

General HEISER. That is correct.

Mr. ROMNEY. But, instead, as excess to a location or to a theater?

General HEISER. That is correct. That is exactly it.

Mr. CAVE. Foreign excess is the term that is generally synonymous with surplus. Surplus is the term used in the United States. Excess can be anything. It has to be clarified as to what kind of excess it is. It can be either station excess, command excess, Army excess, DOD excess, there are many different kinds of excess.

General HEISER. May I suggest that we submit for the record the definition for the pertinent terms so that the record is clear on it.

Mr. MONAGAN. I think you have cleared it up sufficiently without need for any further comment or documentation.

Mr. ROMNEY. Colonel, you were addressing yourself to the chart for the Army materiel. I was wondering if we have the corresponding information for the Air Force chart.

Mr. ZARETZKY. I have no Air Force man with me today, but I worked with the Air Force on this and can address the same thing for that category.

In the Air Force there is a little bit different situation. They moved a large part of their materiel with the units, as they moved out of France. So most of the post, camp, and station type materiel that the Air Force had went right with the units that flew out either to the United Kingdom or to Germany. You will note that the tonnage in the Air Force is only 667 tons. Most of this had been attrited out with the units. Very little excess was generated by the Air Force.

Mr. ROMNEY. Would this be the explanation for the difference in the breakdown between the two charts? In the case of the Army chart, you divide them into "vital stocks," "MAP" and "excesses;" whereas the Air Force chart does not have that three-way breakdown.

Mr. ZARETZKY. That is right. There is no "excess" column for the Air Force chart for that reason.

Mr. ROMNEY. I would like to make reference to page 5 of your statement, Mr. Zaretsky, in which you discuss the retention level of stocks in Europe.

In the last paragraph of that section of your statement you state that the theater retention criteria were reduced to 6 months to promote return of some items and thereby increase available storage space in Germany. We have understood that in December of 1966 this retention level was readjusted to a 12-month supply. Can you comment on whether this 6 months' criterion is the current criterion or whether it was only temporary?

General CASE. We are authorized to retain up to 18 months. When we went into FRELOC we reduced this to 6 months for the reasons Mr. Zaretsky has given. When all the FRELOC actions had been taken with respect to excess we restored on a selective basis the retention level on some items to 12 months. We did this as being within our authority within the 18 months' retention authority, and because it makes economic commonsense not to have items flowing in both directions across the Atlantic within a reasonably short period of each other.

Mr. ROMNEY. Would it be possible for you here to give us a general idea of the items that were selected for a 12 months' retention level?

General CASE. The nature of the items is that they have a repetitive usage in the theater. They are bread-and-butter items that we know we are going to need, although we may not know exactly what quan-