

ance program. This may be inaccurate, but if that is the case, why? I am curious.

Mr. ZARETZKY. It may be inaccurate.

From which GAO report are you quoting?

Mr. COPENHAVER. This was the classified one. Do you have a copy of that available?

Mr. ZARETZKY. No.

Mr. COPENHAVER. Well, I will not pursue that right now.

Mr. MONAGAN. Is this related to that question? Mr. St Germain has a few questions. I didn't realize it.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. If we could get back to a couple of items mentioned since I arrived at the scene—you mentioned, I think, that it was GSA, for instance, that was not interested in used tools and furniture, because of the cost involved in shipping and the value here domestically.

By the same token, I am wondering about this—the used tools and furniture wouldn't be too expensive to transport, let's say, from France to Germany. Now, were the used tools and furniture sent to Germany from France first, prior to exhausting the supply of new tools and furniture?

Mr. ZARETZKY. Yes, sir. This was one of the reasons I went to Europe—to see just what was happening to housekeeping-type materiel. Not only did we do that first, but I assured that the Air Force, for example, looked very carefully at all of the Army materiel declared excess within France to make certain that every one of the items they might require they would get, and the reverse was done also. There is a record of how much they picked up, one from the other.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. I think you could understand and appreciate and realize that when you went to requisition you always aim for a new item, no matter what it might be. You tried to get the new rather than something that had been used before. It is a very human thing to do as a practical matter.

I think we can agree that the economical thing to do is to first dispose of that which is used, and then the new is available and probably wouldn't be refused by other agencies for use.

But according to what you say, they first saw to it that distribution was made—especially in the line of furniture—of the used.

Mr. ZARETZKY. Absolutely.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. As far as tools are concerned, that surprises me because in most instances—depending on the type of tools—a used tool most of the time is as valuable as a new tool. It is not like a piece of furniture that gets banged around.

Mr. ZARETZKY. I am not referring to machine tools, nor am I referring to the type of tools that we in Defense buy and manage. I am only referring to those tools that GSA buys and stores and supplies to us. These are handtools, wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers and that sort of thing.

Military-type tools are the ones we manage. They are handled the same, and they are repaired and reissued as required.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. With respect to equipment, let's not restrict ourselves to a crane, but bulldozers and backhoes, et cetera, are involved. The general stated that—I think you said a worldwide standard?

General HEISER. Yes, sir.