

Mr. FASICK. But I think this is what we have in mind. Whenever you don't have confidence in your system and you want to be sure it is done, you take extra actions to be sure it is done; and if we can take actions to get the system more sound, we won't have to do these kinds of things.

Mr. DAHLIN. That is a Marine Corps item you mentioned. What are the special supply systems that you include within your comment on page 20?

Mr. FASICK. Let us furnish something for the record on that, Mr. Dahlin. I don't have it at the moment.

Mr. COLBS. There are a couple of examples mentioned on page 20. It is certainly not an all-inclusive list.

Mr. DAHLIN. You didn't try at the time to find out just what the situation was with respect to these systems?

Mr. FASICK. We had a list of between 15 and 20 we had picked up just as an illustration, and we can get a list of that nature for you and furnish it for the record.

(The following information was supplied for the record:)

LISTING OF THE VARIOUS SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE U.S. ARMY FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

SPECIAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS

1. Red Ball—Requisitions for deadlined equipment in Vietnam are forwarded direct to a control office in San Francisco.
2. Hawk missile supply system—Requisitions are routed directly from Vietnam to the inventory control point (ICP) in the United States.
3. Army aircraft supply system—Requisitions for repair parts are routed directly from Vietnam to the ICP in the United States.
4. Artillery supply system—Requisitions for repair parts for artillery items are routed directly from Vietnam to the ICP in the United States.

REGULAR SUPPLY SYSTEMS

(The following supply systems operating in Vietnam are essentially the same as those used throughout the world for the types of item shown.)

1. Subsistence items.
2. Items for the support of South Vietnamese forces.
3. Commercial vehicle repair parts.
4. Bulk—petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL).
5. Items procured locally.
6. Medical items.
7. Supply of parts for the support of new equipment deployed to Vietnam.
8. Ammunition items.
9. Common housekeeping items.
10. Repair parts for equipment other than those specifically cited above.

Mr. LUMAN. Does this increasing automation of supply procedures make the importance of check systems greater now in terms of supply discipline; in other words, is it easier to distort the supply system because you are just using numbers rather than names of items? Do you think this plays a role in the need for a check system?

Mr. FASICK. Under the complex systems that exist, I think the managers must exercise judgment through exception reviews or other types of reviews. It is all the more important to build checks into your computer programs, something along the line that Mr. Roback spoke about before. Any time you get a high-priority request for certain types of noncombat essential commodities, then it should be questioned or could be questioned.