

imum, the following functions:

(i) That within the Bureau's Missions he both promote the use of excess property where the costs and benefits of such use advantage the Bureau, and

(v) That in the event MR/GPR does not prepare materials to educate all Mission staff members respecting excess property, he prepare them for all such staff members under the Bureau of the Far East jurisdiction.

(vi) That he spend a minimum of two months annually in the field to acquaint himself thoroughly with the user's point of view toward excess, and with each Mission excess property officer's problems.

(vii) That he consider and investigate the feasibility of a centralized, combined Far East screening of excess property listings (especially GSA's) on behalf of the Far East Missions.

(viii) That he develop records and cause to be reported annually excess equipment densities in each of the Far East Missions, together with minimum data on their usage and condition.

(ix) That he concentrate more upon the substitution of excess for new procurement than upon its supplementary use, and that he advise the Assistant Administrator on budget controls over the latter.

(x) That he consider and advise on the feasibility and advisability of such matters as:

Establishing a forward holding point for Vietnam refugee items: say, at Poro Point;

Establishing standardization policies for excess equipments, particularly for Vietnam;

Establishing age guidelines therefor (for example, no excess equipment item over twenty years old should be acquired).

(xi) That for the duration of the congestion in the port of Saigon, he monitor Vietnam's use of supplementary excess, notifying the Assistant of its periodic weight and embargo.

102 AID'S MISMANAGEMENT OF THE EXCESS PROPERTY PROGRAM

2. Seek Legislative Authority to Combine the Advance Acquisition and Direct Acquisition Programs

Such legislation should be so drafted that the Advance Acquisition program would become the one channel for satisfying both known and anticipated future needs. Shipments for both known and future anticipated needs would then involve an accessorial charge (as is now the case with anticipated needs only), and the Missions would then deal solely with the EPRO's—never with the GSA, and never with the DOD excess property disposal officers, except for situs country excess. Such legislation would remove any cloud upon the legality of present practices, and would alleviate the \$15 million constraint, removing from it the many items awaiting or undergoing rehabilitation, frozen in recognition of existing needs therefor.

MR/GPR requires central control over excess if such property is to be provided to the Missions in an effective and economical manner. Specifically, central control should be established over:

(i) Mission "want" lists;

(ii) cross-screening;

(iii) program and