

in any of the overseas commands will even improve on this, and get the supply system back to what is a more normal state.

In connection with the high priority requisitions, we proposed to the Army that a challenge system be established in Vietnam to question the need for high priorities assigned to requisitions for noncombat essential items. Although they agreed that the volume of high priority requisitions appeared to be excessive, Army officials have taken the position that the problem can best be resolved by continued command emphasis on the need to comply with existing regulations. It is here, as I stated earlier, that we have requested that the Secretary of the Army reconsider our proposal for a challenge system.

ARMY COMMANDS AND SUPPLY SYSTEMS

The Army's concept of organization affords each commander a wide degree of latitude with respect to logistics, personnel, and military operations. In the area of logistics, this concept has resulted in the establishment of a number of separate and distinct supply "systems" within the Army. Each of these systems differs from the others, and each is subject to change as commanding officers and other key personnel are transferred and replaced by personnel from other commands.

The principal Army logistics organizational elements and their responsibilities can be outlined as follows:

1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG)

The principal adviser to the Chief of Staff on logistics matters. DCSLOG is responsible for logistics planning and policy but has no command responsibilities.

2. Army Materiel Command (AMC)

The "wholesale" supplier for the Army. AMC has the responsibility for development, test, cataloging, requirements determination, procurement, production, distribution, supply control, inventory control, maintenance direction, and disposal of supplies and materiel. Management by AMC is limited to the inventories under its direct control, that is, those in AMC depots which are all located in the United States.

3. Continental Army Command (CONARC)

The organization responsible for administration and control of all activities at posts located in the continental United States (except for logistics activities under control of AMC). Within Department of the Army guidelines, CONARC prescribes supply policies and procedures for those activities.

4. Combat Developments Command (CDC)

The organization responsible for determining the organization, materiel objectives and requirements, and combat doctrine for the entire Army.

5. Overseas commands.

The principal overseas commands are the U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), and the U.S. Army, Pacific (USARPAC), each of which has several major subordinate organizational elements. Each major subordinate organization is relatively autonomous with respect to supply matters.

Each of the above-mentioned organizational elements is involved in logistics management and/or planning, but there are no lines of