

Mr. ZARETZKY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to review with you the disposition of Department of Defense supplies and equipment necessitated by the closing of U.S. facilities in France.

The committee chairman's letter to Secretary McNamara, dated May 11, 1967, requested that we respond to a number of questions related to this move. In the course of this statement, I will address questions posed in that letter.

For all practical purposes, the relocation of materiel held in France has been completed. Of the 813,000 tons on hand on April 1, 1966, all but 6,000 tons have been consumed or removed. The materiel still in France is required for support of U.S. personnel and their dependents remaining in France until the end of the current school year.

Because we wished to ease personal hardships as much as possible, arrangements were made for 6,000 U.S. personnel, a large number of them either students, teachers, or administrators at dependent schools, to remain in France, with the approval of that Government, until the end of June. This total includes a small number of U.S. personnel required to remain in France for longer periods in order to complete property disposal actions and perform certain needed tasks in connection with SHAPE activities.

Disposition of materiel: Discounting the 6,000 tons of property just mentioned, FRELOC involved the relocation of approximately 807,000 tons. The preponderance, 722,297 tons, was held by the Army. The Air Force had 84,279 tons and Navy only 196 tons.

Mr. ZARETZKY. Yes. The Navy materiel, which consisted of house-keeping type items, was located near Marseilles and shipped to Gaeta, Italy, home of the 6th Fleet.

The combined tonnage of the Army and Air Force have been treated as follows: 388,294 tons were moved to Germany; 146,518 tons were moved to United Kingdom; 86,000 tons have been returned to the United States as excess to theater requirements; 9,753 tons were moved to Italy; and 6,528 tons were moved to Benelux.

These relocation actions account for 637,093 tons of the 807,000 tons in France on April 1, 1966. In addition to these bulk moves, approximately 100,000 tons of property were consumed through attrition during the FRELOC period. These 100,000 tons of property were applied to requisitions generated by the U.S. force elements in Germany as well as the forces still in France. I will speak further to this point in a moment.

It can be determined from the foregoing, and I think this is a key point, that slightly less than 70,000 tons of property, or 8.5 percent, held in France became available for reutilization purposes or ultimate disposal action.

Attached to my statement for inclusion in the record are detailed tabulations showing the disposition of Army and Air Force materiel.

Mr. MONAGAN. That may be made a part of the record at this point.