

objective of this course is to improve combat readiness, at reduced costs, by providing actual or prospective commanders and key staff officers with the basic knowledge needed to obtain optimum responsiveness from the supply system.

Emphasis is placed on avoiding actions that detract from supply performance and on timely, proper actions to expedite or follow up on supply actions.

In May 1968, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) called upon the assistant secretaries of the services for installations and logistics to review current manning of key logistics functions (primarily procurement, contract administration, maintenance, depot and warehousing operations), to determine current logistics manpower needs and status (civilian and military), to project trends for up to 25 years, and recommend adjustments to compensate for deficiencies revealed.

The initial meeting of this ad hoc planning task force was held on May 13, 1968, and full-time efforts are underway on what is expected to be a 6-month effort. The policy direction of the task force will emanate from a Logistics Manpower Planning Board.

The membership of this board was planned to include the Materiel Secretaries, the Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Logistics, the Director of the Defense Supply Agency, and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On May 27, the materiel commanders were included in the membership of the board, making the Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command, a member. Long-range projection and planning are to be given consideration later in the project development.

Within the Army, a study is in process to determine the developmental base and training programs needed to overcome shortages of military personnel qualified in large-scale wholesale operations. Officer, warrant officer, and supervisory noncommissioned officer positions at depot, inventory control center, and the headquarters level positions needed to supervise such operations are under consideration for special developmental attention.

Initially, this study will address present needs for Southeast Asia, followed by study of long-range needs to develop and sustain these skills, including the necessary continental United States rotational and developmental base.

DEFICIENCIES PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Prior General Accounting Office reports concerning U.S. Army, Pacific, presented various deficiencies in logistic operations.

In 1963, overstockage of Nike missile repair parts was found and attributed to failure to identify and report parts as excess and permissive overstockage.

In 1964, effectiveness of missile systems, communications systems, aircraft, and construction equipment inventory programs were considered deficient due to lack of efficient and experienced management personnel to manage the depot and its storage and accounting processes.

Deficiencies were also noted in 1966, concerning asset visibility to the Army Tank-Automotive Command of tank and automotive stocks, located in Europe, and I will discuss actions in the area of worldwide