracks which have been made available to us by the Andrews Base Command. These are badly needed by the Andrews Base Command for housing of assigned airmen. We intend to return these to the Andrews station as soon as we can find suitable space for our own troops.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, may I ask one question?

The House report says that when you originally moved out there you had 97,415 square feet and a staff of 1,545 people. Now, you have personnel of 2,070 which is an increase of 525, but you have had an increase in office space of 137,315 square feet, and 58,000 in another location.

I would think that under those conditions, unless it was very necessary this year in view of Vietnam and all of the other problems that we have, that this project could be deferred for another year, could it not?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. I could not say the world would come to an end if we didn't get this. However, what it does force us to do is to continue operating under very unsatisfactory circumstances, which do not lead to the kind of efficiency and productivity that we would like to have.

USE OF PERMANENT DORMITORIES

Senator BIBLE. Could I ask one question?

Colonel, on the bottom of page 21 of your reclama, you say you are occupying two permanent dormitories, and these dormitories are badly needed by the Andres Base Command for housing of assigned airmen.

Where do you put these airmen now if you are using the dormitories for headquarters?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. I believe the Andrews Air Force Base is doing two things: permitting them to live off station or crowding up into the airmen's dormitories that they do have available to them now.

Senator BIBLE. How many would this normally accommodate—two permanent airmen's dormitories?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. I am not too sure. I would have to look it up, I believe it would be about 200 people.

Senator BIBLE. Is that roughly?

General CURTIN. It would be a little more than that. These will run about 136 men apiece. The total will be almost 300, I would think.

Senator BIBLE. I was curious if you are using two dormitories for headquarters purposes, where do you put the people who would normally go in the dormitories. You say some are offbase and others are crowded up.

General CURTIN. That is the only alternative that they have. This was a judgment decision that had to be made by the command out there. It wasn't a desirable one but there was no alternative to it.

Senator BIBLE. They had to make a decision simply because they did not have adequate headquarters space?

General CURTIN. That is right.

PERSONNEL INCREASES

Senator STENNIS. Why do you need so many more employees for this assignment? It jumped up 500 here in just a few years.

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. You will recall we started the command about 1957 and moved them on down from Baltimore to the Andrews area, and we were just in the starting stages.

Now since that time, we have consolidated our respective general functions who used to be assigned to each of our individual subcommands, some 40 in number, and have concentrated them at the Systems Command Headquarters, thereby permitting an overall reduction in the number of people assigned to the Inspector General function.

Senator STENNIS. That is new testimony here. We did not have any like that. The House said that you increased your personnel there from 1,545 in 1958 to 2,070. Now, you have given a reason for that increase. Don't go back into when you moved there. You were there in 1959, with 1,545. Now you have 2,070. You want more space for them.

What caused you to increase that? You seem to have a good answer, and will you give it now?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. The increase occurred about a year and a half or 2 years ago. One of them was due to the consolidation of the inspector general functions I have just mentioned; and a second reason for the increase was the assignment of additional responsibilities to the command for certain procurement functions which had formerly been accomplished out of Wright-Patterson.

SPECIAL STATEMENT

SUMMARY OF GROWTH, HEADQUARTERS, AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, ANDREWS AFB, MD.

In June 1957, Headquarters, USAF, determined that the Air Research and Development Command, forerunner of the Air Force Systems Command, move from its location in Baltimore to Andrews AFB. The move of 1,325 officers, airmen, and civilians was accomplished in early 1958. By the end of 1958, there were 1,545 persons assigned to the command headquarters' new location at Andrews.

From 1958 to 1959, the command in its new location underwent relatively minor strength fluctuations, adjusting the authorized personnel to varying workloads and the new operating location.

From 1959 to 1960, Headquarters, USAF, directed a general manpower realinement aimed toward reducing higher headquarters' strengths and increasing those of subordinate units. The effect of this realinement on the Systems Command Headquarters manpower allocations was a reduction of 162 persons.

In 1960, difficulties in the activation of a growing number of ballistic missile sites caused the Air Force to reevaluate the respective responsibilities of the then Air Materiel and Air Research and Development Commands. In April 1961, Headquarters, USAF, announced a general reorganization creating the Air Force Systems Command and the Air Force Logistics Command, generally as presently constituted. Under this 1961 reorganization, the Systems Command became responsible for all phases of the acquisition of new systems from inception through turnover to field operating forces—including major procurement functions which had been formerly held by the Air Materiel Command.

From 1960 to 1962, the command headquarters increased its personnel strengths by 211 persons. These increases were caused by the addition of a deputy commander for space within the Systems Command Headquarters, initial consolidation of the inspector general function from all subcommands into a centralized Systems Command inspector general organization, the addition of personnel to the headquarters computer center, an increase in the number of senior airmen assigned to the headquarters, and the augmentation of personnel services activities.

From 1962 to 1964, the Systems Command Headquarters strength entered its greatest growth period, increasing by 709 persons. It was during this period that the command physically moved procurement personnel from Dayton, Ohio, to the command headquarters. During 1961 and 1962, the command had attempted to perform its procurement responsibilities with a split staff, some at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, and some at Andrews. This was a totally untenable situation which could only be relieved by the physical transfer of persons from Dayton to Andrews. Further causes for headquarters personnel increases during this period were additional emphasis on limited war situations, further consolidation of the inspector general function, increased emphasis on industrial security, and the formation of a new Directorate of Reconnaissance Systems to the headquarters staff.

From 1964 to 1965, the Systems Command Headquarters shows a net increase of only 64 persons. This increase is accounted for by increased staffs in the manpower and organization, DCS/Systems, and DCS/Comptroller staff units.

SUMMARY OF FACILITIES UTILIZATION, HEADQUARTERS, AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, ANDREWS AFB, MD.

Facilities utilized by the headquarters functions of Headquarters, System Command, are identified in the following table:

Calendar year	Personnel requiring office space	Permanent		Temporary		Distance from headquarters (miles)
		Facility or program	Square feet	Designed for	Square feet	
1958	1,545	Headquarters building.	97,415			
1959	1,625			World War II hospital.	3,230	2.2
1960	1,455					
1961	1,500			Permanent airman dormitory.	15,950	.4
				Temporary GSA building	3,580	5.0
1962	1,480	Fiscal year 1962 military construction program.	20,600	World War II chapel office.	400	3.6
				Bolling AFB barracks.	1,350	11.0
1963	2,035	Fiscal year 1963 military construction program.	19,300	World War II Link trainer.	4,750	3.4
				World War II class facility.	3,270	3.1
				World War II Wing headquarters.	3,280	3.4
				World War II guardhouse.	2,000	3.6
1964	2,040			Permanent airman dormitory.	15,758	.4
1965	2,070			World War II administration.	5,197	4.2

Since 1957, density of occupation of permanent facilities has varied between 75 and 85 square feet usable space per man. When it became impracticable to crowd more people into the permanent facilities, additional personnel were housed in remote temporary facilities. Dormitories, which provide the major portion of temporarily allocated administrative space, are now required to accommodate enlisted personnel assigned to Andrews. Of the remaining temporary space, approximately 15,800 square feet must be removed to provide space for programed new construction.

Senator STENNIS. Now, I think that you had better prepare a special statement here showing about this increase in people, where they came from, and why, and everything about it, and then in the second place, show what you are doing now toward occupying these buildings and what you are going to do with them when you vacate them and how many more people it will take care of and whether or not there is a demand for their use.

We will get a real picture of it here then.

The House is not to be lightly considered when they took this out. It was their judgment. They go into these things always carefully, and you have $1,650,000 here. We have to jerk that out of some taxpayers' pocket if you get the money.

Would you do this for us?

Colonel CHAMBERLAIN. I will be glad to.

Summary of growth, Headquarters, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews AFB, Md.

Year	Authorized strength	Reasons for change to subsequent year	Persons requiring office space [1]
1958	1,545		1,545
		Minor strength changes. General readjustment period at new location.	
1959	1,625		1,625
		USAF-directed manpower realinement—increased strength of subordinate units.	
1960	1,463		1,455
1961	1,652		1,500
		Added deputy commander for space. Initial consolidation of inspector general functions. Added computer center. Increased senior airmen. Augmented personnel services activities.	
1962	1,674		1,480
1963	2,291		2,035
		Move of procurement functions from Wright-Patterson to Andrews. Added emphasis on limited war functions. Final consolidation of inspector general functions.	
1964	2,383		2,040
		Increased manpower and organization, DCS/Systems, and DCS/Comptroller staffs.	
1965	2,447		2,070

[1] Persons requiring general purpose office space shown in this column vary from the "Authorized strength" figures because of assigned persons occupying special purpose space such as computer center, post office, security vault, reproduction areas, guard posts, printing plant, supply rooms. Also, some persons included in the headquarters "Authorized strengths" actually perform duties at other locations.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS, ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, MD.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officers' quarters	$325,000	−$325,000	+$325,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is required to provide officers quarters at this base. There are insufficient, adequate quarters on base to house the majority of permanent party officers. The result is that most of the bachelor officers are required to live off base and draw basic allowance for quarters. Official visitors place a heavy transient load on the base. Due to the shortage of officers' quarters most of these transients have to be issued nonavailability certificates.

Last year over 1,000 officers had to be issued such certificates. The average period of temporary duty was 3 days. These officers draw $16 per day per diem.

There are approximately 119 officers living off base because of lack of officer quarters. The average basic allowance for quarters paid to these officers per month is $95 for company grade and $130 for field grade.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriations program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"Existing facilities available on the base and in nearby communities are sufficient to meet the requirements for which the officer quarters are requested" (p. 27).

Senator STENNIS. Let us go to the next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is at Andrews Air Force Base, also, on page 25. This is an officers bachelor officers' quarters space, some 40 men, at a cost of $325,000.

The purpose of this, of course, is to house bachelor officer personnel who are stationed at Andrews, and the rather heavy transit load that we have coming into Andrews and the Washington area. We do have a considerable deficiency out there.

We have a cost savings over a number of years here in being able to house these officers on the base rather than to pay the travel costs and the basic allowance for quarters costs of making them live on the economy here in the Washington area. We would like to ask that this be reinstated as a required item at Andrews.

Senator STENNIS. Is this bachelor officers' quarters?

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. The next item.

BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS, BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE, D.C.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Officers' quarters	$1,700,000	−$1,700,000	+$1,700,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The proposed officers' quarters are an important part of the Defense Department cantonment plan and the integrity of the plan is dependent upon the availability of these quarters. The requirement to house officers of the three services was developed as a result of a comprehensive study made at the request of the Senate Armed Services Committee and furnished to both Houses of Congress. Subsequent requests for authorization for military construction, in this category, have been based on this study.

This building would be amortized in 7½ years. This is based on 200 officers whose average basic allowance for quarters is $95. This would amount to $228,000 per year paid in quarters allowances. When bachelor officers are assigned quarters on base, they are not authorized quarters allowance.

It is requested this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriations program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"* * * but the request of $1,700,000 for additional officers' quarters is denied. The committee does not feel that sufficient consideration has been given to utilization of existing facilities in the Washington area, including those in the private economy, to meet this requirement" (p. 27).

Colonel FENLON. We touched upon Bolling yesterday——

Senator STENNIS. No, excuse me. Blytheville is next.

Colonel FENLON. Page 26, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I thought that is what you were talking about.

Colonel FENLON. I am sorry, I was talking about Andrews.

Senator STENNIS. I see. Yes. I turned two pages there.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

This item on page 26 is at Bolling, it is part of the second increment that we discussed yesterday of the cantonment area. The House in their action approved the package with the exception of the officers' quarters.

Senator STENNIS. Yes. All right.

Colonel FENLON. This, of course, is an integral part of this increment and we feel strongly that we should not delay this bachelor officers' quarters as a part of increment 2.

Senator STENNIS. That is page 26 now you are talking about.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Have you finished your proof?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

COMMISSARY EXTENSION, BLYTHEVILLE AIR FORCE BASE

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Commissary	$132,000	−$132,000	+$132,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

There is an urgent need for an addition to the commissary at this base. The facility used for a commissary is completely inadequate. The present facility was constructed when the military strength was approximately 1,900; the planned military strength is 3,008. The current sales volume ($172,600 per month) is more than three times the volume recorded during the first year of operation. There are presently over 800 family housing units on the base. The commissary facility is not capable of adequately handling the present volume of sales and must be expanded as proposed.

When considering military pay legislation, commissary stores are considered as an integral part of a serviceman's overall compensation. Failure to provide this facility will have a detrimental effect on the motivation and retention of personnel.

It is requested that $132,000 be reinstated for this project.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

Deleted without reason.

Senator STENNIS. Next item. Blytheville Air Force Base.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. Page 27, sir.

This is an urgent needed addition to the commissary at Blytheville, at a cost of $132,000. This commissary now has more than three times the recorded volume than existed during the first year when this facility was originally constructed. There are presently over 800 family housing units on the base and of course this has expanded the use of this commissary and the requirement for additional space. It is requested that this $132,000 be reinstated for this project because of the congestion and the inability to serve the personnel on the base with the existing facility.

General CURTIN. This was afforded a top priority.

EXCHANGE STORE EXTENSION, GRAND FORKS AIR FORCE BASE

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Exchange sales store, addition	$150,000	−$150,000	+$150,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project is required to provide adequate sales store area in the base exchange. The exchange facilities at the base were originally constructed for a one fighter-interceptor base. Since that time, B–52's, KC–135's, and a missile wing have been assigned to the base. The present exchange facility is too small to accommodate the increased strength. A 16,650-square-foot exchange building was constructed in 1959. This building houses the following functions: exchange snackbar, 6,000 square feet; barbershop and laundry, 1,985 square feet; and sales store area, 8,665 square feet. There is no exchange warehouse facility located at Grand Forks Air Force Base. Projected strength at Grand Forks Air Force Base would authorize an exchange facility, including warehouse, of approximately 30,000 square feet. This facility is urgently required to provide the necessary services for personnel assigned to the base.

It is requested that this project be reinstated in the fiscal year 1966 military construction appropriation program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The request of $150,000 for an addition to the exchange sales store is denied. Existing facilities are adequate to meet any requirement of this type" (p. 27).

Senator STENNIS. Next item, please.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 28, Mr. Chairman. This is an exchange sales store addition at Grand Forks Air Force Base at a cost of $150,000. The present exchange facility was constructed when the base had the sole mission of one fighter-interceptor squadron. Of course since that time we have stationed a B–52 wing, a refueling squadron, and, of course, now the MINUTEMAN wing on this base, with a tremendous population growth. The current facilities will not handle the patronage in this store and we would like to request that you consider reinstating this item.

STRICOM HEADQUARTERS, MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLA.

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Headquarters, major command	$3,600,000	−$3,600,000	+$3,600,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

During the fall of 1963 the Department of Defense directed that a study be initiated with a view of surveying hard core installations capable of accommodating a sizable permanent headquarters. The Department of Defense study group completed the study report on March 18, 1964 and concluded that MacDill was the most suitable site for the location of this facility.

This project is to provide a facility to meet the primary operational requirement of Headquarters U.S. Stricom. It will support missions directed by the Joint Chief of Staff. This structure is essential and is required in the interest of national defense to provide secure facilities for rapid reaction to changing international situations. Permanent airmen dormitories now used to house this headquarters are inadequate for the Stricom support mission and are needed to house airmen. These buildings are to be returned to their original utilization to meet the deficiencies in troop housing at this base. The design will insure that this command has the facilities required to accomplish simultaneous and diverse missions in keeping with the U.S. Stricom concept.

U.S. Stricom has the assigned mission of conducting joint training exercises and provide augmentation forces to existing unified commands; conduct and plan for execution of contingency operations. The operational facilities include a war room, operations center, current intelligence indication center, weather center, and a communications center.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The amount of $25,013,000 is approved for installations of the Tactical Air Command. The reductions made by the committee include those reflected in the authorization legislation and the denial of the request for funds for the construction of administrative headquarters facilities for the Strike Command at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. The committee does not feel that adequate consideration has been given to the utilization of existing facilities at this location and at other military installations available to the Deparment of Defense. More realistic studies should be made by the Department as to the economic feasibility of the utilization of such facilities, as well as the total space required for the headquarters of this command, prior to any further requests for funds" (p. 28).

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item, page 29.

Colonel FENLON. Page 29, Mr. Chairman, is an item at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla. This is the item to provide a headquarters for Stricom. Initially the authorization request was for $4 million. We received a 10-percent cut, $3.6 million, in the authorization. The House deleted the item in the House Appropriations Committee. Of course this is a very important command to the Defense Department as well as the Air Force and the Army. They are currently housed in three dormitories down at MacDill plus leased facilities in Tampa to take care of this major headquarters. We have a requirement, of course, for the dormitories here at MacDill plus the specially designed facilities required for this type of headquarters and for their command and control functions. We would like to request consideration for the reinstatement of this item in this year's appropriation.

Senator STENNIS. How much is in the bill now for this item?

Colonel FENLON. For the Strike Command Headquarters, sir, or MacDill total?

Senator STENNIS. For the Strike Command Headquarters.

Colonel FENLON. The authorization was $3.6 million for this headquarters.

Senator STENNIS. Yes, but the amount of $25,013,000 is approved for installations of the Tactical Air Command.

Colonel FENLON. That would be the entire Tactical Air Command, Mr. Chairman, all of their bases.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There is nothing in the bill for this purpose then?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; the House Appropriations Committee failed to appropriate this.

Senator STENNIS. Here is $9,679,000 in the bill.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct.

Senator STENNIS. For MacDill.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

General CURTIN. That includes the $3.6 million which was authorized of the $4 million requested?

Senator STENNIS. $3.6 million?

General CURTIN. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. We included this in the authorization bill the other day with a 10-percent reduction.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Now the House struck it all out together.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Senator STENNIS. And they say more realistic studies should be made by the Department as to the economic feasibility of the utilization of such facilities as well as to the space required for the headquarters. What do you say in response to that?

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, this particular subject has been the basis of an extensive study by the Department of Defense first as to its location. This group was headed by Mr. Sheridan, the Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me, we know all that. We have been through that. What they say here is total space required for the headquarters of this command.

Colonel FENLON. That is correct. I was going to bring that up. That was a part of this overall study, not only the overall space but the means of accomplishing whether it was more economical and more feasible to accomplish it converting or building a new building. Three separate proposals were discussed and this was the one that was finally approved as being the most prudent and most economical in the long run, building a new headquarters building for this command.

Senator STENNIS. We do not give you everything you need. First we must give you everything you have to have. No. 2, we want to give you everything you need but there are a lot of places you can put odd money these days toward rolling stock and hardware, fighting material rather than these fine buildings.

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SCATTERED LOCATIONS

General CURTIN. I think the problem here, Mr. Chairman, is the nature of the operations that General Adams as commander of Strike Command has to carry out. You realize the tempo of these operations has picked up considerably over the past years. Certainly we cannot foresee any slackening of this. The conditions under which he has to operate down there now are extremely marginal at best.

Senator STENNIS. What do you mean "marginal"?

General CURTIN. As pointed out, in addition to three permanent barracks he has personnel located in eight other buildings. Seven of those are wood frame, widely dispersed so that small elements of the staff are at dispersed locations. Here he is trying to operate and make split-second decisions to keep people moving. It is really an extremely marginal operational from the standpoint of being able to function. I discussed this subject with him as late as yesterday and certainly he feels very strongly that something should be done to help him out in his situation down there in command control.

Senator STENNIS. Do you want to give up something else in the bill and give this priority? You are in such a distressing situation now, maybe you can arrange some way. The House has already decided this matter against you, and I say they usually have rather good reasons for what to do when they have gone into a matter, which apparently they have done in this one.

General CURTIN. As you know, sir, this year the reductions in our program so far have been quite sizable. To substitute items that we may not build would be extremely difficult.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have anything else to say on this matter?

General CURTIN. Not on this item.

CADET QUARTERS, U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Line item	$15,082,000	−$582,000	+$582,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The action by the House on our request adversely affects, to the point of the inability to construct the facilities, the fiscal year 1966 portion of the Air Force Academy expansion program.

The fiscal year 1965 program authorized the construction of the fieldhouse but with a reduction in the amount of $690,000. The fiscal year 1966 appropriation request included the fieldhouse at the reduced figure ($6,210,000). The additional House reduction of $582,000 will have to be borne by the fieldhouse and one other major item in the fiscal year 1966 program. This brings the total of $1.3 million reduction to construct an approximately $16 million program.

The contract drawings on the facilities in this program are approximately 70 percent complete. If this reduction in funds of $582,000 is not reinstated extensive and expensive redesign and a reduction in facilities will be required. A delay in the construction will follow. This delay will adversely affect the academic building addition completion, which is the other major item in this year's program.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The amount of $14,500,000 is approved for the Air Force Academy. The program approved by the committee includes additional academic classroom and laboratory space to complete the total educational space requirement for the recently authorized expansion program as well as physical education and athletic facilities necessary to meet the requirements of the Academy" (p. 28).

Senator STENNIS. Next item.

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 30 and is at the U.S. Air Force Academy. To trace this for just a second, the action of the House on our request adversely affects the fiscal year 1966 portion of the Air Force Academy expansion program. In 1965 when they authorized the fieldhouse they reduced the authorization by some $690,000 and of course now they are giving us an additional reduction of $582,000. Of course this would have to be absorbed by two items, the fieldhouse which was authorized last year, and the academic building which is the other large item in this year's program. Of course both of these projects are 70 percent designed. This would cause us to have to redesign at considerable expense, we would lose time and also the ability to provide these facilities with timeliness for the expansion of the Academy. We would like to have the $582,000 reinstated.

HOUSE REDUCTIONS

General CURTIN. This is a most important one, Mr. Chairman. On the surface it would appear that $582,000 out of $15 million is not a large amount and could be absorbed. I would like to emphasize the

point that Colonel Fenlon made that last year we absorbed almost $700,000 in the fieldhouse which is a part of the $15 million and we have had extreme difficulty designing to that figure. The remaining request is for the academic building. The design is well along and our estimates are right almost to the dollar figure we presently have in the budget.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you say, General, is that you have got a $1.3 million reduction out of the $16 million program. That is approximately 8 percent.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You say you cannot quite take that.

General CURTIN. The point I want to make is that our original estimates were right on the money although we did not realize this to start with. The only way we feel we could consciously absorb this amount here is to go back and completely redesign the facility.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask one question, sir?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. As I understand this if this is not restored you would have to go back and redesign it.

General CURTIN. Redesign the academic building, yes.

Senator BIBLE. And to date you have completed 70 percent.

General CURTIN. Yes, and the estimates based on that design support the estimate that is in the program.

Senator BIBLE. If it is not allowed, then you will have to go back and redesign around the lower figure?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. The Air Force spends a lot of money out there, it seems to me you ought to make a special effort to try to save some. There was a lot wasted out there in the beginning, though you were not in charge of it then.

General CURTIN. Actually, I think so far our estimates and control estimates for this expansion program are within the figures that we gave to Congress on this program 3 years ago. With luck we hope to keep them that way, sir.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Next item, gentlemen.

OSAN AIRBASE, KOREA

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Division headquarters	$518,000	−$518,000	+$518,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

Osan Airbase is a major PACAF installation in Korea and the home of the 314th Air Division. The commander of the air division is the air component of the United Nations Command and also chief of the Air Force Military Assistance Advisory Group, Korea. The present headquarters building is a substandard facility of 71 wood-frame and corrugated-metal buildings joined together as temporary shelters. These existing buildings are dangerous due to the frayed electrical wiring on wooden framework that is further complicated with roof leaks, are structurally unsound, and heating is by oil stoves which constitutes a

serious fire hazard condition. These buildings are continually in a damp condition that is detrimental to the health and morale of 850 people working in this complex. Also these 850 people must share 2 small latrines. The proposed building will also provide space for a post office which now operates in a wing of the existing complex. This will insure proper safety and security control of all U.S. mail in the area.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The request of $518,000 for the construction of a permanent division headquarters building at Osan Airbase, Korea, is denied" (p. 28).

Colonel FENLON. The next item is on page 31, Mr. Chairman. That is Osan Airbase, Korea, $518,000, division headquarters. This installation in Korea is the headquarters of the 314th Air Division. They are currently in some 71 wood-frame and corrugated-metal buildings joined together.

Senator STENNIS. How many; 71?

Colonel FENLON. Seventy-one small, almost quonset hut-type buildings. They are in poor condition, of course, because of the climatic conditions. Some of them are structurally unsound. They are individually heated with oil stoves and this type of thing, and this is the type of facility these people have.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Two latrines for 850 people?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

We desire, of course, to put this headquarters into a more functional facility. This is not high-priced construction in this area; it is minimal construction that we are requesting.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have the figures showing how much permanent construction the Air Force has in Korea?

Colonel FENLON. I do not have the total in Korea, but I could provide that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. It is a rather small amount; is it not?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. It was only about 4 years ago that we started a program to take the very temporary facilities that we had and give them some degree of permanency.

Senator STENNIS. That is what I remember. I was over there 5 or 6 years ago and I was impressed with the fact that we had not spent much money there for permanent construction. I know since then you have been moving into it, but on a modest scale.

General CURTIN. That is absolutely correct, sir.

Senator BIBLE. No particular reason was given, Mr. Chairman, for this amount.

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. We do not have the basis for the reduction.

Senator STENNIS. Well, I would say restore it.

Next item, please.

WAKE ISLAND

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Dormitory, airman (air conditioned)	$42,000	−$42,000	$42,000
Officers quarters (air conditioned)	48,000	−48,000	48,000
Electric primary power generator (additional)	347,000	−347,000	347,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The three items listed above are critically needed at this location and have direct bearing on the success of the present logistical supply operations for our Middle East and Far East efforts. Under the semipeacetime period that these requests were developed and presented, the urgent need for the facilities was demonstrated through various studies, engineering analysis, and actual flown mission problems. The requests were shown to be needed for an everyday operation and urgent for an emergency operation. Time and circumstances have overtaken the preplanning. The emergency is here, and the safety of aircrews as well as safe delivery of needed supplies in a timely manner now depend on providing adequate conditions for crew rest at this intermediate point. Approval of these projects would assure adequate rest for an average of 28 aircrews daily who arrive tired and in need of rest before completing their trip.

Individual and central package type units were recommended after an engineering analysis of the air-conditioning projects indicated future maintenance and logistical problems of a central air-conditioning plant would cause long delays in needed repairs. Since there would be no backup air-conditioning available any shutdown of a central plant would eliminate air conditioning until the plant was repaired. Use of individual units, while not used as a general engineering policy, are considered to be the most acceptable at this location from a maintenance and operation standpoint.

The only power source at this location is the present FAA-operated central plant. This plant cannot supply the additional power needed by the Air Force for these projects without the additional power requested. In this case FAA has requested any addition of power to their central plant be made in increments of 800-kilowatt generators to match the present five generators. This type addition will reduce the maintenance and operation time and cost as well as assuring better power reliability at this distant station.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee has approved the program estimate of $953,000 in support of a maintenance dock and dispensary at Prestwick Airfield, Scotland, and $954,000 for fuel storage facilities at Wake Island Air Force Station. The request of $437,000 for additions to the air conditioning for buildings at the latter station is denied. The committee agrees with the Air Force as to the need for such air conditioning, but feels that sufficient study has not been made as to the most economical and efficient way of meeting this requirement" (p. 28).

Colonel FENLON. Our next item is on page 32 and concerns Wake Island in the Pacific, Mr. Chairman. There are three items: air conditioning of dormitory, airmen; officers quarters, and electric primary power generator which is brought about by the additional electrical load. The House, in rejecting these, questioned our study on the means of providing the air conditioning. In this particular instance we have a mix of small units and some central units but this is caused by the peculiar configuration of the facilities in that we feel that in some instances it is most economical and the best way to provide the air conditioning is by the small individual units.

Senator STENNIS. How many men do you have out there now? What is our function on Wake Island? What is the function of the Air Force, at least?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Col. Frank L. Luschen, Director of Program, sir.

Wake Island is used as an en route base; it is for traffic to and from the Far East—Japan primarily. It has a requirement to support a number of contingency missions, and we would like to increase our traffic through there.

Senator STENNIS. How many men are there?

Colonel FENLON. Currently 713 personnel.

Senator STENNIS. Just a minute, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. Eighty-three officers, one hundred and sixty-eight airmen, and four hundred and thirteen civilians, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Why would you have so many people out there when the primary function, as I understand it, is just in case you have an emergency? You say 413 civilian employees? How can you justify that?

Go ahead, Colonel; I am talking to you, you are the head man.

Colonel LUSCHEN. I may have caused a misinterpretation. It is not just in case we continue to have a lot of day-to-day traffic through Wake Island; it is a stopover point for refueling between Hawaii and Japan.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And also the Philippines.

Colonel LUSCHEN. A little north of the route to the Philippines, Sir. That is primarily through Guam.

WORK OF CIVILIANS

Senator STENNIS. What do those 413 civilians do out there now on Wake Island.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, some of those figures which I gave you I would like to correct them.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Colonel.

Colonel FENLON. These are people who are supported. Actually in Air Force personnel themselves we are forecasting a total of 6 officers and 50 airmen. There are FAA people on the island which, of course, we in turn support.

Senator STENNIS. Well, how many does the Air Force have? Do you have the figures there?

Colonel FENLON. Six officers and fifty airmen.

Senator STENNIS. That is all you have stationed there?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. How many civilian employees does the Air Force have?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Mr. Chairman, the civilian employees are not Air Force employees; it is really a contract operation. I believe Pan American Airways was the last contractor that I was familiar with. They really provide the refueling support, the aircraft maintenance, housing, feeding, et cetera, for our people.

Senator STENNIS. You are not responsible then for those people that work for Pan American?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Yes, sir. Either we provide the facilities for the people there, or they provide their own and we pay in turn.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Colonel LUSCHEN. This is a question of which pocket do you pay it out of?

Senator STENNIS. So Pan Am runs the base, on a contract, is that right?

Colonel LUSCHEN. That is correct, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Then you pay the bill?

Colonel LUSCHEN. Yes, sir; for the defense use of the field. FAA actually operates the airfield.

REQUEST FOR OVERALL REPORT ON WAKE ISLAND

Senator STENNIS. Members of the committee, let's ask the Department of Defense—and I say the Department of Defense because they can get the report from all the services—let us get the whole picture here on Wake Island; what the mission is, what we are doing, what we plan to do, how many Navy personnel, Air Force personnel, Army, Marine Corps, and how many civilians that are employed by the Government that we have there and how many additional civilians that we are responsible for. Let's get the whole picture. I would ask to have that in by tomorrow if you can get it in, and if not by the next day.

(The information requested follows:)

Wake Island is operated under the jurisdiction of the FAA. Although MATS is military host at Wake Island, the FAA island manager supervises the airfield and island activities.

Wake is a major en route refueling and rest stop for transport aircraft, both military and civilian. Current (June and July 1965) workload is approximately 1,000 military aircraft per month, of which 775 are heavy transports. General war plans provide for a considerably increased tempo of activities. Minimum facilities are provided for crews and personnel required to layover for rest. The projects in the fiscal year 1966 MCP are to upgrade the facilities so as to better provide for crew rest and to provide necessary electric power for communications and increased activity.

DOD (USAF) units and personnel at Wake Island are as follows:

	Officers	Airmen
MATS	4	19
1957 Comm Gp, Det		23
1156 Tech Ops Sq, Det (classified mission)	2	21
Total	6	63

Support services on the island are provided primarily by civilian contract personnel in such fields as en route aircraft maintenance, facilities maintenance, messing, and housing, etc. The Facilities Management Corp., employing 490 personnel, performs these services for MATS.

The FAA personnel complement and employees consist of approximately 296 men. FAA-Pan American Airways operates services and facilities for commercial airline operations transiting the island.

Senator STENNIS. Anything else you want to say, gentlemen?

Colonel FENLON. No, sir; Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. This thing goes by geometric proportion, these activities. I just do not believe there is enough money in the world to weigh all the bills indefinitely.

All right. Next item.

AVIANO AIR FORCE BASE, ITALY; INCIRLIK AIR FORCE BASE, TURKEY; LAKENHEATH AIR FORCE BASE, ENGLAND

Base	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Aviano Airbase	$1,704,000	−$504,000	+$504,000
Incirlik Airbase	1,669,000	−669,000	+669,000
Lakenheath Airbase	3,612,000	−670,000	+670,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The reductions in the Air Force, Europe requirements presuppose that NATO funding will be available at the time construction is ready for contract award.

Experience has proven that this is not the case. It has been necessary for the Air Force to file a prefinancing statement with NATO authorities and fund the full cost of the project with appropriated funds. Recoupment, in whole or in part, is dependent upon the approval of the funding and finance committee of NATO and the consent of the countries involved. The Air Force is, therefore, not in a position to predetermine what portion of the cost NATO will share and must request the appropriation of the full cost of each project. Procedures will be energetically followed to obtain equitable recoupment.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 28)

"The committee has approved $12,167,000 in support of various Air Force installations in Europe, including fighter aircraft support facilities, communication facilities and other facilities in support of the base operating mission requirements in this area." (p. 28).

Colonel FENLON. Page 34. This was a reduction in amounts; Aviano Air Force Base, in Italy, Incirlik Air Force Base in Turkey and Lakenheath Air Force Base in England. The reductions in the Air Force, Europe requirements presupposes that NATO funding will be available at the time construction is ready for contract award. Experience has shown that this is not the case. It has been necessary for the Air Force to file a prefinancing statement with NATO authorities and recoupment in whole or in part is dependent upon the approval of the funding and finance committee of NATO at a much later date than when the projects are actually constructed and occupied.

Senator SALTONSTALL. In other words, you have to prefinance it and you hope that NATO will pay you back?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, Senator Saltonstall. What occurs here is that none of these items at these stations are pure NATO fundable under current criteria. If they were, they would not be in here, they would be in the NATO slice program.

In many cases we would be building a facility which we require because of our type of aircraft and our operation, which there might be a certain small percentage that we may be able to recoup as a NATO requirement under their criteria. It will be some small portion of the project. To be able to do this we have to do it with a prefinancing statement and recoup the moneys at a later date and go ahead and construct.

Senator STENNIS. Have you ever recouped any that way?

Colonel FENLON. Yes. I do not have the figures but I know we have recouped.

Senator STENNIS. Give us the names, places, dates, and amounts on that.

Colonel FENLON. All right.

Senator STENNIS. We may want to close this record tomorrow if you get it in by tomorrow.

NATO FUNDING

The Air Force programs its requirements for the construction of facilities on NATO installations on the basis of needs to satisfy the aircraft and supporting personnel assigned to those installations. If the facilities are not covered by NATO criteria, such as personnel facilities, they are included in the Air Force budget and appropriations are requested for their construction. If the facilities are covered by NATO criteria, a request is made to NATO for their inclusion in the NATO budget and if approved, subsequent financing is obtained through NATO sources. However, in many instances financing through NATO sources is not compatible timewise with the need for the facility. In these instances

financing is requested in the military construction appropriation on the basis that a recoupment will be obtained from NATO sources and when the recoupment is realized the U.S. funds are returned to the U.S. Treasury. In those instances, where NATO criteria does not cover the total requirement based upon U.S. standards the construction of projects is accomplished with both U.S. and NATO financing, again because of timing, U.S. funds may be requested to construct the entire project on the basis that a recoupment will be obtained from NATO for that portion of the project covered by NATO criteria. As NATO criteria changes to the advantage of U.S. financing, recoupment is sought for projects financed from U.S. funds on the basis of the latest criteria. Records are not readily available for all the U.S. financing recoupments paid into the U.S. Treasury. However, this example is available. Between 1952 and 1958 construction was performed on 12 airfields in France, at a cost of about $235 million. NATO financed this program in the amount of $99 million, France in the amount of $3 million, and the United States in the amount $136 million. After the completion of construction the United States filed claims for recoupments from NATO financing sources in the amount of $12.7 million. It was determined that $3.9 million of this amount of construction was not eligible for NATO financing. However, $8.8 million was recognized as valid. Provisional settlements of this claim resulted in payments to the United States in November 1692 and June 1963 in the amount of about $8 million. These moneys were placed in the miscellaneous receipts account of the U.S. Treasury.

WHITE HOUSE ATTITUDE

Senator SALTONSTALL. What the House says in substance, Colonel, is that $12,167,000 has been approved for various Air Force base installations in Europe and they have gone far enough this year. That is about the size of it, is it not?

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. They did identify dollars and amounts on these bases, Senator Saltonstall.

Senator STENNIS. The first one there is what would you use this money for now? I did not catch that fully. The $504,000.

Colonel FENLON. That would be at Aviano and we have a total program there. We ask for a total program there, Mr. Chairman, of $1,700,000. Now we are not able to identify right now exactly what projects would have to be dropped, the figure does not correspond to any particular project.

Senator STENNIS. All right. What about the next one, Incirlik?

Colonel FENLON. The same is true at the other two bases also. The figure is just a cut, it does not tie to any particular item.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

TOUL ROSIERES AIR FORCE BASE, FRANCE

Line items	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Radar relay facility	$92,000	−$92,000	+$92,000
Water storage facility	91,000	−91,000	+91,000

REMARKS REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The two items listed above are urgently needed to support the current mission at this location.

A new radio relay facility is required to replace the temporary trailers that are currently used to house the sensitive communication equipment. The use of these mobile vans are considered to be an interim measure and must be replaced with permanent facilities as soon as possible to insure reliable and economical operation of the system. This site located at Planty, France, is a vital

link in the USAFE microwave radio relay system. When this project is completed it will be an unmanned fully automatic repeater station requiring only occasional inspection from Toul Rosieres Air Base.

Additional water storage is required at this base to provide an adequate supply for domestic consumption, fire protection and water required for the central heating plant. The base is currently dependent on a supply of water from wells located approximately 4 miles off base. The existing storage on base, a clear well, has a capacity of a little over half of that required for the base. This elevated storage tank will alleviate the necessity to shut down many vital activities on the base in case of trouble in the long water mains and pumps at the offbase well site.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

"The committee has approved $12,167,000 in support of various Air Force installations in Europe, including fighter aircraft support facilities, communication facilities and other facilities in support of the base operating mission requirements in this area. Funds requested for fuel storage, communication and support facilities in France are denied" (p. 28).

Colonel FENLON. The next one is on page 35, Toul Rosieres Air Force Base in France, Mr. Chairman. We have two items in the program, first a radar relay facility.

We wanted to go into a permanent facility from a mobile relay station to make an unmanned station the permanent facility at a cost of $29,000.

In addition, we had, as I testified yesterday on a prior item, a water shortage problem at Toul in connection with domestic use as well as fire. We feel that both of these are good projects and are required in support of the base and the mission here at Toul. We would like to ask reconsideration for reinstatement.

Senator STENNIS. Well, now, this radar relay facility, just how strong do you have to have that? You say that you feel they are good projects.

Colonel FENLON. Sir, both of these projects we were carrying as a priority one project in the Air Force, as far as the requirement versus looking at the entire program.

Senator STENNIS. Priority of one above everything else in the bill, you mean?

Colonel FENLON. No. Going back to what General Curtin said earlier, taking some 70 percent of the bill and putting category 1 on this and then priority in the latter part, this was in the top part of our program, not the No. 1 priority.

Senator STENNIS. Do I understand you correctly to say that you have 70 percent of this money of these items in the top priority? Is that right?

General CURTIN. That is correct. For the management of the program, Mr. Chairman, we each year take about 70 to 80 percent of it and identify these as must items. Then the balance of the program we put in descending order of priority.

Senator STENNIS. I do not see how you can run a race and yet the first 70 men that get in will be first.

General CURTIN. These are pretty big races, Mr. Chairman. If we do not get at least 70 in, we have not won.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Next item.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED

(The information requested follows:)

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE UNIDENTIFIED REDUCTIONS TO AVIANO, INCIRLIK AND LAKENHEATH REQUESTS

LAKENHEATH

The Air Force had previously made reductions at Lakenheath in the amount of $542,000 as a substitution for proposed changes in the program. The reductions were:

Water mains, 9,000 feet	$41,000
Electrical primary power addition, 1,600 kilowatt	150,000
Dining hall, airmen (reduction of scope from 11,700 square feet to 2,500 square feet and reduction of cost from $416,000 to $65,000)	351,000
Total	542,000

An additional unidentified reduction of $670,000 reduces the program to $2,400,000. This further reduction will undoubtedly require the deferral of an additional project. The projects assigned the lowest priority will be deferred in that order. The following whole project, representing the amount of funds denied will be considered for deferral:

School dependent elementary (addition), 39,083 square feet	$761,000
Total	$761,000

AVIANO

The unidentified reduction of $504,000 to the Aviano request of $1,704,000 will undoubtedly require deferral of whole projects. The projects assigned the lowest priority at this station will be deferred in that order. The following projects, representing the amount of funds denied will be considered for deferral:

Club service (deferral and replacement), 10,500 square feet	$242,000
School dependent elementary addition, 6,000 square feet	115,000
Dormitory airmen, 100 men	182,000
Total	539,000

INCIRLIK

The unidentified reduction of $669,000 to the Incirlik request of $1,669,000 will undoubtedly require deferral of whole projects. The projects assigned the lowest priority at this station will be deferred in that order. The following projects, representing the amount of funds denied will be considered for deferral:

Dormitory airmen, 200 men	$374,000
Shop aircraft engine inspection and repair, 11,020 square feet	274,000
Total	648,000

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I think we should have a statement in the record on Aviano, Incirlik, and Lakenheath. We discussed this program, I believe in connection with the authorization bill, but now you are again asking for money and there are no reasons given here at all, except that NATO, you hope, will repay you. I think you ought to put in the record a little more than what you have.

General CURTIN. We will do that, Senator. Unfortunately we have not been able to analyze that program unless this is reinstated.

Senator STENNIS. You want to submit another statement on that additional supplemental statement?

General CURTIN. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I think you should if you want the projects because we have nothing in the authorization bill.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. Next we go to page 36, $5 million.

MISSILE AND SPACE PROJECT

Air Force systems command—Various locations

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Unidentified missile and space projects	$5,000,000	−$5,000,000	+$5,000,000

REMARKS/REASONS FOR RESTORATION

This project provides for construction of critical missile and space facilities which cannot be identified sufficiently in advance to be submitted during the normal program cycle. Normal programing is not responsive to the dynamic nature of the missile and space program. This project provides a means to correct deficiencies as well as to exploit technological breakthrough resulting from testing. Although the type of requirements were known during the hearings, specific projects were not identified. A number have subsequently been identified by the Air Force as essential for timely and successful completion of national priority programs as follows.

Electric powerplant for satellite control center, Sunnyvale, Calif., $1,250,000

This facility is urgently required to insure adequate reliable power to the control center during critical periods of data transmission from satellites. The criticality of adequate power was emphasized when a recent (1965) outage jeopardized a mission and almost resulted in the loss of a multimillion-dollar satellite system.

Communication facility, satellite control center, Sunnyvale, Calif., $140,000

This facility consists of an addition to the main control center to accommodate new electronic equipment currently under procurement. This equipment, which was purchased to enhance real-time operating efficiency, will be delivered during third quarter fiscal year 1966.

Missile radar station, Antigua, $249,000

The Gemini flight in March revealed that a dual tracking radar capability is required before committing future manned flights to precise maneuvers.

Range communication station, Mahe Island, $711,000

A decision made in 1965 to retain this station resulted in the procurement of new communication equipment too late for submission of facility requirements in the fiscal year 1966 program. The new equipment is scheduled for delivery in March 1966.

Electric power improvements, eastern and western test ranges, $5,700,000

Additions, modifications, improvements to existing power supply and distribution systems to provide reliable power in support of real-time data acquisition. Recent power failures at Cape Kennedy have caused expensive "holds" during missile tests.

Missile instrumentation station, Ascension Island, $66,000

The higher heat produced by the addition of new electronic equipment overloads the existing unreliable portable airconditioning unit and subjects the equipment to risk of failure.

Projects above total $8,116,000 and are representative of the many items to be funded. Judicious selectivity is exercised in order to fund only the most urgent projects—those affecting human life or vital and sensitive information.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 29)

"The request of $5 million for so-called unforeseen operational and technical facilities which might be required in the future is denied. Existing funds and authorizations are adequate to meet any requirements of this nature which might occur and which cannot await specific authorization in future military construction programs."

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, I might state here that this item was discussed in closed session because it was in the 302 section. However, our reply as you see it here today contains nothing that we consider classified.

Senator STENNIS. You can cover it, Senator Bible is here now.

Colonel FENLON. Yes, sir. This is an item that we have covered, as the chairman knows, in the last two or three programs with the technological developments and the advancements that are going on in the missile and space projects. We have found in the last 2 years that there are items that are going to come up that we will have to have that sometimes we cannot identify at the time that we are having hearings on the bill. We testified to this one for $5 million giving examples of what we had spent in the past year or so on these types of items. Since that time, as we point out in the reclamation, we have identified certain items that we feel certainly would require these funds. I have people here from systems command. I would like to give them an opportunity, if I may, to make a statement on that.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Ask them to come forward to the table there and make their statement.

Colonel STONE. I am Col. James S. Stone from Research and Development.

Senator STENNIS. Glad to have you here, sir.

Colonel STONE. As Colonel Fenlon pointed out, this is a means by which we can have the flexibility and the funds to handle those construction items which are not within the normal program cycles. The source of these items come every day from our range and control facilities in both the eastern and western test range. For our satellite programs and our planned space flights, the Air Force is responsible for the operation of the range. As an example of these I picked out three items here that I would like to very quickly go through.

Senator STENNIS. Please continue.

ELECTRONIC POWERPLANT

Colonel STONE. The first being the electric powerplant for the Satellite Control Center in Sunnyvale, Calif. As you realize, this is the electronic nerve center for the entire worldwide satellite control facilities. As a result of an action that happened in 1965, within this year we nearly lost a multimillion-dollar satellite in this because we lost power for a very few seconds. We found that in our going back over and studying this program that the power supply for Sunnyvale can be interrupted as high as an hour using the normal service of Pacific Gas & Electric. This is an unreasonable situation for us because, No. 1, we lose the input data in the computers, we lose the syn-

chronization of timing, and it will take anywhere from 5 minutes to 90 minutes to restore the station function. If we are in a critical maneuver of a satellite, either the information from the mission or the people in the maneuver of a manned space flight, at that particular point could be lost in 90 minutes.

Senator STENNIS. What was that you said, Colonel? You said "lose control." Now what was that?

NERVE CENTER FOR SATELLITE FACILITIES

Colonel STONE. Well, the satellite control facility is the nerve center for our satellite facilities on the west coast. If we have a power outage, it can upset our computer, the synchronization of computer timing, and the restoration of these computers will take from 5 minutes to 90 minutes to restore depending on the length of time that these computers are out. If by chance you should have a satellite from which we are recovering or receiving vital information from a manned flight which would require a critical maneuver at that point, we could lose it in that period of 90 minutes.

So what we are asking for here is a power supply of about 4,000 kilowatts in this case with the necessary synchronization equipment which would be used and put on the line just prior to having to accomplish this critical maneuver and not have to rely on commercial sources.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Would the chairman permit a question?

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Colonel, the problem as I see it is this. We give the Secretary of Defense $150 million for transfers in research; we give him, I think, another $150 million for emergencies. I think he has almost a total of $500 million for emergencies. Now we put in here $15 million for minor construction, which is carte blanche for you people. Now you are asking for another $5 million in carte blanche money.

If you really need this, why don't you go to the Secretary of Defense since he has at least $150 million in funds? I do not want to be inadequate but it is a substantial amount of money requested, and I question whether it is wise to give you another carte blanche.

The House says that existing funds and authorizations are adequate to meet any requirements of this nature which might occur and which cannot await specific authorization in future military construction programs.

The Secretary of Defense has the authority to give you the $5 million. It is hard for me to understand why we should do it.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good point, Senator. Why don't you ask him if he contradicts that last sentence there in the House report and if so——

General CURTIN. May I make a point on this? I cannot answer your question completely, Senator Saltonstall, about the Department of Defense contingency funds. But for the last 2 or 3 years Congress has seen fit to give us an authorization and an appropriation for this particular purpose, recognizing that this really is an integral part of the whole research and development program and I believe on the basis of trying to keep this as one package.

FACILITY REQUIRED ON DAILY BASIS

Now as to the funding in prior years: $2 million were appropriated for this purpose which have been applied to projects of which this is a type. You hit right on the point. This is a contingency account and there is no use kidding ourselves that this is what it really is but it is one that is required on an almost daily day-to-day basis.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now, General, I do not want to prolong the discussion because I am delaying the chairman.

Senator STENNIS. No, no.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You come to us for, say 15 percent, maybe I am high on that but I do not think too high, on reprograming figures. Then you have the contingency fund of the Secretary of Defense; you have this $15 million for minor construction, and you have the reprograming for which you can come to us. Actually there is about $3 billion of reprograming put over into the 1966 budget with no program attached to them at all. Personally I do not approve of it because I think it takes away the authority of Congress.

Now here you are asking for a comparatively small amount of $5 million in addition for—you use the word "contingency," I think a fair word is "carte blanche."

General CURTIN. Well, to some extent you are correct, sir. However, the items that were put in the authorization hearings in support of the authorization I think distinctly show that these items were things that could not have been foreseen at the time of the regular construction program cycle but had to be done before the next one. Now the minor construction can certainly take care of items that cost less than $200,000, and this we do. This fund covers items that are in excess of $200,000 and in fact some of the minor ones, but they come up on a day-to-day basis that you have to do now and if you do not do it right now really the cost, the overall cost to the Government——

Senator SALTONSTALL. I agree with what you have said. All I am arguing is that it seems to me there are funds available that can, with a little ingenuity, be applied for this purpose.

General CURTIN. This may be. As you know, unfortunately in the military construction we have tried to tie the appropriation to the authorization. This was done here. We are trying to tie the specific funds to what was authorized.

Senator STENNIS. Senator Bible.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct this either to General Curtin or to the colonel who was previously testifying, and this is a little aside from the point you gentlemen were makin-

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF SUNNYVALE, CALIF., POWERPLANT

I am a little curious about the independent electric powerplant at the cost of $1,250,000 to serve the satellite control center at Sunnyvale, Calif.

I am not going to take very long, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Take all the time you need.

Senator BIBLE. I assume that you have a firm power contract with Pacific Gas & Electric. I suppose that is the agency, it is one of the largest power companies in the world. Don't they have sources of power within their system so that they can absolutely guarantee you against any outages whatever? This is one of the largest integrated

power systems in the world and yet you want to go out and spend another $1,250,000 to assure dependency of power. Can't P.G. & E. do that?

General CURTIN. I will try to answer that in a general way and then we might apply it to Sunnyvale which I am not familiar with. We have had considerable experience in the effect of power variations in terms of voltage, and so on. We have found that to provide the required reliability of power not only for the satellite tracking but for defense communication agencies, computers, switching centers and this type function we are almost invariably forced to produce it ourselves on the prime powerplant.

USE OF COMMERCIAL POWER

Now we do take commercial power wherever we can get it within normal tolerances and provide for automatic switching gear that will switch from the commercial circuit to our emergency or standby powerplant and if there is a fluctuation, either voltage or any one of the regulatory items to which the equipment is subjected, will switch over to operate our powerplant. So in most cases we use commercial prime power but we have our own in standby.

Senator BIBLE. I do not want to prolong it, I just want to know why you are dealing with one of the largest integrated power utilities in the entire world and yet you have to go out and spend additional money in case of failure of power.

General CURTIN. No matter how good, at times they are going to have outages or variations in quality. I have a summer place in Maine, when the power goes out, it could be out from 5 minutes to an hour sometimes when there is a storm. These things to us, sir, are a minor inconvenience but to the electronic gear even a microsecond has a big impact, or just a surge in voltage.

Senator BIBLE. I am not questioning what you are saying, all I am saying is it seems to me operationalwise you can enter into an agreement against that type of an outage because P.G. & E. has the facilities to bring another line in; they use hydroelectric power, they use geothermal power, natural gas power, atomic power—they have every type of power known to man and somehow or another in an installation of this kind you ought to be able to assure yourself by a contract that they can give you 100 percent delivery without outages.

Colonel FENLON. I think we can do it, but I think we would have to pay them to do in essence what we are doing. They will have to build a subplant there that will be operating in backup to provide this no-rate power, so to speak, in microseconds.

Senator BIBLE. I am just curious here. This is a little aside from the point that the chairman, Senator Saltonstall, and you are making. I cannot see why private utilities cannot do this in itself.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Thank you, Senator.

I want to ask one question now. Did you say that at some time during the manned space flights that we lose control or what was that?

Colonel STONE. Not during the manned space flights—correct the record; the satellite flights.

Senator STENNIS. You are not going to be operating a manned space flight from the Sunnyvale powerplant, are you? You do not have anything like that in the book?

COMMUNICATION CONTROL ITEM

Colonel STONE. As a communication control center, Sunnyvale does fit into that picture; yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As an integral part of it?

Colonel STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. Of the manned space flights?

Colonel STONE. The communication control of that flight.

Senator STENNIS. If I understand, that means keeping communication with the man in space and you are an integral part of that link?

Colonel STONE. The telemetry data that comes back through that system.

Senator STENNIS. If you have a power failure, then you go out, of course, for the time it fails.

Colonel STONE. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. What could be the possible consequences of that, say, in a manned space flight?

Colonel STONE. Well, I do not think I can speak too much to the total of the manned space flight because in the manned space flight we rely on continuous redundancies.

Senator STENNIS. So you have an emergency setup there to take care of a failure on the station?

NEED FOR PROJECT

Colonel STONE. Yes, sir. The power supply we are looking at is something we have identified primarily from satellite systems where we merely lose them and this is what pointed to the problem. Now we have investigated further for the best way to solve it. The project represented here is the hard-core requirement that we would like to get into just as soon as we possibly can.

Senator STENNIS. To have a source of power of your own?

Colonel STONE. To have a source of power of our own that is under our own control.

Senator STENNIS. How many will you have to have then besides Sunnyvale to carry out that plan that you made?

Colonel STONE. We are looking at the entire power picture now for both the western and the eastern test range for these kinds of things. These will be identified in time. Hopefully they will be in here as line items and programed as we can back them up and define the specific requirements.

Senator STENNIS. Did you name a number?

Colonel STONE. No; I did not give you a number.

Senator STENNIS. You do not know now how many you will need?

Colonel STONE. No. We have provided a contingency for this sort of thing, but let me say again the use of this fund is only after a real judicious look to what we have to do now because really the programing of this into the regular program is our objective from the research and development point of view. Certain things we just have to take care of as soon as we can, and we have to find the authorization and the funds to do the job.

QUESTION OF COMMITMENT TO PROGRAM

Senator STENNIS. Well, you understand what we were getting to here is what are we committing ourselves to here if we approve these? What is the committal you see; what is the program?

Colonel STONE. I would have to rely on the past history of what was used.

Senator STENNIS. Well, until you know something about that maybe we better follow some suggestions here and just let you get your money temporarily from the Department of Defense emergency fund and then when you get a package here that we can understand a little better we can go to appropriating on a line-item basis.

What do you say to that, Colonel Fenlon?

Colonel FENLON. Mr. Chairman, I cannot deny the past history of reprograming moneys toward items like this. It is a method, the reaction time has varied on it in being able to do this but——

Senator STENNIS. What I mean is, to get it out of the emergency fund, you do not have to reprogram? Under these funds here Senator Saltonstall has dug up he just goes to the Department of Defense and gets the money.

General CURTIN. This is one we will have to research, Mr. Chairman. The Senator was kind enough to send this tabulation of different funds down. As to whether these are actually applicable to construction or not we would have to check. Actually in the language that we have here, construction is not specifically cited, and this would be one of the points that we would have to look up, sir.

Senator STENNIS. As I told the Senator, we have encouraged you gentlemen to ask for the line items, too, whenever you could define it enough to get a line item on it. We asked that it be done in that way. We do not know what we are buying here when we get into this program. I notice the House in their reduction here of $5 million—was that the total amount?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir, that was the total authorization, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Senator BIBLE. May I ask a question at that point because I am not clear, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Yes.

EASTERN AND WESTERN TEST RANGES

Senator BIBLE. At page 37 you show Eastern and Western Test Ranges, $5,700,000. What is that figure related to?

General CURTIN. Actually just so this will not be taken out of context, Senator, these examples were provided to show projects that we will have to take care of in some manner before the next construction bill comes before the Congress. We were not intending to say, for example, right here now that we would spend $1,250,000 at Sunny-

vale or $5,700,000 at the Eastern and Western Test Ranges. These are things that are being studied and were examples of the types of work we know will have to be done and for which we will use this money.

Senator BIBLE. Use $5 million of it if it is allowed toward that end goal with a total price tag higher?

General CURTIN. We would be limited to the $5 million.

Senator BIBLE. I understand if you start out with only $5 million you would need another $700,000 to finish.

General CURTIN. We know something has to be done. We are not saying that the price of $5,700,000 is the price on what has to be done before the next construction bill. But we know something has to be done and these are being staffed.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. I like the way you present it but as of now I vote with the House. If you want to present some more on this later, I think Senator Saltonstall would like to have more information and if you want to present something further on it you may. The information presented has been excellent. However, you may want to look into the matter to see if you are eligible for these funds.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STENNIS. I would judge you are.

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. I appreciate that opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Under title II you are eligible I would say. That is the general emergency fund.

General CURTIN. Right.

Senator STENNIS. You may refer that in writing or come over if you want to.

General CURTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator STENNIS. Will you go to the next item.

(The information appears in the committee files.)

AUTHORIZATION FOR MINOR CONSTRUCTION

Colonel FENLON. Page 38, reduction of $1,675,000 on our $15 million authorization for minor construction. The minor construction as we have discussed yesterday, we have a complete utilization on this. This is our only, as Senator Saltonstall mentioned a moment ago, estimate for unforseen operational requirements down at the major commands and we feel that the $15 million is a valid figure.

MINOR CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

General authorization

Line item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Minor construction	$15,000,000	−$1,675,000	+$1,675,000

REMARKS AND REASONS FOR RESTORATION

The minor construction program is the only means available to the Air Force to meet facility requirements that are generated by unprogramed actions that are of such an urgency that their implementation cannot be deferred until the next regular congressional construction program. Every project accomplished under this program is individually certified as being urgently required by the Air Force major air commander and by either the Air Force or the Secretary of Defense. Requirements depend upon the number of emergency situations which occur that require construction support prior to the time approval could be obtained through the normal construction cycle. The present atmosphere of rapid change and technological advances, and the need to respond to worldwide military contingencies, make the availability of this authority essential. Progressive revision in deployments, especially overseas, also generate minor construction demands which must be met. These and like adjustments require minor construction to implement. In all such cases, maximum use is made of existing facilities by adapting them to our needs. Minor construction funds provide the most practical and economical, and in many cases, the only means by which advantage of improved and new system capabilities can be realized. The availability of this type authority is invaluable to meet such unprogramed requirements. As of July 1, 1965, except for a small reserve, for supervision and inspection the entire $15.4 million of minor construction fund availability for fiscal year 1965 has been obligated.

There are currently several million dollars of approved projects in excess of the fiscal year 1965 fund availability. Even with the most rigid management of the program, the full $15 million Air Force request will be needed to finance these approved projects in excess of current availability plus the additional urgent requirements which experience has shown will develop and require construction during fiscal year 1966.

Based on recent experience, and existing and projected requirements of equal or greater magnitude, it is requested that the deletion of $1,675,000 from this program by the House of Representatives be restored.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT (P. 29)

"*General authorization.*—The amount of $35,425,000 is approved for various general authorizations of the Air Force as listed in the following tabulation:

Planning	$20,000,000
Minor construction	13,325,000
Access roads	2,000,000
Land acquisition	100,000"

Senator STENNIS. How much did we allow last year?

General CURTIN. Mr. Chairman, $15.4 million was the total availability last year of which $12.4 was appropriated and $3 million was carried over. Of that $15.4 million we will have obligated $15.1. So going into the next year we will practically have no carryover. The $15 million is based upon our experience. Particularly with southeast Asia we would consider this lower limits of a level. As I mentioned yesterday we were required to use $3 million of last year's appropriation on minor construction projects out there. We already have over a million dollars of projects that have come in so far in the first months of this year.

Senator STENNIS. So if necessary you could use this in Vietnam?

General CURTIN. Yes, sir. We have had to use it quite extensively to get things going.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

Any other questions on that amount of minor construction?

All right. What is the next item?

Colonel FENLON. Our last item is classified, appeared in the 302 section.

Senator STENNIS. Let us see what else we have here to go in an open hearing.

What is next on the agenda?

Well, let us hold the closed session until the last if we can.

General CURTIN. All right.

Senator STENNIS. Make room for the Reserves if you will and then we will call you back in a few minutes.

Call the Reserves item.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. W. P. WILSON, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, AND BRIG. GEN. I. G. BROWN, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

FUNDS REQUESTED

Senator STENNIS. All right. General Wilson, we are glad to have you back here. You proceed in your own good way.

General WILSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a statement I would like to put in the record which is similar to the testimony that was given before the authorization committee. As you know, sir, the Conference Committee on Authorization authorized for the Air National Guard $9 million. In the House appropriations action they also appropriated the $10 million funding which we feel is satisfactory for the fiscal year 1966.

Senator STENNIS. All right, General.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a distinct privilege to appear today before this distinguished committee to present the Air National Guard military construction program for fiscal year 1966. Before proceeding with the details of the fiscal year 1966 program, I would like to report the progress made in our current year program. Of the $14 million appropriated by the Congress last year, projects totaling $2.5 million have been awarded to date. While we recognize this falls far short of our usual performance we, nevertheless, believe there are valid reasons for the delays experienced. During the past year a reevaluation of the entire Air National Guard force structure was made, both in terms of missions and equippage. Since both of these directly affect construction it was determined to be in the best interests of the overall defense effort to defer construction at those locations under review until such time as the evaluation was completed. Additionally, some delays were experienced due to required revalidation of alert facilities criteria and study of airlift requirements. The above actions have now been completed and projects are being readied for advertising with award scheduled early in fiscal year 1966.

The program we are presenting today totaling $10 million is comprised of $700,000 for planning and design, $9 million for major construction and $300,000 for minor construction. These funds, while falling far short of meeting all known requirements, will provide for phased construction of facilities most essential to meet projected conversions and equipment changes. Operational requirements once again represent the major portion of our request. Facilities such as runway-taxiway rehabs, apron expansion, alert hangars, aircraft weapons calibration shelters and operations and training space constitute 68 percent of our fiscal year 1966 program. We have programed, as a part of this 68 percent, alert hangars at six air defense locations. These will provide adequate protection from the weather for aircraft and personnel while performing our 24-hour Air Defense Command runway alert commitment. I feel a brief explanation is in order since the investment for each of these is so large. The cost

of these hangars has increased sharply from past years due to the assignment of more modern armament to the Air National Guard inventory. One factor which has contributed to the rising cost is siting of facility. In the past we were able to site hangars adjacent to other Air National Guard facilities thereby eliminating many costly support items. However, with the advent of new weapons systems we have been instructed by the Armed Forces Explosive Safety Board to construct these facilities at virgin sites away from existing facilities. This necessitates costly site preparation extension of utilities systems, provisioning of additional parking ramp, and taxiway space. Another factor to be considered was the provisioning of revetments at municipal airports to satisfy airfield officials that adequate safety precautions had been provided. The remaining program is associated with three categories: Maintenance both aircraft and motor vehicular, representing 18 percent; supply, representing 4 percent; and planning and minor construction, representing 10 percent.

In addition to the request for funds to support our major construction program, we are requesting funds to finance those minor construction projects which are urgently needed and cannot await inclusion in a subsequent military construction program. As I have testified in past years, there is always an increasing need for this capability in order to respond to mission changes and aircraft conversions dictated by defense policies or changes in requirements. Projects developed under this program will be administered in the same manner as they are in the active establishment and the same criteria and ground rules will apply.

In summary, the program before you reflects the projects presently contemplated and represents, in our opinion, the highest priority requirements essential to a balanced execution of the entire Air National Guard program. As I firmly believe our record will support, application of appropriated funds against Air National Guard construction has always been governed by the best interest of the defense effort, the Government, and the taxpayer. Sound, genuine, and urgent requirements is a criteria which has been stringently applied and personally approved by me as relates to the Air National Guard program. I will assure this committee the continuation of this practice to provide maximum return for every defense dollar invested. If any changes to the list of projects and their attendant financial requirements contained in the book before you become necessary, the Congress will be fully informed, through consultation procedures, in accordance with the notification provisions of the lump-sum concept.

This concludes my presentation. My staff and I are ready to answer any questions you may have pertaining to our construction program.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the best and shortest speech I ever heard you make, General.

Senator STENNIS. He had already gotten what he wanted, that is why he was so brief.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Stop right there.

Senator STENNIS. This is Air National Guard?

General WILSON. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

What is next on the agenda? Air Force Reserve.

Who represents the Air Force Reserve?

AIR FORCE RESERVE

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. R. H. CURTIN, CIVIL ENGINEERING, AND COLONEL McDONALD

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

General CURTIN. I am the Air Force Reserve representative. I have a short statement which I will file. Actually, we have a very similar situation with General Wilson here. We have $4 million in this year's program which goes toward financing the construction

planned through this fiscal year and in addition takes care of $400,000 for our advance planning and $200,000 for minor construction. This is the amount that was passed by the House.

(The prepared statement follows:)

Our military construction appropriation request for the Air Force Reserve this year totals $4 million and points up the acceleration of the C–124 aircraft conversion program. The Department of the Air Force has concluded a new evaluation of total airlift requirements which reflected on the airlift augmentation to be provided by the Air Force Reserve troop carrier groups. The phased aircraft replacement program for the Reserve flying units, from the C–119 Flying Boxcars to the larger and faster C–124 Globemaster aircraft, is well underway.

STATUS OF FISCAL YEAR 1965 APPROPRIATION

In anticipation of changing airlift augmentation force requirements, the appropriation of $5 million for the fiscal year 1965 Air Force Reserve construction was held in abeyance until the most realistic facilities requirements for the newly developed force realinement could be developed. Implementation of this program is now underway. The unobligated portions of prior-year appropriations combined with our request for fiscal year 1966 aggregates a $7 million military construction program, which will provide the minimum essential operational requirements for the current force structure.

The development of our program under the lump-sum authorization method employed for the past 3 fiscal years, to replace the line item authorization procedure, enables us to effectively manage the construction program in the face of force structure realinements and revised scheduling of the assignment of C–124 aircraft to certain locations.

APPROPRIATION REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

All of the $4 million we are requesting for fiscal year 1966 is programed for priority facilities to support the C–124 aircraft conversion program. This includes $3.4 million for major construction, $400,000 for advance planning and design, and $200,000 for minor construction projects.

This concludes my general statement in support of the Air Force Reserve military construction appropriation program. We are prepared to answer any questions which you may have.

Senator STENNIS. Do you have a list of where your construction is going to be?

General CURTIN. That is correct, sir. It was filed during the authorization hearings.

Senator STENNIS. General Wilson, do you have a list of yours?

General WILSON. Yes.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General, who do you represent?

Colonel MCDONALD. Sir, I am Colonel McDonald. I am a staff employee of General Curtin.

Senator STENNIS. All right. Any questions?

All right, gentlemen. Thank you.

Now we will take the Department of Defense. You have some items for the Department. Come around, please, gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. K. F. DAWALT, DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY

Nuclear Testing Facility, Johnston Island

Senator Stennis. All right, gentlemen. We are glad to have you here and just take your time. I want you to first tell us what items you are going to present to us.

General Dawalt. I am Gen. K. F. Dawalt, Defense Atomic Support Agency. I will present a statement if I may.

Senator Stennis. What items are you appearing for now? Do you have a reclama item here of $1.6 million?

General Dawalt. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. This is open session.

General Dawalt. This is on Johnston Island, sir.

Senator Stennis. This is classified material or not?

General Dawalt. I can cover it in an unclassified manner.

Senator Stennis. All right, if you can.

General Dawalt. I can do that, sir.

Senator Stennis. All right, General, proceed.

General Dawalt. For fiscal year 1966 we are requesting $3,957,000 for only four line items.

Restoration Request

Now the largest one of these items is for Johnston Island, our Pacific base being held in readiness for nuclear tests should such tests be directed by the President. The estimated cost is $3,688,000. Of that amount the House action denied $1,688,000. We are requesting restoration of $1,663,000.

Senator Stennis. Pardon me. You have your figures there. May I interrupt you just a second?

General Dawalt. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. I want to ask this question: This is a request now for construction funds, of $3,688,000, for Johnston Island, for the readiness of our facilities should we resume testing; correct?

General Dawalt. Yes, sir.

Senator Stennis. Senator Saltonstall, you are familiar with this; you know all about it; so let us proceed. I think this is an important matter.

General Dawalt. We are requesting the restoration of $1,663,000, sir, which will provide those high-priority items needed now to sustain an adequate capability for execution of the tests, if ordered, and for interim operations. During nontest periods Johnston Island has been designated as a site for space programs, and other sensitive activities which require extensive use of the airfield and of the other facilities.

Moreover, the availability of Johnston Island has already contributed materially to the airlift in southeast Asia. MATS is currently scheduling multiple daily flights through Johnston Island for refueling.

If I may, sir, I would like to discuss now each of the items for which we are requesting restoration.

Senator STENNIS. I beg your pardon?

General DAWALT. I say I would like to discuss each of the items.

Senator STENNIS. All right. That is what we want you to do.

NEED FOR PARALLEL TAXIWAY

General DAWALT. First is a parallel taxiway for $500,000. Readiness to test is not static. We have learned from experience by conducting the first overseas rehearsal exercise that we need this parallel taxiway. As we are operating at the present time an aircraft comes off the parking ramp, goes to the end of the runway and it takes off. For the 15 aircraft we need to perform the scientific mission this takes about 47 minutes. If we have the parallel taxiway we can do this in 8 minutes, and it gives the aircraft about 38 to 40 more minutes loiter time in the air to perform their mission.

Senator STENNIS. That 38 minutes cost a lot of money, $500,000.

General DAWALT. I will discuss the importance of that later in my testimony.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General DAWALT. There is no alternate airfield. The nearest one is Hickan Field in Hawaii, over 700 nautical miles away. If there is a crash and the runway is blocked, without this parallel taxiway, we may have ourselves a real problem. With the parallel taxiway we have an alternate landing strip and can bring these aircraft in.

There is also a problem of ordnance safety practices. You put sampling rockets on these aircraft and as the aircraft come off the ramp they point toward, or swing an arc through, populated areas. This hazard can be avoided with the parallel taxiway.

I mentioned a moment ago that we do have an increase in MATS flights in support of southeast Asia and it is important for the safe operation of these aircraft that we have the parallel taxiway.

Senator STENNIS. Please proceed.

FIRE STATION

General DAWALT. The next item is a fire station for $350,000. There are two main points that I would like to make here, sir. First, it is located within 200 feet of the runway and the survey made by the Pacific Air Command states that this facility should be at least 500 feet away for safety reasons. Secondly, the present facility is a World War II facility in very bad state of repair; it should be replaced anyway. It cannot support the normal two shift firefighting operation. If we have a new one we can reduce the number of people by nine spaces. When you consider the amount of money it costs for individuals out there in the isolated area; it means a considerable saving.

Senator STENNIS. These are civilian employees?

THEATER MODIFICATION

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

The next item is modification of the theater to provide a briefing room and chapel. During the test we have as many as 70 different laboratories and agencies participating in an experiment. It is necessary to have technical certification readiness briefings so that we insure that we get the information that we want from the tests. This facility is the only one on the island which would give us that capability. The meteorological data for Johnston Island shows monthly precipitation in excess of 3 inches for 5 months out of the year. In fact, in December 1964 there were 13 inches of rainfall and 9 inches of that fell during a 24-hour period.

A roof over this theater would provide a facility for briefings and for a chapel as well. The need for chapels and the theaters has been recognized in other areas in the Pacific, such as Midway and Kwajalein.

MATS PASSENGER AND AIRFREIGHT FACILITY

The next item is a MATS passenger and airfreight facility for $98,000. Johnston Island is a restricted and isolated facility which is on the main air route of travel to and from Kwajalein and Eniwetok Islands, which are major research activities of the Department of Defense. As a result we have something on the order of 2,000 people passing through this facility a month. We need a facility to control them because of the highly sensitive projects which are also on the islands.

The terminal is a World War II facility and it would take on the order of $54,000 to rehabilitate it and to continue its present use. One part of it is so deteriorated that it is unsafe to use.

Senator STENNIS. Then you have your recreational facilities.

General DAWALT. Yes, sir; and because of the magnitude of the construction program required to achieve the minimum readiness posture by January 1, 1965, attention was directed toward only those projects which had to be completed by the readiness date to give us that capability. Although a need existed for recreational facilities it was not felt to be as urgent as getting the necessary scientific and operational facilities ready by the specified date of January 1, 1965.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask just one question.

General DAWALT. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. The House turned down this $1,663,000 and gave you $2 million.

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

ORDER OF PRIORITY

Senator SALTONSTALL. Now what are your priorities on these? Give us the priorities. If we have to compromise on this thing, as we may have to, what are your priorities?

General DAWALT. The order of priority is the order in which they appear in the reclama, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. I see. You want the parallel taxiway and the fire station the most and then you go down through the other items afterward.

General DAWALT. Yes, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Thank you very much.

General DAWALT. As you know all of this effort relates to the third safeguard of the limited test ban treaty and these facilities which we ask will give us the capability to sustain the level of readiness required. Of course, one can never predict the future but it could be that, because of circumstances at the time, the President could only allow us a test period, say, 2 or 3 months which is pretty short.

I mentioned the loiter time of test aircraft a minute ago. With a short period like that it is important that you have the maximum capability available. Additional time in the air is important in this regard. If there are holds and you cannot get off the shot and the aircraft have to come back and refuel, that means——

Senator STENNIS. Excuse me just a second.

We will just take a 3- or 4-minute recess and then we will resume.

(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)

Senator STENNIS. General, you had not finished your statement. You were making a good statement there. You had something else to say, I believe. Will you proceed?

General DAWALT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I was relating our request for restoration to the third safeguard of the limited test ban treaty which requires certain tests be ready within specified time limits such as tests in the atmosphere within 6 months.

I stated that one can never tell what the circumstances may be at the time, and it could be that the President could only allow a short test window, say, 2 to 3 months. Under those circumstances a day is important.

If the test aircraft were in the air and you could not conduct the test because of technical difficulties, you might have to send the aircraft in to refuel. Because of this situation, you might not be able to carry on the tests that day and lose the time. Under the circumstances a day could be awfully important in getting the information which you are trying to get.

We feel also as regards the morale of the people working out there that this has a direct relationship to how well they do their job and the level of readiness which we can sustain. Also it would have an impact upon recruitment of individuals to work out there because of the isolation.

Senator STENNIS. That is a good point.

You are a very credible witness. We are glad to have you here today. We will consider everything you said. Thank you very much for coming.

General DAWALT. Thank you.

Senator STENNIS. All right. What is next on the agenda, Mr. Rexroad?

Mr. REXROAD. We have an Air Force executive session.

Senator STENNIS. All right.

General, your statement will be included as part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

DEFENSE AGENCIES

Defense Atomic Support Agency

Item	Budget request	House action	Restoration requested
Nuclear weapon test facilities, at Johnston Island	$3,688,000	−$1,688,000	$1,663,000

REASONS FOR RESTORATION REQUEST

$1,663,000 is required in fiscal year 1966 for construction of facilities to assure a readiness capability for off-continent nuclear testing at Johnston Island. The funds requested here will provide those high-priority items needed now to sustain an adequate capability for execution of the tests, if ordered, and for the interim operations. During nontest periods Johnston Island has been designated as the site for space programs including program 437 and other sensitive activities which require extensive use of the airfield and other facilities. The items for which restoration is requested and the supporting justification are as follows:

Parallel taxiway (500,000)

Operation Crosscheck, the first overseas rehearsal exercise conducted in the fall 1963, proved the urgent necessity for a parallel taxiway at Johnston Island.

Moreover, the availability of Johnston Island has already contributed materially to airlift to southeast Asia. MATS is currently scheduling multiple daily flights through Johnston Island for refueling. The use of Johnston substantially increases the cargo that each flight can carry in lieu of aircraft fuel. The hazardous nature of much of this critical cargo dictates the adequate provision for the safe operation of these aircraft. A parallel taxiway enhances the safety aspects for their operation, and increases the potential of the airfield to serve the current situation.

Operation Crosscheck which involved the newly developed RB–57F sampler aircraft, proved the necessity for the reduction of the time interval between takeoffs of the sampler aircraft, and the enhancement of safety provisions.

Without the taxiway, it will require a nominal 46.5 minutes for the eight RB–57F and four B–57C aircraft to become airborne as opposed to 8-plus minutes with a taxiway. Reduction of the takeoff time interval provides more fuel for time on station in the shot area in the event of a "hold" on the detonation; additional time which may be required to wait for the "cloud" to achieve a more mature character; or fuel available for cloud tracking for purposes of fallout safety considerations.

A parallel taxiway will permit the aircraft to taxi in a daisy chain fashion, with the interval between aircraft only that required to prevent ingestion of coral raised by the exhaust of the preceding aircraft.

Multiple-jet aircraft operations required to support the scientific programs present several problems unique to Johnston Island. The test base, chosen particularly because of its remote location, is over 700 nautical miles from a suitable alternate landing field, should the Johnston Island runway be closed due to a crash, etc. Hickam AFB, the closest alternate, is beyond the range of sampler jets after they complete their mission in the air array. For this reason, the parallel taxiway would also serve as an alternate emergency landing strip.

Ordinance safety practices are also of major importance. The proposed taxiways will enable the B–57C to be positioned on the end of the taxiway, armed with sampler rockets, and launched with a minimum or no exposure to personnel. Without the taxiway rocket sampler aircraft would have to be pointed toward, or swing an arc through populated areas. Further, if an aircraft lands with armed rockets, the taxiway will enable the aircraft to turn off the runway and be pointed seaward while dearming without clogging the runway for succeeding aircraft which may be low on fuel, or creating a hazard by turning the nose of the armed aircraft through populated areas.

A recap of types and quantities of aircraft planned to be located upon and operated from Johnston Island is 15 B–57F, 4 B–57C, 12 CH3, 2 H–13/H–34, 2 C–118, 1 C–130, 1 C–130 (air snatch), 3 F–8, 12 P2/P3, in addition to MATS and itinerant aircraft. Thus during the entire execute phase of a nuclear test program the airfield would be categorized as a high density traffic area. It must be emphasized that the precise timing involved in airborne diagnostic arrays plus the costly and specialized configuration of B–57C and B–57F aircraft dictate that operational and safety planning factors exceed those permissible for routine aircraft operations, because the most critical operations are conducted at night with the associated increase in accident and incident probability.

Fire station ($350,000)

Replacement and relocation of the fire station is urgently required for two primary reasons. First, and most important, in its present location only 200 feet from the edge of the runway it is a distinct hazard to aircraft operating on the runway and becomes increasingly more so as larger and heavier aircraft operate at Johnston Island. This structure located close alongside the midpoint of the runway represents an obstacle which greatly increases the extent of damage probability in any aircraft accidents wherein an aircraft might veer off the runway during landing or takeoff. The minimum acceptable clear zone usually required on each side of runways is 500 feet. In addition, an aircraft collision with the fire station would by itself destroy the island's capability to fight the fire likely to result from such an accident. There is considerably increased utilization of Johnston Island by aircraft en route to and from the Far East in support of Vietnam. (Number of flights using the island is classified.) Such traffic differs from that normally occurring at the island in that aircraft are taking off under maximum gross load conditions with full loads of ammunition and other hazardous cargoes, and the need for adequate firefighting facilities, sited in a safe location, becomes far more important than ever before. The second reason requiring replacement of the present facility is that it is completely inadequate for present firefighting operations on the island. The present facility provides shelter for only three pieces of equipment, whereas five major pieces and two auxiliary administrative pieces have been authorized and are either on hand already or under procurement. These all will require shelter from the corrosive atmospheric effects which prevail in the marine environment on the island. In addition, significant savings could be achieved in fire protection costs by providing a facility permitting the two-platoon system considered standard fire station operating procedure. The present facility does not provide sleeping space nor other accommodations necessary for 24-hour-shift operation. The procedures in use are makeshift and seriously lessen the promptness and effectiveness of the department in responding to a major fire.

Modification of theater to provide briefing room and chapel ($85,000)

Facilities are required to brief large groups. Many of the planned test events have as many as 70 different laboratories-agencies participating in the experiment. At the technical certification readiness briefings which will be held on Johnston Island, each of the participating laboratories-agencies will have several representatives in attendance. Meteorological data for Johnston Island shows monthly precipitation in excess of 3 inches for 5 months out of the year. The only existing facility where briefings of such large groups could be conducted is the existing outdoor theater. A roof over this theater would provide a proper briefing facility where large groups could be assembled for routine or operational briefings. This construction will permit the alternate use of this facility as a chapel during test periods. It is the only facility on Johnston Island which will satisfy this requirement during test periods.

MATS passenger and airfreight facilities ($98,000)

Although Johnston Island is a restricted and isolated facility, it is on the main air route of travel to and from Kwajelein and Eniwetok Islands, which are major research activities of the Department of Defense. Personnel stationed and visiting these sites pass through Johnston Island. During the past 14 months an average of 2,503 passengers per month have passed through the Johnston Island terminal. Aircraft transiting Johnston Island en route to Vietnam have very recently placed additional loadings on the existing deteriorated facilities (number of flights classified). The aircraft transporting these and other per-

sonnel are on the ground normally for 2 to 3 hours at Johnston Island, during which time passengers must disembark while refueling and maintenance activities take place. A secure detention area must be provided to prevent these people from having access to classified activities and facilities on Johnston Island. It is also necessary to segregate personnel arriving and departing Johnston Island during the necessary processing procedures incident to their travel.

The wood-frame central portion of the existing terminal was estimated 1 year ago to require $54,500 to rehabilitate it to continue its present use. The quonset huts on either side of the central frame building are in such a state of corrosion and deterioration that replacement of the required metal parts would in itself amount to replacement of the complete facility and would involve greater labor and material expense than would complete demolition and replacement.

Recreational facilities—Swimming pool ($359,000); bowling alley ($271,000)

Because of the magnitude of the construction program required to achieve a readiness posture by January 1, 1965, attention was directed toward only those projects which had to be completed by the readiness date. Although a need existed for recreational facilities, it was not felt to be as urgent as getting the necessary scientific and operational facilities ready should resumption of testing be directed. Further, the intense interest in construction reduced the need for off-duty activities. Now that a readiness posture has been achieved it is necessary that these facilities be maintained in a high state of readiness. This requires that a population varying between 1,400 and 1,800 men remain at this isolated location of less than 640 acres. In addition to being very small and confining, tight security measures control all visitors. Female visitors are not permitted and no USO-type entertainment is even possible. The danger of sharks, which are attracted by the smaller fish which in turn are attracted by the edible refuse discharged by the sewage system, deny swimming in the surf. A recent count made by helicopter disclosed over 200 sharks visible in the water immediately surrounding Johnston Island. The bowling alley complements the swimming pool to meet the varied needs of the population and to provide physical recreation during both day and evening hours. The crowded housing conditions and the small size of the island, almost barren of vegetation or other relieving features, together with the absence of the entertainment and recreational outlets usually found in communities surrounding military installations, all contribute to the sense of isolation. Altogether they create an environment for which adequate on-site recreational facilities are essential to proper morale and welfare, particularly during the present period when the maximum workweek for hourly labor is limited to 54 hours.

HOUSE REPORT STATEMENT

Page 29 in the House Report No. 738 on the military construction appropriation bill 1966 to accompany H.R. 10323: "Funds approved by the committee provide for essential facilities in support of the Defense Atomic Support Agency."

"The amount of $2 million is approved for additional shoreline protection for the Defense Atomic Support Agency installation at Johnston Island Air Force Base. Additional recreational and support facilities at this installation are denied."

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1965.

Memorandum for: Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Budget).
Subject: Reclama to House action on section IV, military construction budget, fiscal year 1966.

1. Reclama to the House action denying additional recreational and support facilities at Johnston Island is attached.

2. I have personally reviewed the need for each line item in the fiscal year 1966 military construction program for Joint Task Force 8 at Johnston Island, as has the task force commander. I am convinced that there is a valid operational requirement for each item submitted with this reclama. I specifically include the two recreational facilities as necessary because of the direct relation

of morale of the island population to the ability of the force to maintain test readiness and to support the increasing traffic to southeast Asia.

3. I recommend that reinstatement of each of these items be supported.

H. C. DONNELLY,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Air Force, Director.

Senator STENNIS. At this point we will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee went into executive session.)

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