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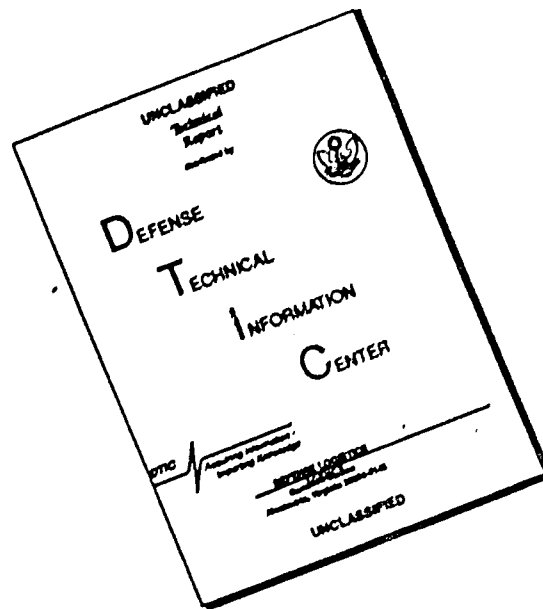
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(18) OACSFOR
(19) OT-RD-670198



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO
AGAM-P (M) (5 Jun 67) FOR OT

14 June 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon (US-8)

9 Operational rept. for quarterly period
ending 31 Jan 67.

1. Forwarded as inclosure is Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon for quarterly period ending 31 January 1967. Information contained in this report should be reviewed and evaluated by CDC in accordance with paragraph 6f of AR 1-19 and by CONARC in accordance with paragraph 6c and d of AR 1-19. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.

2. Information contained in this report is provided to the Commandants of the Service Schools to insure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations, and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

(11) 15 Feb 67

1 Incl
as

(12) 32P.

C. A. Stanfiel
C. A. STANFIEL
Colonel, AGC
Acting The Adjutant General

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(Continued on page 2)

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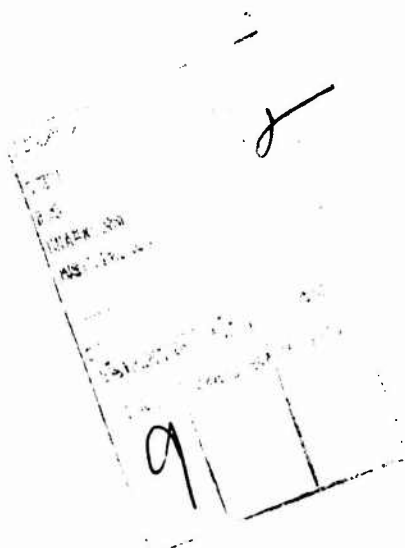
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HEADQUARTERS
US ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND, QUI NHON
APO 96238

AVCA QN-GO

15 February 1967

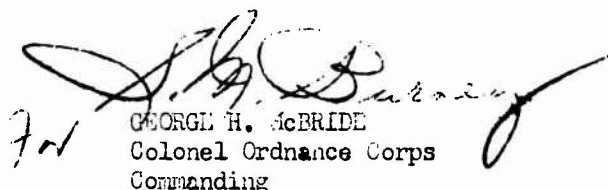
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January
1967 (RCS CSFOR 65)

TO: Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, ATTN: AVCA-
GO-O, APO 96307
Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN:
GPOP-OT, APO 96558
Deputy Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam,
ATTN: AVC-DH, APO 96307
Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department
of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20310

The Operational Report Lessons Learned for the quarterly period
ending 31 January 1967 is submitted.

QNL 142/167

1 Incl
as

for 
GEORGE H. McBRIDE
Colonel Ordnance Corps
Commanding



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SECTION I

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A. (C) COMMAND

1. (C) Unit engaged in logistical support for ninety-two days of the reporting period.

2. (C) Command Group Activities:

a. Colonel Jay D. Vanderpool assumed command of the US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon on 20 December 1966, upon departure of BG Charles R. Meyer.

b. Colonel Samuel M. Burney assumed the duties of Deputy Commander on 20 December 1966.

c. Colonel George H. Mc Bride assumed command on 8 January 1967, upon the departure of Colonel Vanderpool.

d. The logistical capability of the command was greatly improved by the arrival of the 593d General Support Group commanded by Colonel Roy L. Kackley, the 45th General Support Group commanded by Colonel Stanley Orchel, the 58th Field Depot commanded by Colonel Robert F. Higgins, the 240th Quartermaster Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence J. Ogden and the 86th Maintenance Battalion commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Wilbur H. Boze.

e. The 593d General Support Group assumed the normal post, camp and station activities on 1 January 1967, when it was assigned command responsibility for the Qui Nhon Sub-Area Command. The 45th General Support Group assumed similar duties when it was assigned command responsibility for Pleiku Sub-Area Command.

f. Lieutenant Colonel Marlin W. Ramsey assumed command of the 6th TC Group on 19 November, replacing Colonel J.P. O'Connor, who was medically evacuated to CONUS.

g. Newly appointed Directors include Lieutenant Colonel Warren F. Sutherland Jr., Director of Security, Plans & Operations, Lieutenant Colonel John D. Bailey, Director of Transportation and Lieutenant Colonel William A. Shuler Jr., Director of Ammunition.

h. Distinguished visitors to the command during the reporting period included:

BG Joe N. Plumberg Director Armed Forces Institute of Pathology	4-5 November
BG Simpson Deputy Chief of Chaplains	6 November
BG Lollis DCG, 1st Logistical Command	17 November
BG George S. Blanchard ADC 1st Cav Division	17 November

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LTC Engler DCG USARV	20-21 November
MG Eifler CG, 1st Logistical Command	21 November
BG Lollis DCG, 1st Logistical Command	22 November
LTC Leonard D. Heaton Surgeon General	22 November
BG Seitz DCG/GS USARV	27 November
LTC Sir John W. Wilton Chairman of Australian Chiefs of Staff	4 December
BG Clarence J. Lang J4 USSTRICOM	5 December
Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash)	6 December
Mr. John E. Davis National Commander of the American Legion	7 December
BG Lindberg Deputy AFFES	8 December
BG J.J. Irvin G1 USARPAC	8 December
MG Eifler CG, 1st Logistical Command	13 December
BG Terry CG, 1st Signal Brigade	15-16 December
BG Cole ACofS, P&A, USARV	17-18 December
Cardinal Spellman	25 December
Bob Hope Show (USC)	26 December
Representative George Grider (D-Tenn)	27 December
BG Klinghagen USA Material Command	31 December
MG Dunn J4 MACV	3 January

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MG Byron L. Steger Chief Surgeon, USARPAC	8 January
LTC Chesarek Comptroller of the Army	11 January
BG Charles M. Duke CG 18th Eng Brigade	17-18 January
MG O'Neill Commander Electronics Systems, Div AF Systems Control	23 January
BG Walker ADC, 4th Infantry Division	24 January
MG O.E. Hurlbut G4, USARPAC	25-26 January
General Dwight E. Beach CINCUSARPAC	25 January
General W.C. Westmoreland COMUSMACV	26 January
Bishop Smith Methodist Bishop of Oklahoma and New Mexico	26 January
BG Joseph M. Heiser Asst Dep C/S Log, DCSLOG	28-29 January
BG George J. Hayes Dir Professional Svcs, Office of Surgeon General	30-31 January
BG Lollis DCG, 1st Logistical Command	31 January
RADM Johnson Deputy C/S CINCPAC	31 January
RADM Paul L. Lacy COM NAV SUP FLOT, Da Nang	31 January

i. The command effectively supported the following major operations during the reporting period:

PAUL REVERE IV	1 November - 31 December
SAN HOUSTON	1 January - 31 January
THAYER II	1 November - 31 January
NORTH CAROLINA	1 November - 31 January
PICKETT	1 December - 21 January

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PRAIRE

1 Nov - 31 Jan

j. The De Long Pier was completed within the inner harbor permitting the berthing of six deep draft vessels. Two additional LST slips and eight permanent LCU/LCM discharge points are under construction and are scheduled to be completed by 1 May 1967.

k. The strength of the US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon has grown from 13,390 on 1 November 1966 to 15,319 on 31 January 1967.

B. (C) PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE AND DISCIPLINE

1. Awards and Decorations. During the reporting period the following Awards and Decorations for personnel of USAFSC, QN and its units were approved:

NOVEMBER

Bronze Star Medals - 23
Army Commendation Medals - 47
Air Medals - 1

DECEMBER

Bronze Star Medals - 37
Army Commendation Medals - 52
Air Medals - 1

JANUARY

Legion of Merit - 1
Bronze Star Medals - 3
Army Commendation Medals - 19

2. Command Strength. Personnel of USAFSC, QN for the reporting period is reflected below:

<u>30 Nov 66</u>	<u>31 Dec 66</u>	<u>31 Jan 67</u>
13,390	14,447	15,319

3. Casualty Reports. The following casualty reports were generated:

November 1966: 4	December 1966: 4	January 1967: 9
------------------	------------------	-----------------

4. Replacements were received as indicated (approximate figures):

November 1966: 775	December 1966: 325	January 1967: 345
--------------------	--------------------	-------------------

5. Promotions. Promotions for this period are as follows:

	<u>E4</u>	<u>E5</u>	<u>E6</u>	<u>E7</u>	<u>E8</u>	<u>E9</u>
November 1966	720	155	44	10	1	1
December 1966	379	77	0	8	1	1
January 1967	933	292	49	14	7	2

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6. Arrival and departure of key personnel:

Departures

November 1966 - LTC Seip
 December 1966 - BG Meyer
 LTC Leonard
 LTC Stacks
 January 1967 - COL Vanderpool
 LTC Kemp

Arrivals

November 1966 - COL Kackley
 COL Higgins
 December 1966 - LTC Shuler
 January 1967 - COL McBride
 LTC Bailey

7. Safety. The USARV Expectancy Rate for Army Motor Vehicle Accidents is .75. For personnel injuries it is 3.44. US Army Support Command rates for the reporting period are indicated below:

Army Motor Vehicle

<u>Month</u>	<u>Accidents</u>	<u>Rate</u>
November 1966	10	.34
December 1966	9	.34
January 1967	18	.60
AVERAGE		.426

Personal Injury

<u>Accidents</u>	<u>Rate</u>
31	6.55
19	4.84
31	7.48
	6.29

8. Central Post Fund.

	<u>Nov 66</u>	<u>Dec 66</u>	<u>Jan 67</u>
Amount received	61,214.00	10,141.50	67,777.00
Amount to units	30,607.00	5,070.75	33,888.50
Amount released as special grants	10,700.00	27,735.00	NONE

9. Civilian Employees.

	<u>Nov 66</u>		<u>Dec 66</u>		<u>Jan 67</u>	
	<u>Auth/</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth/</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Auth/</u>	<u>Actual</u>
USDAC	3	2	3	2	3	2
Third country nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local nationals (permanent hire)	2615	2615	2615	2615	4715	2900

10. Reenlistments:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Reenlistments</u>	<u>Rate</u>
November 1966	43	47.8%
December 1966	25	35%
January 1967	44	49%

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11. Postal Activities. During the period, the following volume of mail was handled:

Incoming: 48,607 pieces (includes bags and packages which do not fit into mailbags)

Outgoing: 20,644 pieces (including bags and large packages which do not fit into mailbags)

12. Military Justice Activities.

- a. Article 32 Investigations - 4
- b. Special Courts Martial - 76
- c. Summary Courts Martial - 77
- d. Article 15's - 875

C. (C) PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING

1. Plans and Orders

a. OPLAN	48-66	OPERATION ROOSEVELT
b. OPLAN	49-66	OPERATION BLACKHAWK
c. OPLAN	51-66	OPERATION SUPPORT OF ROK FV
d. OPLAN	52-66	OPERATION GERONIMO III
e. OPLAN	53-66	OPERATION GEORGIA
f. FRAG ORD	54-66	OPERATION PICKETT
g. OP ORD	55-66	RECOVERY OF CAPTURED MATERIAL

2. Operations

a. Logistical support was provided in support of combat operations in the I and II Corps areas during the period. Forward support areas were established in the following operations:

- (1) PAUL REVERE I
- (2) SAM HOUSTON
- (3) THAYER II.
- (4) NORTH CAROLINA
- (5) PICKETT
- (6) PRAIRIE

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b. The command was involved in troop movements a total of 22 days during the reporting period. Movement included arrival of new units which were transported to final destinations. The following 1st Logistical Command units arrived:

(1) 28 TC PLT Lt Truck HQ	6 Nov 66
(2) 251 MED AMB	7 Nov 66
(3) 560 CS Co Gen SUP	7 Nov 66
(4) 561 GS Co Gen SUP	7 Nov 66
(5) 96 CS Det DPU 3 Teams	19 Nov 66
(6) 1 Med Co (Amb)	23 Nov 66
(7) 3 Med Det	23 Nov 66
(8) 71 MED H Evac	23 Nov 66
(9) 86 CS Bn HHD Maint	23 Nov 66
(10) 514 QM Co Petrl	23 Nov 66
(11) 527 PCS Type D	23 Nov 66
(12) 145 GS GP, HHC GS	27 Nov 66
(13) 183 QM DET Supply	30 Nov 66
(14) 593 CS GP HHC	4 Dec 66
(15) 58 CS Fld Depot	15 Dec 66
(16) 959 QM Det Petrl Lab	15 Dec 66
(17) 98 CS LT Equip Maint	15 Dec 66
(18) 243 CS Co Fld Service	16 Dec 66
(19) 62 CS Bn HHD Maint Support	7 Jan 67
(20) 484 SC Det Radar Repair	7 Jan 67
(21) 14 MD Det (MC)	20 Jan 67

3. Training

a. Units in the command continuously conduct OJT. Units which arrive in the command and have not completed BUT are required to do so with the least possible delay. Units participated in training a total of ninety-two days during the reporting period.

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b. Practice alert exercises were conducted by subordinate commands to evaluate effectiveness of security plans. The exercises are conducted under supervision of this headquarters. The security plan for Qui Nhon was rewritten due to recent organizational changes. Responsibility for security of Qui Nhon was relinquished by the 1st Capitol ROK Division due to its tactical deployment.

D. (C) LOGISTICS

1. Supply:

a. During the reporting period this command had several significant organizational changes which affected the mission effort in Class I, II, and IV areas. The arrival of the 45th GS Group at Pleiku, the 593rd GS Group at Qui Nhon, and the 58th Field Depot Headquarters at Qui Nhon greatly increased the command's capability to receive, store, and issue supplies in support of the command mission. Several company size units arrived in this command during the reporting period. The 560 GS Company was assigned to Da Nang Sub Area Command. This action gave the Da Nang Sub Area Command the capability for stock control, receipt, storage, and issue of Army peculiar items in support of US Army units in ICTZ.

b. Responsibility for preparation of the Daily Logistical Report was transferred to Director of SP&O.

c. Rations:

(1) The status of perishable components of the A Ration is excellent. Daily flights from Dalat to Sub Area C1 I points in QNSC has resulted in a smoother flow of fresh fruits and vegetables to the supply points. Quality has improved. Lettuce still presents a problem as it normally arrives in only fair condition. The timely arrival of reefer ships has led to better management of stocks and has eliminated the problem of becoming dangerously short of perishables between arrival of reefer ships.

(2) Canned components of the A and B Ration are in short supply due to slipped Required Delivery Dates (RDD). Condiments are also in short supply.

d. Sundry packs are beginning to arrive on or near the RDD for the requisitions. Air lift is still required to maintain stock levels. Strict control is maintained to insure fair distribution of available assets.

e. Power generating equipment, and tool kits and sets, are items that are in short supply. Materials handling equipment shortages are well documented, and the continued shortage of these items seriously hampers mission effort in some areas.

f. Units arriving in the command's area of responsibility without full TOE shipment has caused some supply problems. The initial requirements have not been met in all cases.

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g. The FM Radio Conversion Program for non-divisional units supported by USASC, QN, is complete in its initial concept, except for radios, which must be transhipped to units that have relocated. In addition, requirements for newly arrived units or for units not included in the original program have been compiled and forwarded.

h. During the recent monsoon season several temporary delays in over-the-road movement of supplies were encountered due to road conditions. These problems were overcome by shipping supplies slightly in excess of requirements to task forces while roads were open. In addition, airlift was used quite extensively during the initial set up of the task force in the Bong Son area. In order to resupply task forces on a continuous basis it is essential that Class 31 road network be maintained to the task force.

i. The resupply for logistical support to Army units in ICTZ continues to present some problems. Emergency requirements for artillery units in ICTZ were airlifted, but sea lift on a regular basis is needed if this command is to meet the bulk requirements for Class II and IV supplies.

j. In the last quarter of 1966, a total of 95 reports of survey were processed by the Director of Supply. The total loss of all equipment involved in the surveys, \$107,500.00, was worth approximately 25% of the total cost. Surveys for the quarter included 38 vehicles, 19 rifles, 2 machine guns, 7 pistols, and 29 miscellaneous items.

k. Quarterly Reports of Operational Loss and Breakage processed by the Director of Supply represented 53 units in the Qui Nhon Support Command. The value of items lost or damaged amounted to \$6,884.79.

l. During the fourth quarter of 1966, requests for equipment in excess of authorized allowances were approved in order to resolve emergency needs, such as change of mission. A total of 165 requests were processed during the quarter. Of these, 30% represented vehicles; MHE accounted for 12%, and 10% of the requests involved communications equipment. Items required to be retained for mission-essential purposes have been included in submission of an MTOE or MTDA. Equipment for which there was only a temporary need was returned to the issuing agency within 60 days. Many of the requests for equipment in excess of authorized allowances submitted last quarter were for items other than those considered essential to resolve emergency requirements.

m. A mission directive was received during the reported period to establish a Class IV Construction Materials Yard at the An Khe Sub Area Command. Coordination was effected with the Area Engineer, and USAD, QN, to implement this mission. Stockage objectives are being refined and the Area Engineer's Office is coordinating development of required Real Estate. A heavy materials handling company (CS) has been programmed for arrival in May 67. At the present time, An Khe Sub Area Command does not have the necessary personnel or equipment to fully implement the mission directive.

n. The sudden change of mission for local (Qui Nhon Area) security in the last part of the quarter presented many problems for some units in the command. The requirements for additional communications equipment and weapons was substantial. Coordination with 1st Logistical Command Director of General

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Supply representatives greatly alleviated the problem. Some units have not refined requirements. Maximum effort is being made to cross level requirements based on mission assignment. Lack of desired equipment has not thus far hindered implementation of the new mission directives.

2. Transportation

a. In an effort to utilize the terminal and truck resources of the command the following projects were initiated, continued, or completed during this period:

(1) The De Long Pier and causeway were completed within the inner harbor permitting the berthing of six (6) deep draft vessels. An additional two (2) vessels can be anchored in the stream. This capability permitted the command to steadily increase its discharge capability despite adverse monsoon weather conditions and prevented an excess of backlog of vessels from developing.

(2) The channel and turning basin to the inner Qui Nhon Harbor were dredged to a depth of twenty-eight (28) feet thus permitting a greater variety of deep draft vessels to utilize the inner harbor at Qui Nhon.

(3) Construction of the open storage area and access road to the De Long Pier bypassing the city of Qui Nhon were begun. When completed maximum utilization of the De Long Pier and more rapid vehicle turn around for the port complex will be realized.

(4) Two (2) additional LST slips and eight (8) permanent LCU/LCM discharge points are under construction and will be completed by the end of the next quarter.

b. With formation of the Qui Nhon Sub Area Command from the resources of the 593rd General Support Group all local area transportation functions were transferred from the Director of Transportation to the Qui Nhon Sub Area Command.

c. The Qui Nhon TMP vehicles traveled 444,495 miles during this reporting period. The local bus system served the greater Qui Nhon Area via four (4) routes transporting 122,603 passengers.

d. The Qui Nhon Hold Baggage Activity handled 3,338 pieces of hold baggage.

e. This command transported 8,891 S/T of dry cargo and 69,504 S/T of aggregate to Phu Cat RMK Airfield construction site on the Vietnamese National Railroad.

3. Services

a. Bakery

During this reporting period 1,802,743 pounds of bread were baked at two operating bakeries which was 88.85% utilization of their capability. A bakery in Fleiku commenced operation on 26 January 1967, eliminating the

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requirement for hauling bread sixty miles from An Khe each day. The requirement to support large bodies of combat forces operating near Qui Nhon with fresh bread caused a severe overload on the Qui Nhon Bakery. In order to provide the amount of bread required by the Army menu, the Qui Nhon Bakery operated many days for 24 hours.

b. Bath

There were 303,841 showers provided US Forces during this report period by military bath units for an 82.9% utilization. Many using units improvised shower facilities within their area, and no estimate can be provided of the number of showers taken through this medium. Four decontamination teams deployed to Fleiku in December 1966, as part of the 243rd Field Service Company. Due to an absence of a decontamination mission these teams were effectively utilized at mobile shower points.

c. Laundry

Laundry processed by QM units during the reporting period amounted to 1,538,951 pounds which was an 82.3% utilization of existing capability. Laundry processed by Commercial Contract amounted to 443,247 pounds which was only 32% utilization of their authorized capability. This low utilization is attributed to their poor quality of work and to the fact that one contract had just begun during the period. The production for the initial month of this contract was very small. Laundry processed from both sources left an 80% remainder of requirements. Requests were submitted for additional contract work to begin on 1 March 1967, which is expected to eliminate 16% of the remainder. Additional units with laundry capability are programmed to arrive during the next report period. A total of seven Eidel Model (ELT9T) Laundry units were received and assigned to units that had deployed without equipment. Additional Eidel units are also expected during the next report period. An Eidel factory technical representative visited the command to assist in instruction on operation and maintenance of these new units. Sufficient experience with these new units has not yet been gained to determine their reliability and manner of performance.

Laundry equipment, standard B, continued to have a high deadline rate due to age and unavailability of repair parts. The main source of trouble was the dryer generating unit. Power from auxiliary sources was used to the maximum in an effort to keep equipment operational. A total of nine power units were evacuated to Okinawa, for rebuild.

d. Graves Registration

A total of 653 remains were processed by GH personnel within the Support Command. Graves Registration personnel performed no search and recovery missions as units recovered their own dead during operations.

e. Food Service

A Best Mess Awards Program was instituted in order to honor that unit that excelled most during each month in overall mess operations. The

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first award was made for the month of January. A total of 92 regular food service inspections and 18 IG inspections were conducted by Food Service personnel.

An Ice Cream plant with a capacity of 900 gallons per day became operational at Fleiku and the capacity of the plant at An Khe was increased from 450 gallons per day to 750 gallons per day by the addition of two machines. These two plants now provide sufficient ice cream for issue to all troops in An Khe and Fleiku three times each week.

The shortage of potable ice was practically eliminated with the opening of a fifteen ton ice plant for ROK troops in Qui Nhon, a thirty ton ice plant in An Khe, and a fifteen ton ice plant in Fleiku. Additional ice plants are scheduled to open during the next reporting period that will allow for three pounds of ice per man per day for the entire command.

f. Post Exchange

Exchange sales totaled \$2,492,164.73 for the period which was a 7.6% increase over the previous quarter. An automobile concession, a travel bureau, and a photo processing service were added at the Main retail store in Qui Nhon. The snack bar at the main store added a steak night three times weekly featuring high quality steaks at minimum prices.

g. Communications

Three radio teletype nets were operated. Net number one contained permanent stations at Qui Nhon, Fleiku, An Khe, Da Nang, and task forces in the Qui Nhon Area. Nets number two and three contained the task forces radios in the Fleiku and Da Nang areas respectively. Both AN/GRC 26 and AN/GRC 46 radios were used to provide voice, and teletype capability between USASC, QN, Sub Area Commands, and Task Forces.

h. Property Disposal

The following represents property disposal activities during the reporting period:

1. Generations (Value of property turned in) \$1,846,196.85.
2. Utilization (Value of issues) \$337,751.60.
3. Sales of property other than scrap (Value of property removed by contractors) \$215,112.
4. Expended to scrap (Value of property considered scrap) \$615,639.10.

4. Maintenance

a. Numerous changes have occurred in the maintenance support structure of this support command. These changes are summarized below:

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(1) The 628th Maintenance Support Company moved to Pleiku during December and the 62d Maintenance Battalion Headquarters (DS) arrived in January. The arrival of the battalion headquarters provided a composite direct support battalion consisting of the headquarters, one main support company, and one light maintenance company. This maintenance organization is further augmented by an engineer direct support maintenance platoon and additional signal repair personnel.

(2) The 85th Maintenance Company (LT)(DS) was moved to Da Nang to provide support to Army elements in the I Corp Zone. An MTOE was prepared and forwarded to tailor the 85th for the type support they must provide; e.g. heavy on artillery.

(3) The 86th Maintenance Battalion (GS) arrived in November and took command of general support operations, 500 gallon collapsible drum repair, and industrial gas generator.

(4) For general support operations, two new companies arrived from CONUS. The 98th Maintenance Company (LE)(GS) arrived in December; in January, the 160th Maintenance Company (LE)(GS) arrived.

(5) All maintenance operations in Qui Nhon including direct support were placed under the command of the 86th Maintenance Battalion. The Headquarters of the 5th Maintenance Battalion has been attached to this headquarters for duty with the Director of Maintenance. The 5th Maintenance Battalion will be placed back in its command role upon receipt of personnel to fill the positions within the Office of the Director of Maintenance.

b. Construction in the Cha Rang Maintenance Area progressed slowly due to the monsoon rains. The area is now occupied by three companies, two detachments and a battalion headquarters.

c. Construction on direct support facilities was begun in Pleiku, An Khe, and Qui Nhon. These semi-permanent facilities are expected to enhance the maintenance effort by providing protection from the dust, heat, and rains, which in this area, are serious obstacles to good maintenance operations.

d. A Command Technical Assistance Team has been formed utilizing military personnel and Department of the Army Civilians to assist maintenance and using units in all aspects of maintenance and repair parts supply by conducting informal inspections and providing classes and newsletters covering problem areas.

5. Petroleum

Petroleum operations for the command during this period was highlighted by the difficulty experienced in constructing of POL facilities and resupply to units within this command's area of responsibility. Efforts to increase the number of operational four inch submarine pipelines from one to three for the military tank farm were unsuccessful. The one operational line was rendered inoperational due to rough seas. Approximately six feet of sand covered the valves located on the beach. After many attempts, one line was made operational

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again. Resupply to units within the command was extremely difficult during this period due to low ceilings of visibility, washed out roads, and rough seas. Mooring of seagoing vessels was impossible for a period of approximately ten days in the inner harbor and for approximately 75% of the time during the period 1 Nov - 20 Jan on the outer-harbor submarine pipeline. Resupply by air was utilized on many occasions during this period with 500 gallon collapsible drums. However, occasionally, this was not possible due to low visibility ceilings. The importance of a faster, more efficient discharge facility became evident early in the operation of the military tank farm. Increased emphasis was placed on this project on or about 1 January 1967. Construction of a FOL Jetty on the inner harbor with two 8" lines is scheduled for completion by 15 March 1967. On or about 25 November 1966, the 514th Qm Co (Petroleum Operating) arrived in the command but under a petroleum supply company TOE. Equipment for the new TOE was requisitioned and retraining of personnel commenced. On 12 January 1967, the 240th QM Battalion (Petroleum Operating) arrived to provide command, administration and control for the wholesale petroleum operations of the command. The pipeline to An Khe was completed on or about 25 January 1967. However, the tank farm at An Khe remains incomplete due to the delay caused by monsoon rains. As a result, full scale pipeline operations to An Khe will be delayed until approximately 1 April.

6. Ammunition

a. Prior to 28 January 1967, the 184th Ordnance Battalion and the Director of Ammunition for US Army Support Command were combined into one organization. Under this concept the Battalion Commander/ Director of Ammunition was responsible for the operations and activities of the two ammunition companies within the battalion and the technical supervisory control over all of the ammunition within the Qui Nhon Support Command. On 28 January 1967 the 184th Ordnance Battalion, under the command of LTC Greetham moved to a new headquarters. The stock control section of the 184th Ord Bn remained with the Director of Ammunition. Under this reorganization the Battalion can better function as the supervisory element over the two ammunition companies and the Director of Ammunition can more effectively manage the flow and control of ammunition throughout the entire support command.

b. Assigned strength has lagged behind authorized strength by approximately 20% in all ammunition companies in this support command. The personnel shortage is even greater when it is realized that over two-fifths of the assigned personnel are performing duty outside their assigned duty with the company, such as guard, and task force duty. This has drastically reduced the capability of all the ammunition units within this command.

c. During the period covered by this report 36,478 short tons of ammunition were off-loaded from ships and brought into the Support Command Depot. Broken down into daily average by month it is observed that there has been a steady increase during the reporting period.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DAILY AVERAGE</u>
November	7,455 S/T	248
December	10,639 S/T	343
January	18,357 S/T	592

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d. The demand for ammunition has remained fairly constant as can be seen from the following table.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DAILY AVERAGE</u>
November	11,705	390
December	11,747	378
January	12,297	396

e. During the period covered by this report there were 48,558 short tons of ammunition available for receipt from ships while actual receipts only totaled 36,451. The difference can be accounted for in the lack of MHE and approximately 20 days of rough weather when ships could not off-load.

f. Due to the increase of the Task Force both in size and number it was necessary to establish an accounting system for the ammunition issued to these Forward Support Areas. This was effectively accomplished by initiating a master control file for each type of ammunition by Task Force and posting changes resulting from receipts and issue daily. Through this means of control it is possible to ascertain the ammunition posture of each Task Force at any given period.

g. Also during the report period the first rail shipment of ammunition was attempted with moderate success. On two occasions approximately 75 short tons of ammunition were shipped a distance of 70KM. It was found that the loading ramp was totally inadequate and would have to be rebuilt if similar shipments were to be made. It was also found that due to the distance between the ammunition supply point (ASP) and the railhead, further shipments by rail would be impractical unless a railhead could be constructed at the ASP.

h. The mortar ammunition renovation program was executed as expected except for the following problems:

(1) Due to the lack of packing materials, ammunition had to be repacked in the original fiber containers and boxes after renovation. In some cases packing material was water soaked making repacking almost impossible.

(2) From 1 November 1966 to 27 December 1966, 15,687 rounds were renovated and put back in the supply system for issue and use.

i. This organization has investigated a number of ammunition malfunctions. During these investigations the following observations were made.

(1) A number of units were reporting only serious malfunctions and neglecting to report the minor ones.

(2) Units failed to meet suspense times when reporting as prescribed in AR 700-1300-8.

(3) It was found that there were many contributing factors causing a round of ammunition not to function as it was designed. In many cases it was not the unserviceability of ammunition; rather, it was improper handling, improper storage and lack of training of firing units.

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(4) It has been noted at the unit level, ammunition is being taken out of its packaging and left exposed to the elements. In some cases the units have fuzeed the projectiles with MTSQ fuzes and removed the safety wires.

(5) Ammunition, in many cases, is being stacked behind the gun position with mixed lot numbers. No records are kept of ammunition lot numbers at the using units. This has necessitated suspending more than one lot of ammunition because it could not be determined which lot was fired and had the malfunction.

E. SPECIAL STAFF SECTIONS

1. (U) Engineer

a. R&U Activities

(1) Base development plans of the new Depot Expansion area are being prepared by the 45th Engineer Group in coordination with the 58th Field Depot in Qui Nhon.

(2) "Self help" construction program has been handicapped by a lack of 2"x4" lumber. This has delayed billet construction required to move troops from tents to wooden tropical style buildings.

(3) Pacific Architects and Engineers, our R&U contractor, completed 304 Individual Job Orders amounting to \$192,216.17 of O&MA funding. During the same period 3,131 Maintenance Service Orders were completed. Contractor's efforts continue to be hampered by a lack of government furnished equipment which was to be provided under terms of the contract.

(4) Vinnel Corporation has started the installation of primary power lines in Qui Nhon City.

b. Real Estate

(1) Real Estate acquisitions within the greater Qui Nhon Area and valleys west remain critical. Generally, only private land remains available which, if approval, involves a lengthy process of tabulation and indemnifications prior to occupancy.

(2) Direct leasing of land is no longer authorized without the approval of USARV. Direct leasing of billets is presently at a standstill since previously approved space authorizations have been exhausted. A request for additional authority is being submitted.

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2. Special Services

a. Motion Picture Service

(1) Eighty-five 16mm motion picture accounts have been approved for units in the Qui Nhon Area. Fifty-two of these units have 16mm movie projectors, show movies 5 nights a week, and are presently drawing films through Special Services.

(2) The total number of movies shown in the area during the period of 1 November through 31 January was 4,261.

(3) Total spectators for this period was approximately 746,075.

b. Entertainment

(1) Five USO Shows and one Korean Show were staged for troop entertainment within the geographic area of Qui Nhon during the above reporting period.

(2) Participation and attendance for all shows during this period was approximately 16,200.

c. Sports Participation

(1) Participation in organized water recreational activities was approximately 1,000 persons at the beginning of this period.

(2) Minor sports participation to include volleyball, ping pong, pool, horseshoes, badminton and small games was 7,701.

d. Library

(1) Library attendance was 11,305.

(2) Library material collated during this period was 65 hard-back books, 2,984 paperback books, 180 magazines and 10 newspaper subscriptions.

(3) Four complete tape recording facilities with approximately 150 master tapes were used by 1,104 personnel.

e. Electronic Repair Facility: One hundred and sixteen tape recorders, radios and record players repaired.

f. R&R Program: The attendance for this period is as follows:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ATTENDANCE</u>
Hong Kong	325
Manila	88
Tokyo	345
Bangkok	299

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Taipei	99
Singapore	47
Hawaii	261
Kuala Lumpur	26
Penang	<u>24</u>
TOTAL	1,514

g. Special Services Warehouse: Issued Upper II Corps units to include 1st Cav Div, 4th Inf Div, 3/25 Inf Div, Qui Nhon, Pleiku, An Khe and Da Nang Sub Area Commands approximately \$200,000 worth of Special Services equipment and supplies during this period.

3. Inspector General:

a. To perform its assigned mission, the Inspector General Section is staffed with two (2) officers and one (1) enlisted man.

b. Summary of complaints and requests for assistance during the report period:

AREA:	COMPLAINTS		REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE
	<u>JUSTIFIED</u>	<u>UNJUSTIFIED</u>	
USASC, QN	0	0	135

c. Investigations: None

d. Annual General Inspections:

A total of fifteen (15) company size and two (2) battalion headquarters annual general inspections were conducted during the reporting period. These units were found to be capable of performing their assigned missions.

4. Information Office

a. The Information Office submitted 1958 hometown news release and 449 accompanying photographs. General news stories numbered 22 with 61 feature pictures with captions. Representatives of 6 news media visited the command during the period involving 9 correspondents.

b. Major project presently being undertaken is pictorial coverage of all Task Forces in USASC, Qui Nhon. Coverage includes ground and aerial photos on all phases of Task Force activities. Pictures are to be used for feature stories, hometown news releases, and historical documentation.

c. Command Information pamphlets from MACV, USARV, and 1st Log have been received on time and in sufficient quantities. 97% of reporting units have indicated they follow the Command Information program and approve of the materials received.

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5. Chaplain

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a. Activities: Significant chaplain activities during the reporting period indicates an increase in attendance at religious services, continued emphasis on the civic action and community relations projects. Due to the efforts devoted to chaplain supply monitorship, the requisitioning and issuing of supplies has greatly improved the chaplain supply system.

b. Problem: The problems of the chaplain section deal primarily in increasing attendance and participation at religious services and activities. The primary concern of all chaplains is maximum support in the religious program. They wrestle with the problem of how to interest commanders, officers, non-commissioned officers and the troops in general in the religious program within the command. Proper scheduling of services opportunities to worship or to conduct private devotions are essential for the soldier's spiritual welfare. Without the full support of the commander in the religious program a chaplain cannot work effectively, chapels cannot be erected and those that are will not be filled or properly utilized. If opportunities for religious services are not planned for almost any hour on Sundays and throughout the week many soldiers would not have the occasion to worship regularly.

c. Solutions: Solutions of the chaplains problems are continuing solutions. Command interest in solving these problems are most beneficial. Proper scheduling of religious services, regular counseling sessions and chaplain visitations assists the religious program immensely. More opportunities for, and better places of worship enhances the religious program.

d. The monitoring and issuing of chaplain supplies by this office has improved the system considerably from previous operations. Chaplains supported by the Qui Nhon Depot are receiving their supplies almost as quickly as their requests are submitted. Items that are not readily available are immediately requisitioned from Okinawa.

e. Achievements: The following statistics indicate the achievements of approximately 25 area chaplains for the reporting period. There were 1,808 services conducted with an attendance of 43,740. December reached an all time high for the year with a total attendance of 17,688. A total of 10,421 soldiers attended Character Guidance instruction classes. Also 7,409 visits were made to the troops in their barracks and training areas and 2,952 patients were visited in the hospitals. In addition the chaplains counseled 7,155 men, taught 83 classes for 851 and gave 120 private instructions.

f. Civic actions and community relations involving chaplains assisted five orphanages. The Holy Infant Orphanage received \$387.00, RVN \$86,435, 700 pounds of food and 300 pounds of scrap lumber. The Vin Duc Anh Bae Orphanage received RVN \$45,500 and 1,000 pounds of clothing, food and scrap lumber. The The Dung Tien Orphanage received 1,050 pounds of food. Kim Chau Orphanage received \$117.30, RVN \$51,368, 6,000 pounds of food for livestock, 1,850 pounds of food for human consumption and 100 pounds of soap and clothing. The roof of the nursery was repaired and the kitchen facilities were expanded. The Xuan Phung Orphanage received 465 pounds of food and clothing.

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g. Four refugee centers were assisted during the past quarter. The Ngoc Thanh Refugee Center received RVN \$22,060, 1,735 pounds of food, 300 pounds of soap, 50 pounds of clothing and 120 toothbrushes. Building material was also obtained to assist in the construction of a dispensary. The Kim Chau Refugee Center received RVN \$11,225, \$117.30 and 3,200 pounds of food. Material and men were supplied to alleviate the crowded condition of the school at the center by expanding the school building and school furniture. Material for blackboards was also provided. The Phu Thanh Refugee Center was given 1,150 pounds of food, 700 pounds of clothing and a limited amount of medical supplies. The Phuoc Hau Refugee Center received 8850 pounds of food, 300 pounds of clothing and 350 cans of insect repellent.

h. Seven schools were aided during this reporting period. The Tin Lanh School received RVN \$14,000 and 3,000 pounds of scrap lumber. Lasan School received 60 pounds of school supplies. The La Salle School received 900 pounds of scrap lumber. Blackboards were built and delivered to the St. Joseph Catholic School. The Trinh Vaung Convent School was given 6,600 pounds of food, 6,000 for livestock and 600 for the school children. The Tung Phouc District School received 200 pounds of soap and 100 pounds of school supplies and 5 pounds of candy. The Qui Nhon Normal School received RVN \$40, for scholarships, 500 pounds of food and 28 boxes of clothing.

i. The Province Hospital received RVN \$3,667, 200 pounds of food and 150 pounds of medical supplies.

j. The Qui Hoa Leprosarium was given \$681.05, RVN \$96,530, 7,600 pounds of food, 1,200 pounds of cement, 3,000 pounds of scrap lumber, 550 pounds of clothing and 200 pounds of toilet articles.

k. The Reverend Chester Travis, Protestant Missionary in Binh Dinh Province was given \$1,914.11 for mission work. He also was given over 3,400 pounds of food to assist the refugees and needy.

l. "Caritas" The official Catholic Relief Agency for refugees in the Qui Nhon Area received \$196.15.

m. Also receiving assistance during the past quarter were St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 2,000 pounds of food. The Evangelical Church of Trung Ai 2,000 pounds of scrap lumber, 6,000 pounds of food for livestock, 50 pounds of soap and 50 pounds of clothing. Project 5-D, which is the name of the project in An Nhon Sub-Sector to build five dispensaries, received RVN \$50,110.

n. During the Christmas season, Christmas parties were sponsored for Holy Family Hospital, the Province Hospital, Holy Infant Orphanage, Vien Duc Dac Orphanage, Kim Chau Orphanage, Ngoc Thanh Refugee Center, Phuoc Hau Refugee Center. Lasan Primary School and the children of the Leprosarium of Qui Hoa.

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SECTION II, PART I

OBSERVATIONS (LESSONS LEARNED)

A. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE AND DISCIPLINE

(U) Item: Feature stories and home town news releases.

Discussion: A unit information officer's conference was held in November to discuss methods of increasing the flow of news stories and home town releases. Hand outs were prepared and distributed that gave the unit IO's simple instructions and suggestions on how to improve their units news worthiness. Also, visits to subordinate commands by personnel of the information office were increased in order to build and maintain unit enthusiasm for publicizing command efforts.

Observations: Only through continued contact with the command's units and activities can an aggressive information program be maintained.

B. PLANS, OPERATIONS, TRAINING

(C) Item: Resupply difficulty during periods of monsoon.

Discussion: Support of combat forces in periods of monsoon is especially difficult due to washout of roads, bridges and by passes as a result of heavy rainfall. Road conditions in this area on several occasions during the monsoon season necessitated resupply by air. The effect of the heavy rains on airfields and the limited visibility during these periods made landing by aircraft extremely hazardous and in some cases impossible.

Observations: Because of the undependability of resupply by land or air during the monsoon season, a minimum of five days of Class I, III and V supplies should be maintained at the Forward Support Activities.

C. LOGISTICS

1. (C) Item: Ammunition Port at Song Cau RVN

Discussion: Adverse weather conditions at Qui Nhon, especially during the monsoon season, adversely effect ammunition discharge operations. Coast Guard regulation prohibits moving ammunition laden deep draft vessels into the inner harbor at Qui Nhon. Consequently these vessels must be discharged in the open roadstead where they are prey to adverse weather. A deep draft sheltered harbor at Song Cau RVN approximately sixty (60) kilometers from the city of Qui Nhon but only thirty (30) kilometers from the Qui Nhon Ammunition Depot is suitable for ammunition discharge operation.

Observations: Song Cau must be opened as an ammunition port as soon as practicable in order to expedite ammunition discharge.

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2. (U) Item: Use of Decontamination equipment to supplement bath units.

Discussion: Decontamination equipment is organic to Field Service Companies and Headquarters and Headquarters Companies, Supply and Service Battalions, but there has not been a requirement for this capability in Vietnam.

Observations: Although limited by the 400 gallon water tank, decontamination units can be very effectively utilized as mobile shower units. In order to provide sustained operation they must be used in pairs unless they are set up at the water source.

3. (C) Item: Malfunction Reporting.

Discussion: Numerous ammunition malfunctions have been investigated by this command. It has been discovered that approximately 1/3 of the instances have occurred through malpractice and not through ammunition malfunction. Unit reporting procedures have been inaccurate and incomplete.

Observations: All firing units should be familiar with AR 700-1300-8 and USARV Reg 75-1. Timeliness is of utmost importance in reporting malfunctions to prevent further use of unserviceable ammunition within the Command.

4. (C) Item: Submarine Pipelines.

Discussion: Construction and maintenance of pipelines created many problems due to monsoon-type weather.

Observations: Maintenance and repair of submarine pipelines is extremely time consuming and difficult due to the amount of technical equipment required for repair. In addition, personnel performing the repair must be skilled in diving and underwater repair. Further complicating the situation, monsoon weather precludes repair being accomplished during severe tidal action and rough seas. The vessel utilized for pulling the pipeline from the shore had a two point mooring system (north and south). As a result, tidal action from east or west caused the vessel to twist, thus placing a bend in the pipeline causing unnecessary stress to be placed on the joints in the pipeline.

5. (U) Item: 500 Gallon Collapsible Drums.

Discussion: Considerable difficulty was experienced with tie-down shackles being removed from the ends of 500 gallon collapsible drums. These shackles are required for proper lashing during air shipment. A program is being established locally to flatten the end of the bolt securing the shackle to the drum.

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SECTION II PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. (C) In view of the critical nature of ammunition resupply in the theatre and especially in the II Corps Tactical Zone, it is essential that Song Cau be opened as an ammunition port. Without this port ammunition discharge operations in the Qui Nhon area continue to be adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions.
2. (U) Recommend that decontamination units not be deleted from TO&E's where they are authorized because of no requirement for decontamination service, but that they be utilized as bath unit substitutes.
3. (C) Recommend the use of submarine pipelines in unprotected waters be discontinued in Southeast Asia due to the difficulties experienced in pipeline maintenance as well as the adverse effects of monsoon weather on the line. Further, if submarine pipelines must be used, recommend the valves at the shore end be located far enough away from the beach to preclude damage due to tidal action. In addition, vessels utilized for laying the pipeline from the shore must possess a three point mooring system to avoid placing unnecessary stress on the joints of the pipeline.
4. (U) Recommend tie-down shackles be secured to 500 gal drums in such a way that removal is impossible. This has been accomplished on a local basis. However, the manufacturer could accomplish this prior to the item reaching the using unit. As a result, no difficulty would be experienced during aerial resupply.
5. (C) It is strongly recommended that using units be made aware of the provisions of AR 700-1300-8 in reporting ammunition malfunctions. The importance of correct reporting when ammunition incidents occur should be impressed upon combat arms forces during the service schooling period. Ammunition incidents are of such serious nature, that upon occurrence of a malfunction, immediate action is required in order to suspend the malfunctioned lot. Early training in ammunition incident reporting should begin at the service school level.

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AVCA GC-O (15 Feb 67)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967
(RCS CSFGA-65)

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND, APO 96307 2

TO: Deputy Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam, APTN: AVHGC-
D, APO 96307

1. (C) The Operational Report - Lessons Learned submitted by the
US SFGV, and when for the quarterly period ending 31 January 1967
is forwarded herewith.

2. (C) Reference paragraph Dlc, page 8:

a. To preclude against depletion of stocks this command in-
structed the Defense Personnel Support Center (DASC) and Logistics Con-
trol Office Pacific (LCOP) in January 1967 to change the priority of all
subsistence requisitions with past required delivery dates to 05.
Correspondence was provided DASC in November 1966 notifying them of the
situation this command was getting into by slip date of required delivery
dates. Shortages are not being relieved by receipt of nonperishable
cargo aboard vessels being utilized to expedite shipments. To preclude
further shortage of condiments, all depots have been instructed to pre-
pare and submit priority OR requisitions for a 15 day supply of condiments
which were approaching a critical level. Partial shipments of requirements
by air, along with arrival of cargo aboard shipments mentioned above,
has aided in reducing shortages.

b. The "Air condition" rating must be considered in light of
the inherent nature of the product. The lettuce grown on Dai-lat farms is
the "Trocadero" stock type, a "leafy" variety of lettuce rather than the
"Head or iceberg" type that is most familiar in DCS. This Trocadero
variety, by nature, is more subject to damage in transit.

3. (C) Reference paragraph Dlc, page 8: Required blockage ob-
jective on sundry packs has been attained at Dai-lan Depot. This
has quarters will continue to monitor all shipments into country to
insure that depots receive their projected monthly requirements.

4. (C) Reference paragraph Dlc, page 9: The 540th Heavy Material
Company has been directed to Dai-lan. It will arrive on or about 15 April
1967. A portion of this company can be utilized at the An Khe Sub
Area Command.

5. (C) Reference paragraph Dlc, page 10: General. A detailed
operational report has been prepared and submitted. In addition, other,
limited information regarding the situation at the Dai-lan Depot has been
provided. All continuing to the Dai-lan Depot.

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DOWNGRADED AT 5 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

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AVCA GO-O (15 Feb 67)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967
(RCS CSFOR-65)

petroleum supply. At no time, however, was an operation cancelled or curtailed because of a lack of supplies.

6. (C) Reference paragraph D6b, page 14: Concur.

a. According to morning reports dated 23 February 1967, authorized and present for duty strengths of Class V units in Qui Nhon Support Command were as follows:

UNIT	AUTH	ASGD	PDY
188th Ord Co	240	221	208
661st Ord Co	240	204	197
820th Ord Co	240	148	253
205th Ord Plt	90	50	59
46th Ord Det (BB)	29	30	27
TOTALS	839	653	744

b. A request was initiated on 24 February 1967 to redesignate the 205th Ordnance Platoon as a company and to move the additional personnel and equipment from Cam Ranh Bay. When approved, this increase will bring the authorized strengths of Class V units in the Qui Nhon Support Command into balance with other support commands.

7. (C) Reference paragraph D6h(1), page 15: Nonconcur.

a. All packaging materials that had been requested by the unit were on hand or on requisition. It is the responsibility of the unit to insure that sufficient equipment and materials are on hand prior to initiating renovation.

b. In no case should renovate ammunition be packaged in wet or otherwise unserviceable containers.

c. The mortar renovation program in RVN has been discontinued and moved to Okinawa.

8. (U) Reference paragraph E1a(3), page 16: Concur. Because of the higher priority commitment of scarce resources, the government has been unable, through normal military supply channels, to provide the contractor all the equipment required for accomplishing all R&U work. This headquarters has initiated action to issue the Contracting Officer certificates of non-availability, whereupon the contractor will be authorized to procure essential equipment.

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DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

9. (U) Reference paragraph Elb(1), page 16: Concur. Tabulation and indemnification actions are being taken by local GVN officials by direction of the Joint Chief of Staff, RVNAF. It is necessary to identify all claimants with respect to the requested parcel of land and to indemnify Vietnamese citizens for the relocation of graves and monuments and to relocate squatters who may have settled on private land. Unless the land has been confiscated or condemned by decree, the private landowners must agree on the terms of a lease with the GVN and enter into a lease agreement. Where the above actions are complex and involve a number of claimants, the process can take a number of weeks to complete. The Joint Chiefs of Staff usually will not permit US occupancy until the indemnification procedure has been completed. Specific request to expedite the process can be submitted through channels to the Director of Construction, MACV when the military requirement for the land is urgent. These requests are transmitted to the Joint General Staff, if justified. A letter has been sent to the subordinate commands suggesting that real estate planning be carried out sufficiently in advance in order that requests for acquisition by the GVN can be submitted before the requirement for occupancy becomes critical. The letter further suggested that if possible, land selected should not have graves or squatters that require tabulation.

10. (U) Reference paragraph Elb(2), page 16: Headquarters, USARPV exercises approval authority over acquisition of real estate by direct lease to control piastre expenditure and to implement a policy of returning real estate to VN owners that was expressed by COMUSMACV. The recent request submitted by USASC, Qui Nhon for approval to lease 120 billets spaces has been approved. Approval to lease land requires exemption from MACV Directive 405-1 because open land should be acquired rent free from the GVN. A letter has been sent to the Qui Nhon Support Command instructing that where important US constructed facilities are programmed, the land should be acquired on an indefinite term from the GVN, rather than on a lease with a maximum term of 5 years.

11. (U) Reference paragraph B, page 21: It is the policy of this Headquarters to establish stockage objectives in accordance with the difficulty to effect resupply. The limitations imposed by the weather are one of many considerations used to establish this level in terms of number of days of supply.

12. (C) Reference paragraph C1, page 21: Concur.

a. At the present time, the port facility at Qui Nhon is under waiver for safety distances. Ammunition is brought from the beach through the town of Qui Nhon to the ammunition depot.

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEARS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

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AVCA GO-O (15 Feb 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967
(RCS CSFOR-65)

b. If roads can be secure and capable of sustaining the required traffic in all types of weather, development of an ammunition port at Song Gau will result in a significant improvement in ammunition operations for the Qui Nhon Support Command.

13. (C) Reference paragraph C3, page 22: Concur.

a. This headquarters continues to emphasize the importance of proper and complete malfunction reporting to all units in RVN. Where malpractice is discovered, USARV is immediately notified with a detailed explanation of the malpractice and action required to eliminate it.

b. Where indicated as necessary, this headquarters has obtained technical assistance from CONUS, on a TDY basis. Technical assistance teams have traveled throughout RVN explaining to both user and supplier the causes of malfunctions and the importance of malfunction reporting.

14. (C) Reference paragraph C4, page 22: Concur. As stated before, adverse weather at this time of year has a direct effect on all operations and especially undersea pipeline repair operations. Additional capability was furnished Qui Nhon from Cam Ranh Bay and this resulted in getting one of the outer harbor lines repaired. Work is in progress and will continue in repairing other lines. The ultimate solution, however, is to complete the T-2 jetty so tankers can be handled inside the harbor in any weather. When this facility is finished the outer harbor lines will only be used in an emergency.

15. (U) Reference paragraph C5, page 22: Concur. This has been a problem. Local solutions have involved flattening or peening the bolt. Secondly, actions have been taken to secure spare shackles from Z.I. Currently two requisitions are working and the Director of Supply, this headquarters is querying the Logistics Control Office Pacific on the status.

16. (C) Reference paragraph 3, page 23: Concur. All exposed submarine lines are being replaced by more secure facilities now under construction or planned for early construction.

17. (U) Reference paragraph 4, page 23: Action will be taken to recommend permanent installation of one of the two shackles on each end. In most operations this will be all that is necessary. On occasion, however, two shackles are needed on each end; the second shackle could be installed as required. One of the two must be removable to permit towing the drum with the yoke provided for this purpose.

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DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

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1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January
1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

18. (U) Concur with the basic report. The report is considered
adequate. GP-4

FOR THE COMMANDER:

TEL: Lynx 782/430

Timothy S O'Hara 16+
for

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DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

CONFIDENTIAL

AVHGC-DST (15 Feb 67)

2d Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (ACM CSFOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96307 14 MAY 1967

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT
APO 96558

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the period ending 31 January 1967 from Headquarters, US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon, as indorsed.

2. Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference paragraph D1e, page 8, concerning shortages of power generating equipment, materials handling equipment (MHE), and tool kits and sets: These items have been in short supply; however, the USAFV supply position on generators and MHE is improving with the receipt of standard equipment. Items will be issued as received, in accordance with priorities established by USAFV and the 1st Logistical Command.

b. Reference paragraph D1i, page 9, concerning the resupply of Class II and IV to Army units in I Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ): Sealift from Qui Nhon to I CTZ ports is provided on a scheduled basis by MACVMA. Additional vessels are scheduled to meet the requirements of cargo shipments, commensurate with overall priorities and commitments. Part of the problem mentioned by the reporting unit is the result of the rapid build-up of artillery units in I CTZ which exceeded the capability of forward support areas. This capability is rapidly being expanded to meet requirements.

c. Reference paragraph C1, page 21; paragraph 1, page 23; and paragraph 12, 1st Indorsement, concerning the ammunition port at Song Cau RVN: Concur in unit observation and recommendation, and 1st Indorsement comments. The 1st Logistical Command has conducted feasibility studies on the Song Cau port operation. Insecure and limited access road nets have prevented further implementation of this plan. This headquarters and 1st Logistical Command are continuing follow-up action on the project.

d. Reference paragraphs C2 and C3, page 22; paragraphs 2 and 5, page 23; and paragraph 13, 1st Indorsement, concerning decontamination equipment and ammunition malfunction reporting: Concur with recommendations of reporting unit and action taken by 1st Logistical Command, as reported in 1st Indorsement.

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FROM THE MAIN ENCLOSURE

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AVHGC-DST (15 Feb 67)

2d Ind

14 MAY 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

e. Reference paragraph C4, page 22; paragraph 3, page 23; and paragraphs 14 and 16, 1st Indorsement, concerning submarine pipelines: The remarks in paragraph 14, 1st Indorsement are appropriate. Completion of the POL jetty will provide a more efficient operation and will alleviate the current problems with the submarine lines. As recommended by unit, the shore end valves should be located in a safe and secure area. Corrective action indicated in paragraph 16, 1st Indorsement, is considered adequate.

f. Reference paragraph C5, page 22; paragraph 4, page 23; and paragraphs 15 and 17, 1st Indorsement, concerning 500 gallon collapsible drum tie down shackles: Actions taken and proposed by 1st Logistical Command, as reported in 1st Indorsement, are considered appropriate and adequate.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



1 Incl
nc

E. L. KENNEDY
CPT, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

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GPOP-OT (15 Feb 67)

3d Ind (U)


SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967
(RCS CSFOR 65), HQ US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon (U)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 26 MAY 1967

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army,
Washington, D. C. 20310

This headquarters concurs in the basic report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


G. R. KOBALY
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

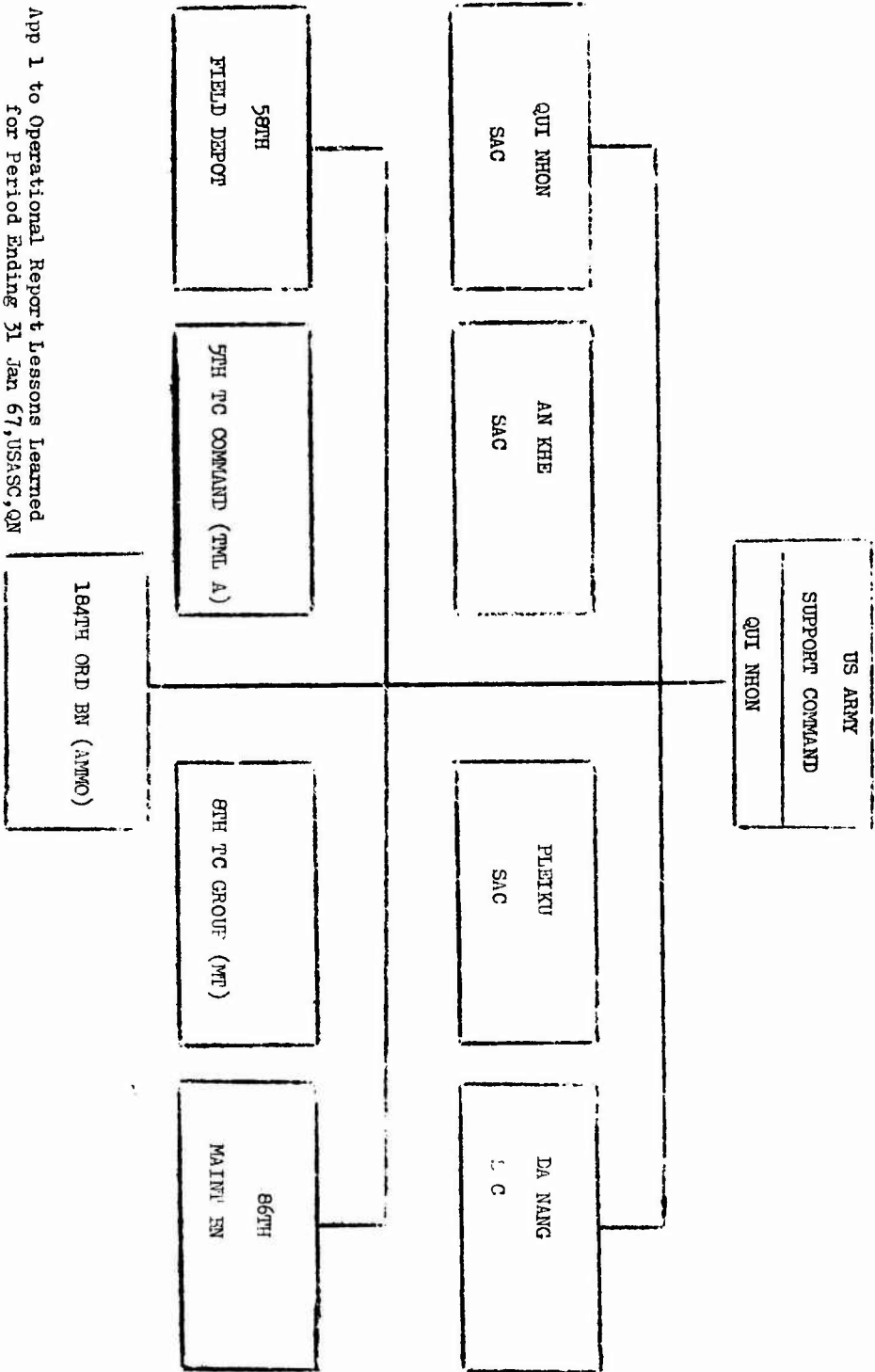
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SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED
CORRESPONDENCE

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App 1 to Operational Report Lessons Learned
for Period Ending 31 Jan 67, USASC, QN

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