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SENIOR INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP

DRAFT

2 December 1968

COVER LETTER

TO: _____

SUBJECT: Special State-Defense Study Group U. S. Overseas Base
Requirements Study

1. Forwarded herewith are _____ copies of subject study for your information and further distribution. This study was submitted on 16 December 1968 to the Senior Interdepartmental Group (SIG). No specific action is indicated at this time since detailed examination has not yet been accomplished by the SIG. Your comment is not solicited at this time.

2. The number of copies provided is based on a suggested further distribution as indicated in the enclosure. The specific distribution, however, is left to your judgment.

ARTHUR A. HARTMAN
Staff Director

Attachment: a/s
(Enclosures 1 and 2 may
be attached, if desired)

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.5
NLJ/RAC 05-29
By isl, NARA, Date 7-18-05

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GOOSE AIR BASE, LABRADOR
(Inactivate F-102 Fighter Interceptor Squadron)

The basic mission of Goose Air Base is to support overseas operations of the USAF combat commands. On station are permanently assigned Air Rescue, Air Recovery, and Air Defense units together with both Strategic Air Command (SAC) and Tactical Air Command (TAC) aircraft on reflex or maneuvers. The permanently assigned Air Defense Command (ADC) unit is the 59th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (FIS). This F-102 unit is presently assigned defensive responsibilities in the extreme Northeastern part of Canada.

The size, composition, and deployment of ADC combat units is determined by the threat. In recent years, the threat has undergone a significant change, with potential enemies substituting missiles as their main offensive force in place of manned bombers. Accordingly, the need for manned interceptors has been reduced. Planned reductions will eliminate all F-102 squadrons in the active force with the aircraft made available by this action being used to continue the modernization of the Air National Guard F-89J interceptor units. Therefore, the 59th FIS is one of the seven F-102 squadrons scheduled to phase-out; it will be inactivated in June of 1967. Since the control environment in the Goose area is not capable of effectively controlling the more sophisticated F-106 aircraft and the threat routes that a unit at Goose can interdict are extremely limited, it is not intended to replace the inactivating F-102 unit.

As a result of these actions, 858 military personnel will be released for reassignment and there will be a reduction of 1 civilian personnel position. Recurring annual savings will amount to \$4,916,000.

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ERNEST HARMON AIR FORCE BASE, NEWFOUNDLAND

(Withdraw Air Force activities and return jurisdiction of base to host government)

Ernest Harmon Air Force Base, Newfoundland, was acquired on a long-term lease from the United Kingdom early in World War II. Until recently, it served as an essential element in the chain of bases linking the United States with Europe, and was used for rapid large scale deployments of aircraft to Europe. It is also located on the air route to Northern Greenland, and became important as an enroute and support base for USAF activities near or above the Arctic Circle. Currently at Harmon are the 376th Air Refueling Squadron, elements of the Defense Communications System, a rotational detachment of F-102's from the 59th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Goose Air Base, Labrador, a support squadron of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS), and other base support functions.

The 376th Air Refueling Squadron is equipped with obsolete KC-97 prop-driven aircraft, and is being discontinued. KC-135 jet tankers will not be located at Harmon because existing operational facilities there do not permit fully effective performance of the KC-135. Improvement of the facility is not feasible because of terrain characteristics.

The F-102 detachment will be discontinued as its parent unit, the 59th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Goose Air Base, Labrador, is inactivated.

Use of Harmon as a relay point for worldwide military communications is no longer required. More sophisticated systems have been developed, and other portions of the communications service there exist only to support base activities. These activities at Harmon will be relocated or discontinued.

The strategic importance of Ernest Harmon Air Force Base has diminished to a point where the base is no longer required to support intercontinental operations of the USAF. Tactical Air Command (TAC) fighters regularly fly non-stop to Europe from their United States bases with in-flight refueling, and prop-driven transports of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS) have given way to long-range jet-powered transports which do not require enroute stops at Harmon.

Logistic support to nearby aircraft control and warning radar sites can be provided by other installations in the northeast, and the Naval Air Station at Argentia, Newfoundland, and Goose Air Base, Labrador, can serve as emergency landing bases instead of Harmon.

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For these reasons, USAF activities will be withdrawn by 1 January 1967, and Ernest Harmon Air Force Base will be returned to the jurisdiction of the host government.

The phase-out and relocation of Air Force activities from Ernest Harmon will result in recurring annual savings of \$16,959,000, a reduction of 1,047 civilian positions, and in 1,502 military personnel being released for other assignments.

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NAVAL STATION, ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND
(Phase out contiguous barrier portion of Early Warning System)

The Naval Station Argentia, Newfoundland provides logistic support for operating forces of the Navy and for dependent activities and for other commands as assigned. Included is the responsibility to support the barrier squadron of the Early Warning System homeported at Argentia. The barrier is a part of two systems involving the use of electronically-equipped aircraft and radar-equipped ships which maintain continuous airborne surveillance patrol of the approaches of the United States. Technological advances in detection systems, renders the retention of the air-sea-surface extension of the DEW LINE unnecessary.

This barrier force has used the facilities and services of Naval Station, Argentia as its homeport. Its phase out will in no way affect the continuing missions at Argentia.

As a result of the action to phase out the barrier force by July 1966, 1,570 military personnel will be released for other assignment. No civilian personnel are affected. An annual savings of \$17.0 million will be realized.

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CANAL ZONE CORROSION LABORATORY
(Disestablish and Cancel Lease)

The NRL Corrosion Laboratory was located at Miraflores, Gatun, Naos Island (Ft. Amador), C. Z., and the Tropical Exposure Site, Galeta Island (Coco Solo), C. Z. The laboratory was maintained with the cooperation of the Panama Canal Company and the Engineering Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. The laboratory occupied 2.17 leased acres. Its personnel strength was 13 civilians.

The laboratory was utilized for basic corrosion studies in the tropical environment and drew its support from the Panama Canal Company, the Department of the Army, and the Department of the Navy (NRL). The satisfactory completion of studies in this field at the end of FY 1965 led to termination of support by the Panama Canal Company and the Department of the Army, leaving NRL as sole support of the activity. In view of the fact that field work on the long range corrosion study was completed during FY 1965, it was determined that the laboratory should be disestablished.

The entire Canal zone operation was closed out and a minor continuing portion of its functions was transferred to the Naval Research Laboratory. These consisted of reading of test samples, report preparation, and consulting advice on corrosion in tropical climates.

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These continuing functions are performed by one Civilian transferred from the Canal Zone Laboratory to the Naval Research Laboratory.

The laboratory was disestablished on 30 June 1965. Completed phase-out action relieving NRL of responsibility for the personnel and facilities (buildings, structures and utilities) was arranged by coordinated action between the Commandant, Fifteenth Naval District and the Commander, U.S. Army Southern Command. Property leased by the Navy was transferred to the Army. Annual savings to the Navy are estimated to be \$21,400. All of the 13 civilians, except the one transferred to NRL to perform the minor continuing function, were transferred or retired. This resulted in a net personnel saving of 12 civilians on the Navy's rolls.

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NIKE HERCULES SITES (4), THULE, GREENLAND
(close and dispose)

The Department of the Army will close and dispose of four (4) NIKE Hercules firing battery sites which have been engaged in air defense for the Thule Air Force Base, Thule, Greenland. The completion of dispersal and hardened facilities and the changing capabilities of the air defense system has made this reduction possible.

The building and equipment comprising the firing batteries were acquired in 1959 at a cost of \$52,470,000. Use of the land area was obtained from the Danish Government at no cost.

As a result of this action, 812 military personnel will be released for other assignment and the total annual savings is estimated at \$6.92 million. Action will be completed by July 1966.

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GARRISON ACTIVITY, BRIENNE LE CHATEAU, FRANCE
(Inactivate and Relocate Maintenance Activity)

Brienne Le Chateau Garrison Activity was located at St. Christopher, France. The 939 acre, light aircraft maintenance, facility was placed at the disposal of the United States in accordance with the French-American SOC Agreement of 1958. The property was transferred from the U. S. Air Force to the U. S. Army in 1962. The maintenance functions involved repair of Army aircraft and aircraft components. There are two large hangar buildings suitable for maintenance shops with the total building space equal to 323,380 square feet.

It was determined that the functions of this maintenance activity could be assumed by the Army Aviation Maintenance Center at Sanhofen, Germany. This transfer of workload resulted in improved maintenance management and personnel utilization. The transfer was accomplished April 1, 1965 and the facility will be inactivated by July 1966. Upon completion of release negotiations presently underway, the property will revert to the host nation. Final date is unknown.

The closure and release of this facility will produce a net annual savings of \$1,880,000. Personnel savings will be 279 military and 135 foreign national civilians.

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INGRANDES DEPOT COMPLEX
BRACONNE DEPOT COMPLEX
(Consolidate Supply and Maintenance Headquarters)

The Ingrandes Depot Complex Headquarters, located at Ingrandes, France provides administrative control for depot activities at Ingrandes, Saumur, Chinon, Crois Chapeau, La Telindiere, and Rochefort; port activities at Conge and St. Nazaire; and support installations at Poitiers. The Braconne Complex Headquarters approximately 80 miles south of Ingrandes also provides administrative control for a number of depot activities. The two complexes have approximately 2.9 million square feet of covered and 5.0 million square feet of open storage area. The current authorized personnel to staff these complexes is 849 military, 82 U. S. civilian, and 3,124 foreign nationals.

It has been determined that more effective and economical operations can be achieved by consolidating into one complex at Ingrandes. Accordingly, the Braconne Headquarters will be inactivated concurrently with the transfer of administrative control functions to Ingrandes Depot Complex Headquarters. This action will be completed March 31, 1966.

The inactivation of the Braconne Headquarters will effect a net annual savings of \$2,324,000, the release of 351 foreign nationals, and transfer to CONUS of 188 military and 17 U. S. civilians.

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PARIS ADMINISTRATIVE ANNEX
(22 Rue de la Tremoille, Paris, France)

Relocate USAF Administrative Activities to
Evreux Air Base, France and close

This is a leased six-story office building located in downtown Paris and used by a USAFE support detachment and related units. The Air Force initially occupied this building in 1957 after it had been vacated by U. S. Embassy activities. The functions performed by this detachment include liaison with the French military headquarters for all USAFE bases and activities in France, and the USAFE procurement and contracting functions in France. The 1005th Special Investigations Group and a European exchange service annex are also located in the building.

The scope of activity performed by the USAFE detachment in the early 1950's was considerably larger when NATO was being established and USAF bases were being constructed and manned. The current personnel strength of the units occupying the building is 62 military, 22 U. S. civilians, and 76 foreign nationals.

The gradual reduction of USAFE activities in recent years and the associated reduction of actions performed by the USAFE detachment permits relocation of the residual personnel/activities to Evreux Air Base 60 miles west of Paris. This relocation will permit release of the office building and realization of attendant savings. Space for these activities at Evreux has become available by the return of the 317th Troop Carrier Wing to the U. S. in 1964. Additional advantages accrue as a result of locating military activities on active military installations where normal support functions are already available.

This action will result in recurring annual savings of \$73,000. No personnel reductions are anticipated. Action is to be completed by July 1, 1966.

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ST. ANDRE AERIAL SUPPORT CENTER
ST. ANDRE de l' EURE (Eure), FRANCE
(Disestablish Center)

The St. Andre Aerial Support Center is located in St. Andre de l' Eure (Eure), France. The property was originally acquired for United States use in 1953. The property is placed at the disposal of the United States in accordance with the Franco-American SOC Agreement of 1958 (Rent Free). The support center serves to store and maintain equipment for aerial supply and delivery in support of the U. S. Army in Europe. It occupies 93 acres with several warehouse and maintenance buildings.

It has been determined that the mission can be assumed by Army troop units located in France without hindering their readiness. Consequently, the St. Andre Aerial Support Center will be disestablished by March 31, 1966.

The disestablishment of the support center will result in a net annual savings of \$1,320,000 by the release of 66 foreign nationals and the return of 185 military personnel to CONUS for reassignment.

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TROIS FONTAINE DEPOT
TROIS FONTAINE, FRANCE
(Inactivate and retain)

The Trois Fontaine Depot is located at Trois Fontaine, France. It was acquired for the United States in 1951, and now is at the disposal of the United States in accordance with the France-American SOC Agreement of 1958 (rent free). The primary mission of the depot is to supply and provide maintenance support for ammunition and related items for the Seventh U. S. Army, USACOMZEU and other activities throughout USAREUR. The depot and support center occupy 13,999 acres and 2,567,251 square feet of space.

It has been determined that all active ammunition stocks at this depot can be handled at other depots in France. Accordingly, the Trois Fontaine Depot can be inactivated. Residual ammunition stocks will remain in place under guard. The closure action will be completed by June 30, 1966.

Closure will produce a net annual savings of \$5,409,900. Personnel savings will be 780 foreign nationals and 477 military.

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VERDUN-NANCY COMPLEX

FRANCE

(Consolidate Depot Headquarters and
close out supply operations at Verdun)

Verdun-Nancy Complex is located approximately 175 miles east of Paris and was acquired for the United States use during the 1951-1953 period. The property was placed at the disposal of the United States in accordance with the France-American SOC Agreement of 1958 (rent free except Quartier Villars which costs \$2,016 annually). Both Verdun and Nancy Headquarters have essentially the same responsibilities for logistic and support activities within their geographical area. The two depots have approximately 1.1 million square feet of covered and 2.0 million square feet of open storage area, combined. The current authorized personnel to staff these depots is 1,755 military, 73 U. S. civilians and 4,854 foreign nationals.

It has been determined that more effective and economical operations can be achieved by consolidating into one operation with a single headquarters at Nancy, and placing Verdun facility in a reserve status. Accordingly, the Verdun Headquarters will be inactivated and its functions assumed by the Nancy Depot Complex Headquarters.

This action will be completed by March 31, 1966 and will result in a net annual savings of \$6,724,600. Personnel savings will be 637 military and 915 foreign nationals.

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NAVAL STATION, KEFLAVIK, ICELAND
(Phase-out contiguous barrier
portion of Early Warning System)

The Naval Station, Keflavik, provides logistic support for operating forces of the Navy and for dependent activities and for other commands as assigned. Included is the responsibility to support the barrier squadron of the Early Warning System homeported in Keflavik. The barrier is a part of a system involving the use of electronically-equipped aircraft and radar-equipped ships which maintain continuous airborne surveillance patrol of the approaches of the United States. Technological advances in detection systems renders the retention of the air-sea-surface extension of the DEW LINE unnecessary.

This barrier force has used the facilities and services of the Naval Station, Keflavik as its homeport. Its phase-out will in no way affect the continuing missions at Keflavik.

As a result of the action to phase-out the barrier force by July 1966, 601 military personnel will be released for other assignment. No civilian personnel are affected. An annual savings of \$4.1 million will accrue.

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HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN EUROPEAN TASK FORCE

(SETAF)

(Consolidation and Relocation)

The Headquarters, U. S. Army Southern European Task Force (SETAF) is located in Verona, Italy. SETAF was organized in 1955 through a bilateral agreement between Italy and the United States to provide a nuclear delivery capability to the Allied Land Forces in Italy. The primary elements of SETAF are located at Vicenza, Verona, Rome, and Leghorn and consist of Missile, Artillery, Signal, Aviation, Logistical, and Administrative units. The Headquarters and other activities at Verona occupy 161 acres with building space of 377,000 square feet. The current personnel strength in the Verona area are 1027 military, 77 U. S. civilians, and 492 Nationals.

In recent years, Italy has gradually achieved its own limited nuclear delivery capability by means of both HONEST JOHN AND 8" Howitzer units, making possible the reduction of U. S. manpower in Italy.

The activities of the present headquarters at Verona will be consolidated with other elements at Vicenza. This action will release 330 military personnel to the CONUS Strategic Army Force for reassignment, 19 U. S. civilians to the United States and 328 Foreign Nationals.

The consolidation of these activities will result in an annual savings of \$3.66 million. These actions will be completed by June 30, 1966.

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HIGASHI STORAGE AREA
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
(Closure and relocation)

The Higashi Storage Area is located in Yokohama, Japan. The storage area occupies seven acres, and has six buildings of approximately 41,450 square feet. The Higashi Storage Area was acquired from the Japanese Government in 1945 at no cost to the United States.

Prior to its inactivation on September 30, 1965, its missions included a limited storage activity and a sewage disposal activity.

The last tenants of the Higashi Storage Area were the Periodical Section of the Far East Exchange Service, the Far East Locker Fund, and the U. S. Army Garrison, Japan, Engineer Activities. The Periodical Section of the Far East Exchange Service was relocated to Kishine Barracks, and the other two activities were moved to North Dock, Yokohama.

The closing of the installation and relocation of its activities will incur one-time costs of approximately \$5,730. The annual savings will be \$13,010.

There are no U. S. civilian or military personnel involved; however, four foreign national personnel will be released as a result of this action.

The Higashi Storage Area will be released formally on or about November 25, 1965.

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PUBLIC QUARTERS AT 2071 KUGOMACHI,
YOKOSUKA, JAPAN
(Return to Government of Japan)

This residence is located at 2071 Kugomachi, Yokosuka, Japan and was formerly the residence of Commander Naval Forces, Japan. During World War II, the quarters were the official residence of the Admiral of the Japanese Navy.

It was impractical to return the property to the Japanese Government when the quarters were vacated by the Commander Naval Forces, Japan in the summer of 1964. Since February 1965 the structure has been used on a joint interim basis with the Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force (JMSDF).

The disposal of the facility will now be undertaken and the property will be transferred to the Government of Japan about April 1, 1966. Return of these quarters to the Government of Japan will result in an annual savings of approximately \$15,000 O&M funds. No personnel savings will accrue as a result of this action.

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OFUNA EXCHANGE ANNEX, JAPAN
(Relocate activities and close)

Ofuna Central Exchange Annex is located near Yokohama, Japan. Prior to 1965, it housed the administrative, financial and warehousing functions of the Army and Air Force Exchange headquarters which supports U. S. Army and Air Force personnel, U. S. Government employees, and dependents in Japan and Korea. As a result of certain Air Force realignments in the theater in 1964-65, it became feasible to relocate the exchange activities to Air Force installations.

The warehousing function was moved to Tachikawa AB, Japan during January - June 1965. The administrative function will relocate to Tachikawa and the financial function to Hawaii by December 31, 1966. The financial function will be assumed by the newly organized Pacific Exchange Service located in Hawaii.

These actions will produce a recurring annual gold flow savings of \$486,000. The recurring annual savings in appropriated funds will be \$118,000 from the elimination of 24 indigenous civilian spaces and the release of 3 military personnel for reassignment.

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PUBLIC WORKS CENTER, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN
(consolidate public works functions)

The U. S. Naval Base, Yokosuka, is located about 38 miles south of Tokyo. Numerous naval commands and activities are located at or near the naval base known as the Fleet Activities Command, Yokosuka. Included in this complex are the major activities such as the Headquarters Support Activities, Ship Repair Facility, Naval Communications Station, Naval Ordnance Facility, Naval Supply Depot, Naval Hospital and others.

Until 1 July, 1965, the public works function was generally duplicated within the various commands in the Yokosuka area. On 1 July 1965, the first phase of a two-step realignment occurred by the establishment of a Public Works Center under a lead activity concept. This first phase assigned responsibility for public works support to the Fleet Activities Command, Yokosuka. This initial phase consolidated the use of shop spaces and equipment, plus more effective use of personnel.

The second phase (this action) establishes a self-sufficient activity whose basic mission purpose is public works support. The Public Works Center will provide public works, public utilities and transportation support, including related engineering services and all other public works type logistic support incident thereto, for the operating forces, dependent activities and other commands in the area.

In addition to the benefits of consolidation already achieved under the Lead Activity concept, the Public Works Center will realize a savings of \$33,500. A personnel savings of 3 civilian positions will be achieved. Action is to be completed by July 1966.

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NAVAL STATION, MIDWAY
(Phase out contiguous barrier portion
of Early Warning System)

The Naval Station, Midway provides logistic support for operating forces of the Navy and for dependent activities and for other commands as assigned. Included is the responsibility to support the barrier squadron of the Early Warning System homeported at Midway. The barrier is a part of a system involving the use of electronically-equipped aircraft and radar-equipped ships which maintain continuous airborne surveillance patrol of the approaches of the United States. Technological advances in detection systems, renders the retention of the air-sea-surface extension of the DEW LINE unnecessary.

This barrier force has used the facilities and services of the Naval Station, Midway as its homeport. Its phase out will in no way affect the continuing missions at Midway.

As a result of the action to phase out the barrier force by July 1966, 1,074 military personnel will be released for other assignment. No civilian personnel are affected. An annual savings of \$6.0 million will be realized.

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FORT BUCHANAN, PUERTO RICO
(Inactivate Antilles Command and Excess
Major Portion)

Fort Buchanan is located on the south shore of San Juan Bay, Puerto Rico. This installation consists of 1,780 acres of land. In addition to this property, the Army Antilles Command is using Fort Brooke in San Juan comprising 66 acres and the 11,379 acre Salinas Maneuver Site. Headquarters, Antilles Command is presently located at Fort Brooke. Fort Brooke has previously been announced as excess.

Fort Buchanan functions as a water terminal for military cargo and passengers and as an Army personnel processing and training center. The Salinas Maneuver Site functions as a training area for Reserve and National Guard units. The over-all Army requirements in Puerto Rico have declined in recent years. Consequently, a determination has been made to reduce the Army activities to a force commensurate with the current induction, recruiting and reserve component training loads.

The Antilles Command will be inactivated and the major portion of Fort Buchanan excessed by January 31, 1967. The Salinas Maneuver Site will be licensed to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Rodriguez military hospital in San Juan will continue to be operated pending the provision of other Federal medical facilities.

As a result of these actions, 536 military personnel will be released for reassignment and there will be a reduction of 956 civilian personnel positions. Annual recurring savings will be \$11,400,000.

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ZARAGOZA AIR BASE, SPAIN

(Reduce Zaragoza Air Base from
Standby Status to Caretaker Status)

Zaragoza Air Base was completed in 1957 as one of three major United States Air Force bases in Spain for support primarily of the war missions of SAC. The base facilities were designed to support a B-47 wing plus a supporting air refueling tanker squadron. Initially, the method of operation was centered on deploying bomber/tanker aircraft from the U. S. to Spanish bases on regular rotation periods of 90 days or when international tensions required and as part of large scale military exercises. Subsequent to the advent of the Soviet missile capability, bombers and tankers were maintained on continuous alert (reflex operations) at the bases and capable of launch with nuclear weapons on very short notice. The extensive requirement for aircraft fuel at the three Spanish bases was satisfied by construction of a pipeline through Spain from Rota on the South Coast to Zaragoza Air Base in the northeast area.

Development of more modern systems permitted reduction of B-47 reflex operations in Spain in mid-1964 and complete withdrawal in March 1965. The 1964 reduction of Reflex removed the B-47's from Zaragoza Air Base.

Other important missions which were supported on the base were a USAF F-102 Air Defense Squadron and a Spanish Air Force F-86 Air Defense Squadron. The ground environment radar and communications network which covered Spain as an element of the air defense complex was supported in part from Zaragoza Air Base. Counterpart training of Spanish Air Force personnel in all aspects of the air defense mission permitted transfer of the system to the Spanish in 1964. Concurrently, the USAF air defense fighter squadron was withdrawn.

With the withdrawal of the primary mission from Zaragoza Air Base, the base support complement was reduced to a "holding" force for prompt return of the base to full operation when augmented with necessary additional personnel. In that category, the base was termed as being in "standby status."

After the experience gained in approximately a year of operation in standby status, it was decided that it could be reduced further to "caretaker" status for additional personnel savings. In this category, only the most important facilities/activities (utilities, pavements, petroleum systems, fire protection, and building repair) will be retained. Although the time required for return of the base to full operation will

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be extended, the hardcore facilities will be maintained and this important asset to the USAF base posture in Spain will be retained for use as needed by strategic, tactical, and transport forces during periods of increased tension or emergency.

As a result of this action, 228 military personnel will be released for other assignment and 8 civilian personnel positions will be eliminated. One-time costs are estimated at \$184,000 and annual savings of \$1,403,000 are anticipated. Action is to be completed by December 31, 1965.

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U. S. NAVAL STATION, TRINIDAD
(Reduce Naval Activities and U. S. Leased Properties)

The Naval Station, Trinidad was established in 1941 to provide logistic support to the fleet. After World War II the base, with a reduced operational role, was step by step removed from an active status to a partial maintenance status. The Naval Station consists of 10,150 acres of land currently leased from the Government of Trinidad. Improvements to the activity amount to \$23.5 million.

Department of Defense continuing requirements exist for certain retained real estate and functional support facilities. These areas will be subject of detailed negotiations with the Government of Trinidad. It is planned to close the Naval Station and dispose of the major portion of the real estate by July 1967, reserving the required acreage and facilities to provide for the activities remaining.

As a result of this action, a savings of 231 military personnel will be made and these personnel will be available for reassignment. Civilian personnel savings will be 211 positions. Annual savings will be \$1.9 million.

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MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE
EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN AREA (MSTSEIM)
LONDON, ENGLAND
(Relocate Sea Transportation Headquarters)

The Headquarters of the Commander Military Sea Transportation Service, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Area (COMSTEIM) is located in downtown London, UK and has subordinate organizations in 7 other locations in Europe. The mission of this organization is to exercise operational control of MSTS controlled shipping in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Areas.

Movement of this Headquarters from London to Bremerhaven, Germany and the realignment of the subordinate offices will position the Commander closer to the center of his operations and facilitate closer coordination and improved management.

This relocation and reorganization will produce an annual savings of \$197,050. There will be a savings of 26 military and 7 indigenous personnel with an increase of 2 Civil Service personnel. Action is to be completed by July 1, 1966.

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COMMANDER MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

FAR EAST AREA
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
(Reorganization)

The Military Sea Transportation Service, Far East Area (MSTSFE), Yokohama, Japan exercises control of MSTS activities and all MSTS ships located within his area of responsibility. It has a complement of 51 officers, 96 enlisted, 108 U. S. civilians, and 213 foreign nationals. The MSTSFE organization is composed of 7 subordinate offices and representatives in 4 locations throughout the area of responsibility.

The reorganization entails the establishment of a Commander Military Sea Transportation Service, Southeast Subarea (COMSTSSEA) at Subic Bay near Manila. Also, the Military Sea Transportation Service representatives at Moji Port, Japan and Kaohsiung, Formosa will be disestablished along with a reduction of personnel in the offices at Inchon and Pusan in Korea and at Sasebo, Japan.

This action will result in an annual savings of \$34,622. There will be a saving of 1 military position, 7 Civil Service personnel and 11 indigenous personnel. Action is to be completed by July 1, 1966.

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