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AD NUMBER	
AD387328	
CLASSIFICATION CHANGES	
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28 Feb 1980, Group 4, DoDD 5200.10; AGO DA ltr dtd 29 Apr 1980	

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SECURITY

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SECRET



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

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGAM-P (M) (7 Feb 68) FOR OT RD-T674275

12 February 1968

AD387328

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, Period Ending 31 October 1967 (U)

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation by USACDC in accordance with paragraph 6f, AR 1-19 and by USCONARC in accordance with paragraph 6c and d, 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 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:

Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

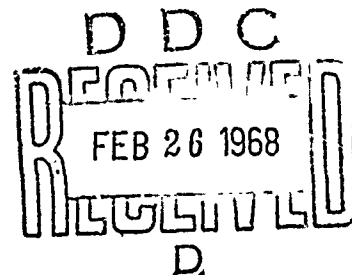
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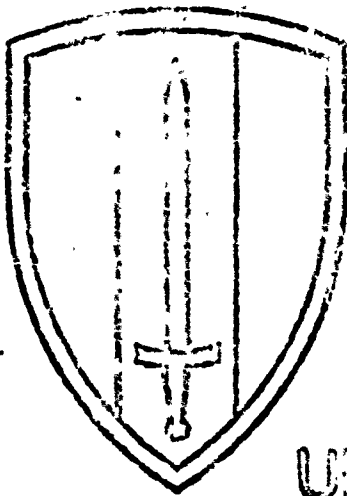


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DDC CONTROL
NO. 80706

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY
VIETNAM

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OPERATIONAL REPORT - LESSONS LEARNED
(RCS CSFOR-65)
1 AUGUST 1967 - 31 OCTOBER 1967

CLASS.
DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 2500-10

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96375



IN REPLY REFER TO
AVHGC-DST

20 November 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending 1 August 1967 to 31 October 1967 RCS CSFOR-65 (U)

THRU: Commander in Chief
United States Army, Pacific
ATTN: GPOP-DT
APO 96558

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

SECTION I

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

A. COMMAND.

1. (U) Key Staff Change. On 1 November 1967 Brigadier General Frank H. Linnell, formerly the Commanding General of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, was assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff (Plans and Operations), replacing Brigadier General George H. Young, Jr.

2. (U) Commanders.

CG, USARV

GEN William C. Westmoreland

DCG, USARV

LTG Bruce Palmer, Jr.

CG, I FFORCEV

LTG William B. Rosson

CG, I FFORCEV Artillery

BG William O. Quirey

CG, II FFORCEV

LTG Frederick C. Weyand

CG, 1st Aviation Brigade

MG George P. Seneff, Jr.
(1 Aug 67 - 15 Sep 67)

MG Robert R. Williams
(16 Sep 67 - 31 Oct 67)

FOR OT RD
T674275

Downgraded at 3 year intervals
Declassified after 12 years
DOD DIR 5200.10

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CG, 1st Cavalry Div
CG, 1st Infantry Div
CG, 1st Logistical Command

MG John J. Tolson, III

MG John H. Hay, Jr.

MG Shelton E. Lollis
(1 Aug 67 - 10 Aug 67)

MG Thomas H. Scott, Jr.
(11 Aug - 31 Oct 67)

CG, 1st Signal Bde
CG, 4th Infantry Div
CG, 9th Infantry Div
CG, 18th Military Police Bde
CG, 25th Infantry Div

BG William M. Van Harlingen, Jr.

MG William R. Peers

MG George G. O'Connor

BG Harley L. Moore, Jr.

MG John C. F. Tillson, III
(1 Aug 67 - 5 Aug 67)

MG Fillmore K. Mearns
(6 Aug 67 - 31 Oct 67)

CG, 44th Medical Bde
CG, 1st Bde, 101st Airborne Div
CG, 173d Airborne Bde

BG Glenn J. Collins

BG Salve H. Matheson

BG John R. Deane, Jr.
(1 Aug 67 - 22 Aug 67)

BG Leo H. Schweiter
(23 Aug 67 - 31 Oct 67)

CG, 199th Lt Infantry Bde

BG John F. Freund
(1 Aug 67 - 3 Sep 67)

BG Robert C. Forbes
(4 Sep 67 - 31 Oct 67)

CG, Americal Div

MG Richard T. Knowles
(1 Aug 67 - 21 Sep 67)

MG Samuel W. Koster
(22 Sep 67 - 31 Oct 67)

CG, USA Engineer Comd VN (PROV)

MG Robert R. Ploger
(1 Aug 67 - 9 Aug 67)

BG Charles M. Duke
(10 Aug 67 - 31 Oct 67)

CG, USA Headquarters Area Comd

BG Albin F. Irzyk

CO, 5th Special Forces Gp

COL Jonathan F. Ladd

CO, 11th Armored Cavalry Regt

COL Roy W. Farley

CO, 23d Artillery Gp

COL Robert J. Koch

CO, 34th General Support Gp

COL Luther G. Jones

CO, 54th Artillery Gp

COL John J. Norris

CO, 97th Artillery Gp

COL Joseph C. Fimiani

CO, 108th Artillery Gp

COL David L. Jones

CG, 196th Lt Infantry Bde

BG Frank H. Linnell
(1 Aug 67 - 29 Oct 67)

CO, 196th Lt Infantry Bde

COL Louis Gelling
(30 Oct 67 - 31 Oct 67)

CO, 198th Lt Infantry Bde

COL James R. Waldie

CO, 507th Transportation Gp

COL Roscoe H. Goodell

CO, 525th Military Intelligence Gp

COL Caleb A. Cole

3. (U) Distinguished Visitor Summary. During the period 1 August 1967 to 31 October 1967, 47 parties of distinguished visitors visited this command. These included 7 congressional, 2 cabinet level, 9 civilian, and 29 military. In addition to the principal individuals involved in the 47 visits, there were 94 other personnel who accompanied the official parties.

NAME/DATES

POSITION

Charles F. [unclear]
2 - 9 Aug 67

Army Director of Civilian Personnel

Joe L. Brown
3 - 22 Aug 67

Technical Director, Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland

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NAME/DATES

POSITION

Ambassador L. H. Border
4 Aug 67

Australian Ambassador to Vietnam

GEN Wallace M. Greene, Jr.
5 - 11 Aug 67

Commandant of the Marine Corps

Reverend James Ford
5 Aug - 18 Sep 67

Chaplain of the Corps of Cadets, USMA

Tan Toh Hong
11 Aug 67

Member of Parliament, Malaysia

MG Wilson M. Hawkins
11 - 17 Aug 67

Director of Officer Personnel, OPO, DA

Robert B. Docking
16 - 22 Aug 67

Governor of Kansas

Coleman P. Cook, GS-16
16 - 26 Aug 67

Spl Asst, ASA, Installations and Logistics

RAIM John R. Wadleigh
19 - 23 Aug 67

Deputy CofS for Operations, DCA-SAM

GEN Omar N. Bradley
19 - 28 Aug 67

General of the Army

Rodolfo Ganzon
20 - 27 Aug 67

Senator - Philippines

MG Ben Sternberg
21 - 26 Aug 67

Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, USARPAC

MG Byron L. Steger, MC
21 - 31 Aug 67

Chief Surgeon, HQ, USARPAC

Leonard Sullivan, Jr.
22 - 31 Aug 67

Deputy Director, DDR&E, (Southeast Asia Matters)

Rep Ben B. Blackburn
3 - 8 Sep 67

Republican - Georgia

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Pg. 4

NAME/DATES

POSITION

MG Royal B. Allison, USAF
8 - 13 Sep 67

Deputy CofS, Plans & Operations, CINCPAC

VADM George G. Burkley
9 - 19 Sep 67

The White House Physician

MG Charles P. Brown
13 - 22 Sep 67

CG, US Army Artillery and Missile Center

ADM U. S. Grant Sharp
14 - 15 Sep 67

Commander-in-Chief, Pacific

RADM J. M. Shaffer
16 - 22 Sep 67

Deputy CofS, Military Assistance, Logistics & Administration, CINCPAC

Sen Thomas H. Kuchel
21 - 25 Sep 67

Republican - California

COL Elizabeth P. Hoisington
21 - 27 Sep 67

Director, Women's Army Corps

Br Joseph S. Hardin
26 Sep - 1 Oct 67

Chief, AAFES

MG Arthur L. McDonald, OBE
27 - 29 Sep 67

Adjutant General, Australian Military Forces

MG Royal Reynolds (Ret)
28 Sep - 5 Oct 67

Director, Military Assistance Institute

William E. Galbraith
30 Sep - 4 Oct 67

National Commander of the American Legion

MG Frank B. Clay
30 Sep - 7 Oct 67

ADC, 101st Airborne Division

LTC Harold W. Grant (Ret)
30 Sep 67

Director, Telecommunications Policy, DOD

MG Clarence G. Beck
8 - 14 Oct 67

USARPAC Comptroller

Harold Silverstein, GS-16
8 - 19 Oct 67

Spl Asst, ACofS, C-E, DA

NAME/DATESPOSITION

MG Oren E. Hurlbut
16 - 21 Oct 67

ACofS, G4, USARPAC

Carl L. Bennett, GS-18E
18 - 21 Oct 67

Member, Surveys and Investigations Staff,
House Appropriations Committee

VADM Lawson P. Ramage
18 Oct 67

Commander, Military Sea Transport Service

Reverend William Geren
20 - 21 Oct 67

Chairman, Chaplain Commission, Southern
Baptist Convention

J. K. Fasick, GS-16
19 - 26 Oct 67

Associate Director, Defense Division,
United States General Accounting Office

MG Frederick J. Clarke
21 - 25 Oct 67

Deputy Chief of Engineers, DA

James T. Kendall, GS-18
23 Oct - 9 Nov 67

Chief Counsel, Preparedness Investigating
Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Armed
Services

GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr.
23 - 23 Oct 67

Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army

MG Leonard C. Shea
23 - 28 Oct 67

Deputy Chief of Staff Operations, DA

MG George A. Carver (Ret)
24 Oct - 2 Nov 67

Director, Army Emergency Relief

Edward J. Hayes, GS-16
25 - 27 Oct 67

Assistant Staff Director, House Appro-
priations Committee Investigation Team

Alfred Song
26 Oct - 1 Nov 67

State Senator - California

MG Olinto M. Barsanti
28 Oct - 2 Nov 67

CG, 101st Airborne Division

Peter J. Murphy, GS-18
29 Oct - 1 Nov 67

House of Representatives Appropriation
Committee Investigation Team

GEN Theodore J. Conway
30 Oct - 2 Nov 67

CINCSRIKE

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B. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE, AND DISCIPLINE

1. (U) Military Personnel Management.

a. In February 1966, HQ USARV was given authority to approve direct appointments of warrant officers and enlisted men as second lieutenants, USAR, with concurrent call to active duty. Eligibility does not differ from the provisions of AR 135-100, except for the requirements that the applicant will be assigned in RVN for a minimum of six months (three months may be waived). Quotas for appointment are requested from Department of the Army as needed. To date, 326 individuals have applied against a total quota of 244 appointments. From 1 May 1966 - 31 October 1967, USARV has tendered 148 direct appointments. Of this total, 91 have been aviation warrant officers and 57 have been enlisted men. Following is a breakdown by branch:

Infantry	53
Armor	6
Artillery	23
Corps of Engineers	7
Signal Corps	6
Transportation Corps	<u>53</u>
TOTAL	148

b. The voluntary extension program during 1st Quarter, FY 68 reflects a trend toward an increase in extensions of six months or more and a reduction in those of less than six months.

	<u>4th Qtr FY 67</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
6 months or more	5,279	2,059	2,212	2,336	6,607
Under 6 months	3,679	459	776	928	2,163

c. DA Msg 826311, 4 Aug 67, removed the restrictions, indefinitely, on the number of times individuals may be promoted during a 12 month tour in RVN. Removal of this restriction allows Army personnel in RVN to compete for promotions on an equal basis with the rest of the Army. DA also authorized continuation of the accelerated promotion program in which two percent of the authorized E5 strength in RVN may be promoted from E4 to E5, and one and one-half percent of the authorized E6 strength may be promoted from E5 to E6

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without regard to time-in-grade and time-in-service criteria.

2. (U) Civilian Personnel Management.

a. New local national pay schedules were placed into effect as of 10 September 1967. Development and implementation of the revised pay schedules resulted from a locality wage survey conducted by the three component services in Vietnam in March 1967.

b. Relief from the local national employment ceiling of 30,200 was obtained; the ceiling was increased to a total of 40,200 manpower spaces (33,145 OMA and 7,055 MCA). However, to date, manpower vouchers have not been issued to allot the total additional spaces and permit full-scale recruitment efforts toward meeting the manpower needs of various organizations.

c. An occupational inventory of all direct hire (exclusive of NAF) Vietnamese employees was conducted in June. This was the second such inventory conducted in the command; the first was completed during October 66. The June inventory indicated that USARV employed a total of 33,716 (O&MA) funded employees; of which 7,196 (21.3%) were white collar and 25,647 (76.1%) were blue collar workers; 873 (2.6%) were maritime workers.

d. The white collar workforce remained relatively stable during the period between the two occupational inventories with little fluctuation in overall number or internal distribution by type of position. This stability coupled with the 24% increase in the total USARV strength resulted in the white collar workforce making up only 21.3% of the total versus 25.55% in October 1966.

e. Positions in the Equipment, Facilities, and Service Group continued to make up about half of the white collar group. In terms of percentages there was a smaller than expected increase, 52.8% as against 47.03% in October 1966. The General Administrative, Clerical, and Office Service Group continued to be the second largest group, making up 37% of the white collar workers. While the increase in the Professional Group was small (from 13 to 27) during the period, it was encouraging, and if expressed in percentages (an increase of over 100%) is significant.

f. The overall average grade level of the white collar workforce increased from VGS-3.16 to VGS-3.6 between inventories. This is to be expected as the workforce matures; more rapid increases in average grade are not anticipated as the majority of this group are employed at a fairly low clerical level. Due to rapid buildup of workforce and abnormal turnover rate, most are still in the trainee or beginner stages.

g. The most encouraging fact revealed by the latest inventory is

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the obvious up-grading of the Vietnamese blue collar workforce that has taken place since the last inventory. While total strength increased from 27,191 to 31,716, and the blue collar strength increased from 19,600 to 25,647, increases of 24% and 31% respectively, the number of journeymen increased by 124%, the number of leaders by 95%, and the number of supervisors by 88%. The inventory indicated that the average grade level of the blue collar workforce rose from VGS-3.23 to VGS-3.38 during the period between inventories.

h. Approximately one half (49.8%) of all blue collar workers fell into the unskilled classification during the current inventory, little different from the percentage (50.3%) shown in the October 1966 inventory. The large percentage of unskilled workers may be explained by the command's need for masses of laborers employed in the clearing of troop encampments, construction of sand bagged fortifications, and loading and unloading of supplies and equipment as the result of the establishment and movement of combat and combat support units; 77.7% of the unskilled group are women as compared with 71.8% during October 1966. This increase, and the continuing use of a large number of women in this group, are attributed to local custom and the male manpower drain of the war. Of the total blue collar workforce, 26.8% is employed at the full journeyman level as compared with only 15.6% in October 1966. This increase is evidence of the success of the combined efforts of the Office of Civilian Personnel Director, Central Trainee Institute, Area Civilian Personnel Offices, management officials, and the employees themselves to upgrade the skills and utilization of the Vietnamese workforce. This increase, combined with the increase in leaders from 509 (2.6%) to 993 (3.9%), and supervisors from 134 (.7%) to 253 (1%), indicates not only an upgrading of skills of the Vietnamese employees of USARV, but also a change in attitude of USARV military supervisors regarding use of Vietnamese employees in more responsible positions.

3. (U) Personnel Services.

a. Welfare Funds.

(1) Welfare funds in USARV have greatly benefited from the revised Central Post Fund System which created ten new CPF's for a total of sixteen. Unit funds are receiving better service. Units have received back dividends due them, and have been assisted in maintaining fund records. Central post funds are actively supporting morale and welfare activities at the installations. The support required is expanding with the establishment of craft shops, libraries, and service clubs. Many base camps now have MARS stations financed by CPF's.

(2) A revised AR 230-21, dated 25 Aug. 67, simplifies unit fund records. The revised USARV Reg 230-21 is expected to be distributed in mid-December 67.

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(3) Welfare funds have been extended to cover hospital patients, stockade inmates, and transit personnel at replacement centers. Unit funds have also been established to provide normal welfare fund support for these personnel.

(4) The revised USARV Reg 230-3 became effective 1 November 1967 and provides for wider representation on the CWF council. The DCS (P&A) has been designated council president.

b. The USARV Central Mess Fund was established in May 1967 to provide financial assistance to open messes of this command and for performing such other functions as may be properly determined. To date only one request has been received for a grant or loan. USARV Reg 230-5, Other Sundry Funds, dated 10 September 1967, requires commanders of all "Other Sundry Funds" with a net worth of \$5,000 or more to submit a request to become an open mess under the provisions of USARV Reg 230-60. There are in excess of 500 other sundry funds in USARV. Further, USARV was given operational control of all MACV open messes on 1 October 1967. This was prompted by the USARV Comptroller who has audit responsibilities for MACV as well as USARV Open Mess Accounts. MACV Directives had been used for auditing MACV accounts. The USARV Comptroller recommended USARV Reg 230-60 be used as it required detailed accounting procedures for open messes. Accordingly, all MACV open messes will be placed under operational control of USARV. There are currently 63 MACV open messes which are operational.

c. Adequate post exchange facilities throughout RVN continue to be an important morale factor. Retail facilities increased from 356 to 469 in 1st quarter FY 68. This increase was reflected in a sales increase of over \$8,000,000 for the quarter, with monthly sales exceeding \$30,000,000. Food and concessionaire sales showed the greatest percentage increase. The number of facilities in operation and sales volume will continue to increase, but at a lower rate as the austerity program of the command affects construction of retail facilities. In the near future, the Vietnam Regional Exchange will start to categorize numbers and types of retail outlets to better determine appropriate stock levels.

d. Rest and Recuperation Activities.

(1) During the quarter, 55,420 USARV personnel went on an out-of-country R&R. The utilization rate for this period was 92.6%.

(2) The Officers' In-Country R&R Center at Vung Tau is now open to all company grade officers and warrant officers living under extreme austere or hardship conditions. Free swimming, fishing, boating, and water skiing are available at the Back Beach area, which is reserved for US and FVNAF personnel.

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e. The awards and decorations program shows an increase in the number of decorations awarded. For this quarter a total of 75,309 awards were approved. This included 16,171 awards for valor and 59,638 awards for meritorious service/achievement. There was a total increase of 3,334 awards over the previous quarter.

f. Religious Activities.

(1) An adequate religious program was provided for personnel of the command. Assigned chaplains conducted an average of five services per week with an average attendance of 150 per service.

(2) The number of chaplains assigned increased from 323 at the beginning of the period to 351 at the end. The increase is due to the transfer of 14 chaplains from MACV to USARV, plus eight with units arriving in-country and six whose replacements arrived prior to incumbent's DEROS. Chaplain strength remained adequate to maintain religious coverage on an area basis throughout the command.

(3) The increase in the number of Catholic chaplains arriving in-country increased the denominational balance from 24% to 24.3%. Although this remains below the ideal, by using the available chaplains for area coverage, effective Catholic religious coverage was provided.

(4) A shortage in excess of 10% of the authorized number of chaplain's assistants developed during the period and corrective action was effected. Unprogrammed losses continue to be filled by volunteers with a related MOS.

g. Medical Activities.

(1) As a result of a study initiated by the USARV Surgeon's Office, the 44th Medical Brigade was released on 10 August from the 1st Logistical Command and assigned to United States Army Vietnam. This realignment was effected in order to obtain optimum field medical care with minimal operating forces. This action was concurrent with a proposal to reduce the division level medical service. Reductions of division medical resources would necessitate rapid response by Army level medical service in order to provide clearing and ambulance elements when required.

(2) The continuing effort to reduce combat service support spaces without jeopardizing mission accomplishment led to the examination of the division medical services. An Ad Hoc Committee was formed to evaluate the division level medical requirements performing operations in Vietnam. Specific aspects examined were: Utilization of unit and division level treatment facilities; effect of aerial evacuation on the need for ground ambulances; and the requirement for Medical Corps officers in the division

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medical battalion, brigade headquarters, and combat battalions. The resulting study indicated the following should be considered for deletion: Fifty percent of the medical battalion ground ambulances, brigade surgeons and their enlisted assistants, one medical corps officer per clearing platoon, and twenty five percent of the clearing platoon personnel. A related study on the utilization of medical corps officers indicated that the number assigned to divisions could be reduced with only nominal adverse impact on the medical elements involved. Test concepts were prepared to evaluate the proposed reductions and implementing instructions sent to selected divisions. Evaluation of the concepts will be performed over a six month period.

(3) In order to standardize as many NTOE's as possible, TOE AMEDS units with similar missions were considered for a common NTOE. This involved seventy AMED units and the preparation of seven NTOE's for these units. Types of units considered were: Medical group headquarters, medical battalion headquarters, ambulance companies, clearing companies, air ambulance companies, and selected 8-500 detachments. The evacuation, field, and surgical hospitals were not included because of the many variables encountered in the performance of their mission.

(4) Initial planning for the Civilian War Casualty Program by USARV, MACV, PACOM, and JCS envisioned a hospital establishment operating independently of the USARV Medical system except for command and control functions which would be provided by appropriate elements of the 44th Medical Brigade. Necessary medical resources to accomplish the program in this manner were requested. The first indication of any other considerations came early in August when at the USARPAC - USARV Force Development Conference a 400 bed evacuation hospital, planned for support of USARV troops, was eliminated from the USARV submission. The decision to delete this unit was based on the rationale that the Civilian War Casualty Program could be totally integrated into the USARV Medical system and the patients identified under the program would be hospitalized at the nearest USARV facility capable of providing required treatment. This action and JCS decision to implement the program using personnel spaces provided within MACV ceilings necessitated a reevaluation of the manner in which the program would be executed. Pending a final determination, 200 beds at the 91st Evacuation Hospital and 100 beds at the 36th Evacuation Hospital have been entered into a test of Phase I of the program.

(5) During the report period, the Preventive Medicine Division continued its efforts to reduce noneffectiveness due to disease, concentration on the high malaria and hepatitis disease admission rates.

(a) The malaria admission rates for August and September 1967 were 23.3 and 27.7 (uncorrected) per 1,000 per year respectively. This was down from the previous quarter, when the rates ranged from 32.4 to 35.4

per 1,000 per year. However, the number of cases increased appreciably in October, but no rate can be calculated at this time. A malaria reporting system was instituted during the quarter. A report of all malaria cases admitted to hospitals is telephoned daily. These cases are reported by species of malaria. The proportion of vivax malaria was 36.3 percent in August and 30.0 percent in September. This is an indication of failure of proper chloroquine-primaquine prophylaxis. This has been emphasized in Command Health Reports. The highest malaria rates are consistently reported from combat units conducting operations in endemic malarious areas and having contact with enemy troops. The combat units are required to report malaria by geographical occurrence. This information is spotted on a map by grid squares. Eventually this data will be put into computers for analysis.

(b) The hepatitis disease admission rate was 9.1 and 9.3 (uncorrected) per 1,000 per year in August and September respectively. The previous quarter the rates were from 4.1 to 9.5 per 1,000 per year. These rates will be lowered somewhat when corrected. A survey of cases in August revealed that the cases were about equally divided among combat units and rear support type units. There were no epidemic outbreaks of hepatitis during this period. The contraction of hepatitis is thought to be related to two main sources: (1) the eating of Vietnamese food and (2) the use of ice produced by Vietnamese ice plants. Efforts have been made to educate personnel about the risks of eating local foods. The ability for the military to be self-sufficient in ice production is desired; however, many areas still procure Vietnamese-produced ice. The administration of prophylactic immune globulin human serum has been approved for the Can Tho area, because of the relatively high hepatitis rate.

(c) A new regulation on sanitary standards for barber and beauty shops, including a translation in Vietnamese, was published.

(d) A new regulation on control of pets, reporting of animal bites, and rabies prophylaxis was published. This regulation limits the number of pets to one per company-sized unit and requires that a copy of the completed animal bite report showing final disposition be forwarded to this headquarters.

(e) The USARV Preventive Medicine Program was covered in a new regulation. This regulation states that the local surgeon has the responsibility for first echelon preventive medicine services. The 20th Preventive Medicine Unit will be responsible for second echelon preventive medicine services. Previously the 20th PMU had been doing first echelon services in most areas where one of their detachments was located. This will allow the 20th PMU to devote more of their time and resources to the primary missions assigned to them.

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(f) A new USARV circular on the measurement of free available chlorine and pH in water was distributed. This circular gives in detail the proper method for measuring these factors. Free available chlorine is the most important form of chlorine which disinfects water.

(g) The 44th Medical Brigade Preventive Medicine Division was combined with the USARV Preventive Medicine Division. This will result in a centralization of direction of the program and conservation of resources.

(h) A Preventive Medicine Officer, 3005-C, arrived and assumed the duty as Assistant Preventive Medicine Officer. Two sanitarians, both commissioned officers, arrived and were assigned to HAC and Long Binh Post.

(i) Dr. Harvey Blank, Chairman of the Commission on Cutaneous Diseases, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, with another dermatologist and a microbiologist, arrived for a three-week visit. His primary mission was to conduct a study of foot diseases in field troops exposed for prolonged periods to water. He visited the Mobile Riverine Base in the delta for several days and studied cutaneous diseases of troops. His preliminary studies revealed that immersion foot is a minor problem, but that dermatophytosis was present in about 30 percent of the troops after a prolonged exposure to a wet environment. He suggested troops wear as little clothing as possible and shower clogs while in base camp. Also they should sun-bathe daily. These suggestions will be incorporated into a new regulation, which is being prepared.

(j) A rabies survey was conducted in Bien Hoa, Di An, Lai Khe, Phouc Vinh, Phu Lai, Dragon Mountain, Camp Halloway, Vung Tau, and Long Binh. It was found that only about 50% of all military pets have been immunized against rabies. An epidemic of rabies has occurred in the 3rd Ordnance Battalion Area of Long Binh Post. Two pups were involved and neither had been immunized against rabies. This once again points out the importance of complying with USARV Reg 40-15. All strays should be disposed of and all pets immunized and kept under control at all times. Available veterinary facilities now present do not have adequate quarantine facilities in which to hold rabies suspects. A film "Rabies in the Community", with a Vietnamese translation is being shown to the animal husbandry chiefs, Rural Development Cadres, and city officials prior to mass inoculation programs.

(6) The veterinarians of the 44th Medical Brigade work with the Provincial Animal Husbandry Chiefs and the Area Revolutionary Development Cadres on problems dealing with animal health. The Animal Husbandry Chief is responsible for animal health, although it is only one phase of his work. The knowledge of animal disease conditions varies with each Animal

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Husbandry Chief. However, they have not had formal training in Veterinary Medicine. Most Animal Husbandry Chiefs are very enthusiastic about having Veterinarians give them professional help. Frequently the Animal Husbandry Chiefs have pharmaceuticals that they do not know how to use and tend to hoard them for show purposes. Some Animal Husbandry Chiefs are reluctant to enter into certain areas due to the lack of protection. Overall, the cooperation with GVN officials has been very good.

(7) MAJ Theodore Anthony from Procurement Agency in Japan made two visits to this headquarters in conjunction with shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables from Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, and Australia. As a result of this visit, our inspectors are now receiving shipping documents air mailed directly to them. Several forms and reports have been eliminated because they were not required. The out-turn report rendered by destination inspectors will be air mailed directly to the procurement agency in Japan. The direct mailing of these reports is saving several days each way. It was found that in several instances the inspection reports and receiving reports were filed at some intermediate headquarters because no one knew what to do with them.

(8) Psychiatric.

(a) Until the end of August 1967, many NP casualties considered to require more than thirty days hospitalization were evacuated directly to U. S. hospitals. At the May 1967 Vietnam psychiatric workshop, the psychiatrists from Japan reported that about 50 percent of the NP evacuees to Japan were returned to duty in the Far East. There is no known case of an evacuee to a U. S. hospital having returned directly to the Far East. Since about 30 August, the policy has been to evacuate all NP patients to Japan. This has helped to decrease patient resignation of all commitment to Vietnam duty since he knows that even if evacuated there is an even chance he will not go back to the scenes of his childhood, but will be recommitted to work in the Far East - even perhaps back to Vietnam.

(b) The NP service of the 249th General Hospital, in Japan, reported that Vietnam evacuees continuing chloroquin - primaquin every Monday became deeply sedated on Monday, if they were also on a phenothiazine drug. From May to October, psychiatrists in Vietnam searched for evidence of synergism between chloroquin - primaquin and the phenothiazines. No consistent pattern was ever found. A visit to the 249th GH by the USARV consultant in psychiatry, and a prolonged visit by a psychiatrist, who was for one month a surgical patient there, revealed that all the Vietnam evacuees who were on phenothiazines did become deeply sedated every Monday. The current consensus among U. S. psychiatrists in Vietnam (expressed in October at a workshop in Nha Trang) is that this synergism is a local psychological phenomenon born of group expectancy and not of physiology. This shows some of the power of group expectancy which is, indeed, one of the major forces keeping men functioning well under stress or getting them back to duty following a breakdown.

(c) Deployment of Non-Divisional NP Personnel.

1. Normally a field or evacuation hospital has a personnel space for one psychiatrist, but does not have spaces for ancillary NP officers. If a psychiatrist were actually assigned to each such hospital, Vietnam would be poorly covered. Sometimes there are two hospitals side by side or one is proximate to a division psychiatry service or KO team. Elsewhere there are large troop concentrations supported by several dispensaries that do not have a psychiatrist. Psychiatrists in Vietnam who have not had easy access to the referring commanders and dispensary physicians have been flooded with inappropriate referrals. This situation makes it more difficult to return patients to duty. As a consequence, most of the hospital slots have been used merely to requisition psychiatrists who are then stationed where they are needed. This was accomplished by USARV collecting the requisitioned psychiatrists with one of the KO teams and then reassigning them as appropriate. This procedure made support available immediately for the quickly formed Task Force Oregon.

2. Where a social worker and a psychiatrist have been able to work together - as in divisions and KO teams - they complement each other. In addition to helping the patient, there is more realistic help to the unit and its command. Currently there are about twenty psychiatrists and only ten social workers in RVN. The psychiatric service in country would be more efficient if the two professions were nearly equal in number. Accordingly, four extra social workers have been programmed for the next year. MTOE's are being prepared which provide for the deletion of all hospital psychiatry slots and the formation of two large KO teams from which personnel can be appropriately deployed. In addition, some of the psychiatry slots would be traded for social worker slots.

(d) Division Psychiatry.

1. The division psychiatrist is assigned to the division surgeon's staff. The social work officer and social work specialists are assigned to the division's medical battalion. In some divisions the battalion frequently pulled these EM away from their work with patients right in the middle of interviews.

2. Several divisions have arranged that the psychiatrist have complete control over his EM. In these cases the work goes much smoother. But, the danger is that the medical battalion, where they actually sleep and eat, may be moved and the EM will have to go whether or not it is professionally useful.

3. In any case, the most efficient practice has been for them to function as if the psychiatrist, social worker, and the eight ancillary EM were all one detachment under the division surgeon.

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4. Some division psychiatry sections have been able to obtain full time use of a vehicle. This allows NP personnel to act as consultants to units so that problems are seen in the very group where the human relations difficulties developed. The illumination of problems is then so clear that they often appear completely different than in a doctor's office. Management by the NP consultant and the unit working together becomes simple and many more men are saved.

(9) Medical Materiel Activities.

(a) A concerted effort has been made during this quarter to improve the medical supply system and enhance the support of hospitals and other medical units in Vietnam. This effort stems from an earnest desire on the part of the Surgeon to provide the best possible medical service in Vietnam. An analysis of medical supply problems in country which was accomplished during May 1967 by representatives from the Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) has been used as a blueprint to effect necessary improvements.

(b) As the result of the above study the Army Surgeon General has carefully screened medical supply officers assigned to Vietnam. Two senior Medical Service Corps colonels have been assigned to the command, one to the Surgeon's Office and another as the Commanding Officer of the 32d Medical Depot. Highly qualified stock control and storage officers have been assigned to the command, and a Quick Reaction Team was placed on temporary duty for 90 days. This team was utilized to assist in the rewarehousing of stocks at the 1st Advance Platoon, 32d Medical Depot, Long Binh subsequent to the relocation of this depot from Tan Son Nhut. This relocation occurred during July and August. It was the second relocation in three months, but the depot is now fully operational at Long Binh. The medical supply staff function had been assigned to the USARV ACofS, G4 since the fall of 1965. During September 1967, the function was transferred to the USARV Surgeon's Office to integrate medical supply with other medical functions. At the present time, insufficient personnel spaces are available to properly staff the function; however, action is now being taken to obtain the additional personnel required.

(c) Both warehouse space and personnel requirements were analyzed by the OTSG Team, and the team concluded that additional resources were required. At that time the authorized strength of the depot was 218. During this quarter one FC Team, Medical Supply Detachment, TOE 8-500, arrived in the command and has been assigned to the 32d Medical Depot. In addition an MTOE has been prepared for forwarding to USARPAC. This MTOE will increase the depot strength by 49 personnel spaces. Thus, the depot personnel resources have been increased from 218 to 300 personnel spaces

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during the quarter. The total actual strength is 282 at the present. Shortages in storage space were noted at Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Qui Nhon. A comprehensive storage space analysis has been prepared by the Surgeon's Office and the 44th Medical Brigade. Forecasted shortage space requirements for 212,000 square feet have been included in the USARV program. A total of 146,000 square feet are presently available for storage of medical material, but 35,000 square feet located at Qui Nhon and Nha Trang is improperly located or unsuitable for storage of medical material. Only 111,000 square feet of warehouse space meets medical storage requirements. The forecasted requirement of 212,000 square feet represents a 90% increase in warehouse space suitable for storage of medical material. At the present time, the 1st Platoon at Long Binh has 58,800 square feet which is sufficient to meet current requirements. The Base Depot at Cam Ranh Bay has 52,800 square feet and action is being taken to increase this to 100,000 square feet. The 2d Platoon has 11,000 square feet, but this space, principally Quonset huts, is inadequate. A total of 29,900 square feet is required and construction has begun on the first 8,000 square feet. Construction of the balance awaits final implementation of the Civilian War Casualty Program. In addition, a requirement has recently developed in I CTZ for 16,000 square feet to support one army division and hospital facilities in the Chu Lai area. This space requirement may be satisfied by the transfer of warehouse space formerly occupied by the 36th Marine Air Group. Thus, personnel and warehouse resources are being increased, however, additional resources may be necessary to fully meet the medical supply mission.

(d) The OTSG team noted a requirement for improved inventory management within the medical supply system. This command has taken action to improve the management techniques. Three highly qualified medical stock control officers have been assigned to USARV. These officers are assigned one each to the base platoon and the two advance platoons of the 32d Medical Depot. Working together as a team, they are validating zero balances, reconciling due-in and due-out, examining past demand experience, and establishing accurate requisitioning objectives. A crash program has been inaugurated to provide stock for all items in zero balance by placing high priority requisitions on the sources of supply. As a result, zero balances in the base depot were reduced 50% during the month of October. The full impact of this program will not be known until next quarter; however, it is anticipated that the percentage of initial fill on customers' requisitions should exceed 90% by 1 January 1968. Further, a program is now being initiated to effectively manage those mission essential items which are urgently needed to satisfy supply requirements incident to casualty work loads resulting from intensive combat. Conversely, it is planned to establish a Simplified Economic Order Quantity System for the management of low dollar value items.

(e) Special program requirements, such as equipment for the 9th Medical Laboratory and augmentation equipment for the Civilian War

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Casualty Program is closely monitored by the Surgeon's Office to ensure medical facility requirements are met rapidly and effectively. This system prevents delays in the procurement process and expedites delivery to the customer after receipt in the command. High priority requisitions are also closely monitored to reduce the time needed to deliver urgently needed items from CONUS to the depot or hospital in Vietnam and five day service or less is not unusual during the quarter.

(f) The command requirements for an improved medical maintenance system have not yet been fully determined. There have been no important complaints received concerning the present system. During the next quarter, the Quick Reaction Team, presently programmed for 90 days TDY in-country starting on or about 1 January 1968, will include one medical supply officer and enlisted assistants with previous maintenance training. The team will completely evaluate the present maintenance system in the hospitals and depots. Particular emphasis will be placed on the maintenance required for sophisticated diagnostic and therapeutic equipment. This equipment has been introduced into the command during the past two years. Based upon the team's analysis, a revised program, including resource requirements, will be developed.

(g) The OTSC Team also recommended the establishment of a satellite supply system whereby hospitals support smaller dispensaries to reduce the number of customers which requisition directly from the base depot or advance platoons. Reasonable progress has been made. However, important progress will not be made until additional storage can be provided to the evacuation and field hospitals which have been given supply support missions. A total of 8,000 square feet of storage space will be necessary for each such hospital in future MCA programs. Additional personnel required will be determined during the forthcoming quarter and action will be taken to justify these personnel spaces.

(h) During the quarter, the 44th Medical Brigade has initiated a program to improve supply performance and operations in all hospitals in Vietnam. This program complements the previously described USARV program and will be described in the 44th Medical Brigade ORLL.

(i) Finally, a program has been developed to mechanize the supply management functions of the 32d Medical Depot. This program features the installation of NCR 500 accounting machines to mechanize the depot requisition processing and stock control functions. The first machine will be operational at the base depot approximately 1 January 1968. Machines for the two advance platoons should be available during March or April 1968. The program will provide basic equipment for the first stage of mechanization. Subsequent stages will require the installation or use of an available computer for the central inventory management function. A logical program has

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been developed for progressively increasing the level of computerization within the medical materiel system. Progress in this program will be reported in the next ORLL.

4. (U) Maintenance of Discipline, Law, and Order

a. On 22 August 1967, the Plans and Operations Division of the Provost Marshal Office was redesignated Plans, Programs, and Analysis Division. This change was prompted by a redistribution of missions between this headquarters and the 18th Military Police Brigade.

b. On 23 August 1967, USARV Regulation 190-1, Military Police Operations, was revised to incorporate recent policy changes in classification of civilians announced by MACV.

c. On 26 August 1967, the plans for the Americal Division Military Police Company were approved and the unit's TOE was submitted.

d. On 19 October 1967, the standardization of type TOE units was completed and submitted to USARV G3.

e. On 28 October 1967, the additional spaces required to form the Military Police Group (Prov) were given top priority and requested by TWX to USARPAQ. The TOE for this unit has been submitted.

f. In the field of military justice, 21 general court-martial cases were tried during the quarter ending 31 October 1967. Subordinate units under the general court-martial jurisdiction of CG, The Support Troops, held 278 trials by special court-martial and 111 trials by summary court-martial. Pursuant to paragraph 94, NCM, 1951 and Article 65(c), UCMJ, the records of trial by special and summary courts-martial were reviewed in the Office of the USARV Staff Judge Advocate for legal sufficiency.

g. US personnel presented 84 claims against the government for loss or damage to personal property. Adjudication of these claims was made by the Staff Judge Advocate, The Support Troops, and a total of \$10,790 was paid to the claimants.

h. During the quarter, legal assistance was given to 753 military personnel.

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C. INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

1. (U) Among distinguished visitors who were briefed on the enemy situation were MG Hurlbut, ACoFS, G4, USARPAC; COL Elizabeth P. Hoisington, Director, Women's Army Corps; the advance parties of the 101st Airborne Division and 11th Infantry Brigade. The Intelligence Division's Current and Special Intelligence personnel continued to give periodic briefings to the USARV staff.

2. (U) The Order of Battle Branch produced an intelligence threat estimate on NEWPORT and numerous special studies for the command group.

3. (U) Weekly intelligence conferences were held throughout the period. The conferences, attended by intelligence and security personnel of USARV subordinate units, included summaries of significant operations and enemy activity, enemy order of battle updating, and speakers from selected intelligence agencies in RVN. These speakers discussed subjects of command-wide interest relating to intelligence and security. Attendees were provided with copies of the Weekly Intelligence Conference, a booklet which summarizes the past week's operational and intelligence activities.

4. (U) USARV Weekly Combat Intelligence and Security Review, and Weekly Intelligence Conference notes, were published throughout the period. Major revisions were made in the format of the Weekly Combat Intelligence and Security Review to make it a more dynamic and readable publication. The title was changed from "The Intelligence Review" in order to place foremost in the minds of readers the importance of combat intelligence.

5. (U) A study was initiated to determine the need and format for a standard IPW guide for Vietnam.

6. (U) Enemy night operations and activity were taken under study to determine their effectiveness in the light of current friendly operational doctrine and, if necessary, to recommend new concepts for friendly night operations.

7. (U) An escort officer was provided to accompany the USCONARC Liaison Team visiting Vietnam to study various aspects of aerial reconnaissance and surveillance.

8. (U) Concept of employment of the Aerial Surveillance Company: USARV G2 initiated a study to determine the optimum utilization of the OV-10 aircraft and ancillary equipment in Vietnam, with a view toward developing a USARV Concept of Employment of the Aerial Surveillance Company. This study consists of three parts:

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a. Doctrine: Doctrinal concept of how the Aerial Surveillance Company should be employed. A first draft was completed and coordinated with all interested units and staff agencies.

b. Test of Ground Sensor Terminals: The Army Concept Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) is currently testing the AN/TAQ-1A Infrared Ground Sensor Terminal and the AN/TKQ-2 SLAR Ground Sensor Terminal to determine optimum utilization in RVN. The results of this test will greatly influence the concept of employment. The scheduled completion date of the ACTIV test is 1 January 1968.

c. Determination of Photo-Processing Requirements: Concurrent with the test of the Ground Sensor Terminals, a study of the photo processing requirements to support ground data terminals co-located with divisions and separate brigades is underway. This will have an impact on the final concept of employment.

9. (U) G2 assisted in writing a concept for employment of Long Range Patrols. This pamphlet will be used as a guide by field force commanders and staff officers in the employment of Long Range Patrols.

10. (U) The following areas of reconnaissance, surveillance, and target acquisition activities were continually monitored:

a. Tactical Air Reconnaissance and Surveillance Support.

b. The Airborne Personnel Detector and the Manpack Personnel Detector (People Sniffer).

c. Long Range Patrol Program.

d. New developments in the reconnaissance, target acquisition, and combat surveillance areas.

11. (U) A request for production of a 1:100,000 scale map series by photo-reduction of current 50,000 scale maps of RVN was validated by DIA on 9 August 1967. Immediate production began at USARPAC. Completion of the entire new series of 89 sheets is scheduled for 1 January 1968. The complete new series is expected to be stocked in USARV map depots by February 1968. Eighteen advanced copies of the new series have been received. The new series will fill the void between the L7014 (1:50,000) and the series 1501 JCG (1:250,000).

12. (U) Mapping liaison visits were made to tactical units. The purpose of these visits was to review the mapping program of subordinate units, to assist with mapping problems, to solicit suggestions for improvement of topographic products and services, and to inspect map basic loads. Major

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units visited during the period were:

- a. HQ I FFORCEV
- b. HQ II FFORCEV
- c. HQ 199th Light Infantry Brigade
- d. HQ 4th Infantry Division
- e. HQ 25th Infantry Division
- f. HQ Americal Division

13. (C) Processing of missing in action, returned, exchanged, and escaped personnel. On 20 October 1967 this headquarters was notified that an unidentified prisoner had escaped from Cambodia and was under the control of US forces. The escapee, accompanied from the recovery area by an agent from the 135th Military Intelligence (MI) Group, was transported by air to the 24th Evacuation Hospital, Long Binh. Hospital officials and military police had been contacted previously and necessary security requirements were fulfilled. After the debriefing team from the 135th MI Group determined that the escapee was a third - country national and that his area of knowledge was not of USARV interest, control was transferred to representatives of the US Embassy.

14. (U) In response to a letter from J2 MACV 25 October 1967, requesting assistance in the intelligence mission, particularly with regard to security, administrative and logistical areas, the G2 initiated a major project to develop recommendations and programs for improvement of tactical intelligence within the command. This project was initiated by scheduling a Tactical Intelligence Seminar attended by USARV major subordinate command representatives to be held on 6 November 1967.

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D. OPERATIONS

1. (C) A study was initiated to establish specifications for aircraft revetments. Purpose was to design revetments which would minimize damage to aircraft from mortar and rocket attacks. Study was completed in August 1967, and the type of revetments specified are being constructed by aviation units throughout the command.

2. (U) On 10 September 1967 a USARV SOP for the preparation of operations plans was approved. This document received wide distribution and is designed to assist the USARV staff in preparation of operations plans and annexes.

3. (S) On 20 September 1967 it was determined that it was logistically feasible and tactically desirable to relocate the rear bases of the 173d Airborne Brigade (Sep) and 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. By message MACV directed the relocation of the 173d rear base to An Khe by the end of October 1967. By another message MACV suspended the relocation of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division rear base until 1 February 1968 at which time it would be reconsidered.

4. (C) On 8 October 1967 USARV Operation Plan 70-68 was approved. Publication was made in late October. This plan prescribes USARV procedures for disaster relief of flooded areas. The plan was prepared in anticipation of the Northeast Monsoon Season and possible request from CG, 171 MAF for assistance.

5. (C) Americal Division Institutionalization: Continuing action has been underway throughout the past quarter to develop and refine the organizational structure of the division base units. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Americal Division was activated by CINCUSARPAC General Order on 25 September 1967. The MTOE of the other units of the division base have been prepared and forwarded to USARPAC for review and transmission to DA; when approved by DA, authority will be granted to activate these units. In addition, plans were developed for organizing these units, including the simultaneous inactivation of units currently supporting the Americal Division. Actions to provide the required spaces needed to organize the division have also been initiated.

6. (C) Civilianization: The civilianization program will substitute local nationals in combat service support units, freeing military spaces to be used for increased deployment of tactical units. USARV quota is 9,595 military spaces for LN substitution. The breakout by subordinate command is shown:

Hq Special Troops	-	15
18th Military Police Brigade	-	58

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1st Aviation Brigade	-	74
Headquarters Area Command	-	185
44th Medical Brigade	-	316
34th General Support Group	-	435
1st Signal Brigade	-	447
Engineer Command	-	1,508
1st Logistical Command	-	<u>6,557</u>
TOTAL	-	9,595

Close monitoring of this program will be required due to the relationship of civilianization to future deployments; slippage in civilianization will cause slippage in deployments to preclude exceeding the force ceiling.

7. (C) Combat Service Support Staffing in RVN: During the period a unit-by-unit survey was made of all Program 4 combat service support units of the 1st Signal Brigade, 1st Aviation Brigade, 18th Military Police Brigade, 34th General Support Group, and the Engineer Command. This survey was made at the direction of CINCUSARPAC, based on the recommendations of the USARPAC study of combat service support staffing in RVN (1st Logistical Command). This survey studied capabilities versus requirements to determine if any units could be eliminated. The survey revealed that the units studied were being utilized efficiently, but that the combat service support effort is somewhat degraded by constant changes and decentralization. Present and programmed requirements demand the full complement of combat service support staffing within the units studied. The completed study, including observations and recommendations, was forwarded to CINCUSARPAC on 31 October, 1967.

8. (S) Reconfiguration of 101st Airborne Division: In August 1967 COMUSMACV directed that USARV develop a plan for reorganizing the 101st Airborne Division into an airmobile division. Such a plan was developed by USARV and presented to MACV. In September an officer from USARV Headquarters presented this plan to USARPAC and to DA. The initial reaction was favorable. Planning continues.

9. (S) USARV Force Structure (Program 5): The USARV FY 68 force requirements presented to SECDEF in July 1967 exceeded the number of personnel he was willing to deploy in RVN. He directed MACV to purge the Program 4 troop list of units no longer required. In order to deploy the required combat forces and remain within the force ceiling, JCS suggested substituting local nationals for military spaces in combat service support. The final

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computation is shown below:

USARV FORCE STRUCTURE

Program 4 Ceiling	323,735
FY 68 Requirements	<u>39,365</u>
TOTAL	363,100
Less USARV Credit Account	1,936
Less Inactivation of Purged Units	2,689
Less Civilianization	<u>9,595</u>
Program 5 Ceiling	348,880

The only variable in the computation is civilianization. Failure to achieve the assigned quota could result in a corresponding reduction of units to deploy in order to remain within the force ceiling. An alternate solution would be for the SECDEF to raise the force ceiling.

10. (U) First steps were taken to allocate local national (LN) spaces on a more equitable basis. This included an examination of KP allocations (this is the area where most LN are employed). As a result of this analysis, adjustments have been made in the LN staffing for the various commands which will better satisfy current needs, approach a more equitable distribution, and provide a pool to meet requirements of units yet to deploy.

11. (U) USARV Regulation 1-5, Manpower Utilization of Appropriated Fund Employees, was published, 25 October 1967, to provide this headquarters with necessary feeder data for manpower reports to USARPAC and DA. The reported data includes the number of LN authorizations and utilization by subordinate units, and will be useful to all headquarters and agencies as a means of monitoring their manpower utilization.

12. (U) During the period 15 July - 10 September 1967 an on-site appraisal was made of the TO&E Field Depots Saigon, Qui Nhon, and Cam Ranh Bay. Tables of Distribution and Allowances were developed and forwarded to HQ USARPAC. Approximately 2,000 spaces were identified as excess to combat service support staffing needs and were redistributed to meet other requirements in the force structure.

13. (U) Regulation of local national employment has been a major problem area. Directives governing utilization of daily and direct hire local national manpower resources have been updated. Field commands are being

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directed to document local national requirements and authorizations on TDA, Section II, format. On-site appraisals are being made to determine minimum essential LN requirements for mission workloads.

14. (U) Manpower utilization surveys of HQ, Area Command, HQ, Special Troops, and US Army Procurement Agency were completed by USARPAC Survey Team. The surveys have been forwarded to USARPAC and DA. Currently, HQ US Army Vietnam, HQ 1st Logistical Command, US Army Concept Team in Vietnam, and the Vietnam Regional Exchange are in the process of survey report preparation for surveys scheduled during the 2d and 3d Quarter FY 68.

15. (U) During the reporting period, fourteen ENSURE requests were submitted to DA for new and improved material. Development and evaluation of new and better individual equipment and protective devices were emphasized during this reporting period.

a. The evaluation of the CAR-15 Sub-machine Gun (XM 177E1) (ENSURE #9) was completed on 18 September 1967. The final report indicated that the weapon was suitable for use in Vietnam and recommended that it be adopted as the standard weapon for selected individuals. The evaluation report and a recommended basis of issue for US units is being prepared.

b. A request for an evaluation quantity of "quick dry" combat boots, made of nylon mesh, for troops operating in inundated areas was submitted for development. Units are experiencing a high rate of immersion foot while wearing the standard jungle boot.

c. An improved M-79 Ammunition Vest has been requested to provide a means to enable grenadiers to carry sufficient M-79 ammunition. The vest is lightweight, with 24 compartments, and each compartment will secure one M-79 round.

d. Limited Warfare Laboratory (LWL) designed Modular Armor Kits for the 1/2 ton truck have been requested for military police, transportation, and other units. One hundred modular armor kits for 5 ton trucks have been requested for operational evaluation by 1st Logistical Command.

e. A limited quantity of armor-by-the-yard has been evaluated by the 9th Infantry Division. Based on the indications of this limited evaluation, 100 kits have been requested. Armor-by-the-yard indicates good potential as a means to gain armor protection. It appears to have application on cargo vehicles as well as defensive positions and security posts.

f. Polyurethane foam has been introduced into the gas tank of some combat vehicles for evaluation as a fire suppressor.

g. The 2½ ton truck, drop side cargo body, has been evaluated for 90 days. Tests indicate increased cargo moving capability. Transportation units reflect enthusiasm toward this new item. Operational quantities will be requested.

16. (U) The following is a summary of ENSURE requests submitted during the period 1 August - 31 October 1967:

AUGUST 1967

Helicopter Cargo Sling Mounted Agent CS Linear Dispenser (DA #215)	-	Approved
CS Smoke Pot (DA #216)	-	Pending DA Approval
Aerial Camera System, Polaroid Camera (DA #217)	-	Pending DA Approval
Modifications to M-113/M-113A1 Armored Personnel Carrier (Belly Armor) (DA #218)	-	Approved
Lightweight Poncho (DA #220)	-	Approved

SEPTEMBER 1967

Simultaneous Translator (DA #221)	-	Approved
Machine Gun Caliber .50, Aircraft Basic for UH-1 Helicopter (DA #222)	-	Pending DA Approval
20mm Armament Kit for the AH-1G Helicopter (DA #223)	-	Pending DA Approval
XM 429 VT Fuze for 2.75 Inch Rocket (DA #224)	-	Approved
Pop-Up Flame Mine	-	Approved

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Observation Towers (DA #227)	-	Pending DA Approval
Quick Dry Boots	-	Pending DA Approval

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Fire Starters	-	Pending DA Approval
Refrigerators for Whole Blood	-	Pending DA Approval

17. (C) Meeting Engagement Seminar: At the direction of the MACV Chief of Staff, a Meeting Engagement Seminar was held on 14 September 1967. The purpose of the seminar was to determine how this common RVN form of combat could be turned to friendly advantage. Representatives from I and II FFORCEV, III MAF, 5th SFG, and IV CTZ Advisory Group made presentations. Analysis of the presentations revealed that reemphasis of some current tactics, techniques, and training doctrine was necessary. A determination was made that additional methods for dealing with these situations should be developed. A pamphlet incorporating the major features and conclusions of the seminar was published. It was widely distributed to US forces in RVN and to CONUS schools and agencies.

18. (C) Long Range Patrol (LRP) Companies: USARV G3 was tasked to establish and monitor the Long Range Patrol (LRP) program in RVN. LRP Companies have been established at Field Force level. Officers were assigned from Field Force and USARV assets. Enlisted personnel were assigned from the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and the 173d Airborne Brigade (Sep). Company E, 20th Infantry was assigned to I FFORCEV and is stationed at Camp Enari, Pleiku. Company F, 54th Infantry was assigned to II FFORCEV and is stationed at Bien Hoa. The LRP Company is composed of four LRP platoons, each of which will train at the MACV Recondo School prior to employment. The MTOE for the LRP Company was approved by DA on 24 September 1967. A draft of USARV pamphlet, "Concept of Employment for Long Range Patrol (LRP) Company (U)", has been forwarded to COMUSMACV for approval. The activation of these companies should give the Field Force commanders a needed additional intelligence gathering capability.

19. (U) National Day Parade: On 1 November 1967, elements of the US Armed Forces and other Free World Military Assistance Forces participated in the RVN National Day Parade in Saigon. The United States was represented by an Army Band, colors of each service, and a composite Armed Forces company of three Army platoons and a platoon each from USMC, USN, and USAF. Free World Military Assistance Force participation included platoons from Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, a composite ROK company and Band, and a motorized Philippine platoon.

20. (C) Combat Tracker Teams: There are now fourteen ten-man combat tracker teams deployed in Vietnam with the last three teams deploying in

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October. Training of replacement personnel will continue through August 68 at the British Jungle Warfare School in Malaysia. The following change in organization has been proposed:

A platoon containing four five-man combat tracker teams for each division and a detachment with two teams for each separate brigade. A study of the CONUS training base is underway in order that it will be able to support the program on a permanent basis.

21. (C) USARV Chemical Conference: On 30 October HQ USARV sponsored a conference of key unit chemical personnel. All major USARV tactical units were represented. The objectives of the conference were:

- a. Bring conferees up to date on the status of Chemical ENSURE items.
- b. Discuss all aspects of chemical operations (to include employment of CS, herbicides, and personnel detectors) at unit level in order to exchange ideas and employment concepts.
- c. Disseminate the results of the conference to interested organizations in order to promote a better understanding of chemical operations in Vietnam.

There is no fixed chemical employment doctrine in RVN. Units are experimenting with varying employment concepts in order to determine those that can best satisfy the requirements of the tactical commander. The presently available arsenal of Chemical Munitions is inadequate to support operational requirements. A promising new family of riot control agent CS munitions is being developed and will shortly be made available for operational evaluation in RVN. These munitions will enhance the ability of US forces to engage in combat operations, and will add a new dimension to the battlefield.

22. (U) Movement Planning Conference: A representative of this headquarters attended the STRIKE Command Movement Planning Conference at MacDill AFB on 19 and 20 October. All programmed unit movements to Southeast Asia (SEA) for the period December 1967 and January/February 1968 were reviewed and plans developed for their orderly movement by surface and air. Information developed at the conference is being consolidated for distribution to interested USARV and MACV agencies. Distribution will be by USARV letter, subject: Verification of Units Programmed for Movement to Southeast Asia (SEA) (U).

23. (U) Unit arrivals for August, September, and October 1967:

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AUGUST 1967

1 ARMD CAV SQDN 1 CAV (-)

2 ARMD CAV SQDN 1 CAV (-)

3 FA BN 4 ARTY 175MM SP

SEPTEMBER 1967

36 ENGR BN CONST

1 INF BN 50 INF (MECH)

OCTOBER 1967

198 LT INF BDE

3 INF BN 503 ABN (173)

3 INF BN 506 ABN (101)

7 AIR CAV SQDN 17 AIR CAV

3 AIR CAV SQDN 17 AIR CAV

24. (U) Contact Assistance Team: USARV Regulation 220-10 established the USARV Contact Assistance Team (CAT) to assist incoming battalion and larger size units. The team is comprised of representatives of ACoS, G1, G3, G4, and other staff agencies depending on the organization and mission of the incoming unit. The team meets the units at the port of debarkation and performs the following functions:

a. Welcomes the incoming unit and provides on-the-spot assistance to the commander and his staff.

b. Ascertains what assistance is required to insure that the unit can attain a combat ready status with minimum delay.

c. Provides the USARV DCG with an evaluation of the unit's combat readiness and makes recommendations for the resolution of major problem areas.

25. (U) During the reporting period, Combat Lesson Bulletins Numbers 17 through 20 were published. This is a portion of a continuing program to collect and publish significant lessons learned in order that they may be reviewed,

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and if desired, implemented by all organizations and activities in RVN. The documents receive world wide distribution and are an important instructional tool for use in service schools and other training activities.

26. (U) A CONARC Liaison Team conducted a quarterly visit during the period 12 - 23 September 1967. The purpose of the visit was to determine through conference and interview, the adequacy of CONUS service school training in the preparation of personnel for assignment to RVN. The team consisted of representatives from the following agencies:

- a. US Army Aviation School.
- b. US Army Armor School.
- c. US Army Ordnance School.
- d. US Army Infantry School.
- e. US Army Combat Surveillance School.

27. (U) On 5 October USARV was tasked with the administrative support and supervision of the MACV Recondo School conducted by the 5th SFG at Nha Trang.

28. (U) Additional guidance was provided to sponsoring headquarters of units deploying to Vietnam. In an attempt to insure that units are adequately trained prior to deployment the following program was established:

- a. Sponsoring units will provide directly to the incoming unit training guidance, including implementing training directives, unit SOP's from similar units, and tactical and technical tips to assist the unit in predeployment training.
- b. Sponsoring units offer on-the-ground orientation for key staff officers, commanders, and senior NCO's. This orientation consists of counter-part activities by the personnel deploying with the unit advance party.

29. (U) During the M16 Seminar conducted 20 October 1967, ways and means were discussed to improve training on the M16. USARV training directives were reviewed and discussed with participating units exchanging successful techniques in the conduct of the training.

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E. LOGISTICS

1. (U) On 25 July 1967 DA requested that USARPAC provide updated consumption factors. USARV was information addressee and informed USARPAC that this headquarters would provide these factors. Factors for Classes I, III (Pkg), V, and Special Services supplies were forwarded to CINCUSARPAC on 2 September 1967 with Classes II, IV, and PX consumption factors transmitted on 6 September 1967. Factors provided are as follows:

Class I	- 8.93 lbs/man/day
Class II and IV	- 38.06 lbs/man/day
Class III (Pkg)	- 1.48 lbs/man/day
Class V	- 14.33 lbs/man/day
Special Services	- 0.07 lbs/man/day
PX	- 4.29 lbs/man/day

Factors above should be applicable through 1968.

2. (U) DA requested (2 August 1967) CINCUSARPAC's comments on levels of supply in RVN. USARV reviewed all the levels of supply and forwarded recommendations plus comments with an information copy to DA on 25 September 1967.

3. (U) On 12 August 1967 the Chief of Staff directed G4 to form an Ad Hoc Study Group to survey trends in base development in USARV and to make appropriate recommendations. The complete recommendations for all bases are tentatively scheduled for completion in March 1968.

4. (U) On 15 August 1967 the USARV interim plan to provide aircraft maintenance support of the Air Cavalry Squadrons was approved by DA.

5. (U) New Equipment Training Team (NETT) for the AH-1G Helicopter arrived in RVN 29 August 1967.

6. (U) On 20 September 1967 operational control of the Royal Thai Army Volunteer Regiment (RTAVR) was passed to the 9th Infantry Division culminating approximately eight months of close coordination between US Army elements and the Royal Thai Army. The RTAVR Engineer company deployed to Camp Bearcat on 14 July 1967 and commenced preparation of the base camp for the remainder of the RTAVR on 16 July. The advance party of 187 personnel arrived in RVN on 20 August 1967 and proceeded to establish supply, communication, and operational links with appropriate units/headquarters. The main body arrived during the period 18 - 21 September aboard

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four LST's and one APA. The RTAVR was equipped virtually from the skin out, and will be supported from US resources. The only exceptions to this being support for the M2 carbine, PRC6 radio, combat boots, jungle fatigues, rice, and salt.

Initial requisitions for both TOE and TDA equipment were submitted by USARPAC with a delivery destination of Thailand. Sufficient equipment was available in Thailand to permit complete and adequate training. By 20 September all mission essential equipment was available in RVN. The rapidity and ease with which the organization training and deployment was accomplished is attributable to the eagerness of both Thai and US personnel to get the job done. The close coordination and liaison established is essential and should serve as a guide for future similar operations.

7. (U) On 29 September 1967 DA approved the USARV long range plan for aircraft maintenance support of the Air Cavalry Squadrons.

8. (U) On 4 October 1967 the responsibility for staff supervision of the 34th General Support Group was transferred from the USARV G4 to the USARV Aviation Officer.

9. (U) Plans were completed for movement of the Oil Analysis Laboratory from Okinawa to RVN. The lab conducts oil analysis to detect incipient failures in aircraft engines and gear boxes. Final lab increment closed RVN on 16 October 1967. All USARV users have been directed to commence mailing samples to the new address.

10. (C) A USARV plan to provide supply support for Army aircraft in Thailand, and for O-1 aircraft with the AF in RVN and Thailand, was forwarded 18 October 1967 to SUPTHAI and USARPAC for concurrence and approval.

11. (U) During August and September USARV experienced a critical shortage of Special Tools for the T-53-L-13 Turbine Engine. On 20 October 1967 cumulative shipments of tools from ARADMAC had alleviated this situation.

12. (C) A six months test of reduced Class I stockage objectives was completed in August 1967. Based on the results of this test, stockage objectives were reduced to a total of 60 days of supply (30 days "A", 15 days "B", and 15 days MCI). A reevaluation was conducted in September based on a new reporting criteria to be effective 1 January 1968. As a result of this evaluation, a further reduction in stockage levels was proposed. The proposed, but not yet approved, levels are 28 days refrigerated, 56 days non-refrigerated (less combat rations), and 10 days MCI. During this reporting period, the total days of supply decreased from 68 days to approximately 52 days. Based on current reporting criteria, this amounts to 22 days "A", 17 days "B", and 13 days MCI.

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13. (U) The distribution of Squad Radios (AN/PRR-9 and AN/PRT-4) continued during this period. To date 4,236 Squad Radios have been issued to tactical units. This included all requirements originally requested, and necessary maintenance floats. Distribution will be continued upon receipt of additional radios.

14. (U) The Closed Loop Program (NOT) was realigned because of slip-pages in the retrograde of communications-electronics items. New allocations were prepared and forwarded to the command. Timely reporting and effective control of outgoing shipments continued to plague the program. A USARV representative attended the USAECOM conference at Philadelphia during the period 7 - 10 August 1967. This conference established more effective controls for reporting of incoming assets.

15. (U) The program for the conversion to the new series single side band radio sets continues. Two hundred and eight Radio Sets (AN/VSC-2) were received and distributed against a total requirement of two hundred and forty sets. In addition, plans were prepared for the reception of the other members of this series of radios; AN/GRC-106, AN/GRC-122, and AN/GRC-142.

16. (U) In support of the Psychological Operations effort this headquarters allocated 25 tape recorders (AEM-PS-1561) and four loudspeaker systems (AEM-ABS-4) to subordinate units.

17. (U) The following new type aircraft were introduced into RVN during the period 1 August 1967 - 31 October 1967:

- a. U-21A.
- b. AH-1G.
- c. OH-6A.

18. (C) Consumption of bulk petroleum by US forces, FVMAF, and RVNAF in II, III, and IV CTZ's steadily increased during the quarter. Total consumption for all forces in II, III, and IV CTZ's was as follows:

- a. July - 2,391,100 barrels.
- b. August - 2,420,900 barrels.
- c. September - 2,437,900 barrels.

19. (C) From 1 August 1967 to 31 October 1967 permanent steel petroleum storage increased from 752,000 barrels to 775,000 barrels. The 775,000 barrels are 47.9% of the total 1,616,000 barrels programmed for construction.

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20. (C) Construction of the 50 mile pipeline from An Khe to Pleiku is 70% completed. This is the final phase of construction of the 100 mile pipeline from Qui Nhon to Pleiku.

21. (C) During the quarter, the tanker discharge facility at Vung Ro Bay was upgraded from T-1 to T-2 capability. This facility can now discharge tankers of 130,000 barrel capacity.

22. (C) There are four items on Available Supply Rate (ASR) management in October as compared to three items in July. Although two items were removed from ASR during the reporting period, three new items were added. The stockage position on ctg 60mm Illum improved sufficiently to allow an increase in the ASR; however, it still remains on the list. Items under ASR management at the close of the period were:

- a. Cartridge 60mm Illum.
- b. Cartridge 105mm HE.
- c. Projectile 175mm HE.
- d. Signal, Illum, White Star Parachute.

The production schedule for Projectile, 175mm HE will not be able to support a USARV rate higher than the present ASR until mid-1968. Thus, ASR management on this item will be necessary for an extended period. The outlook for the other three items presently on ASR is favorable.

23. (U) In late August slow moving items in the Class V inventory were identified. Quantities and condition codes were submitted to USARPAC and disposition instructions were requested. The goal of this program is to decrease the in-country tonnage by the maximum amount possible and to utilize ammunition storage facilities to the maximum for those items in greatest demand. Disposition instructions have been received for most items requested. Slow moving items will continue to be identified and reported.

24. (C) In September an ammunition conference was held at USARV. Representatives from DA and USARPAC attended. The purpose of this conference was to adjust Required Supply Rates (RSR) where necessary to insure that each RSR was based on the three highest consecutive months consumption experience. In addition, a proposal was made to eliminate the stockage objectives rate (SOR) and to establish stockage objectives (SO) based on the RSR. This, of course, would provide great savings in procurement and production costs as well as related savings due to reduced shipping and storage requirements. The new RSR's and the "Single Rate System" were approved by DA in early October.

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25. (C) At the request of the USARV Engineer, construction requirements for ammunition storage facilities were reviewed and revalidated. The engineer used this study as a basis for an updated request to MACV for necessary funding reorientation and contracting requests. Construction requirements were reduced to provide storage for a maximum of 312,000 short tons of all types of ammunition by the end of FY 1968. Based on the USARV DCG's guidance, no more than 255,000 short tons of serviceable ammunition, issueable without qualification, will be stored. The remaining capability is necessary for unserviceable, suspended, excess, and experimental ammunition as well as for Hawk Missiles and that quantity of ammunition over the stockage objective to be consumed in the succeeding month.

26. (U) During the report period the World Wide Ammunition Report (RCS-CSGLD 1322) was switched from a manual to an automated report. In August and September both the manual and the automated reports were submitted to USARPAC. In October the requirement for the manual report was rescinded. All future reports will be submitted in the automated format as required by AR 700-22.

27. (C) The Marine ammunition storage facility at Dong Ha near the DMZ was attacked by enemy mortar and artillery fire on 3 September. Approximately 2,000 short tons of Army ammunition were lost.

28. (C) RVN port performance versus capability in short tons for August through October 1967 was as follows:

<u>PORT</u>	<u>AUGUST</u>		<u>SEPTEMBER</u>	
	<u>PERFORMANCE*</u>	<u>CAPABILITY*</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE*</u>	<u>CAPABILITY*</u>
Saigon	214,305	265,500	190,785	262,500
Cat Lai	47,708	45,000	40,397	45,000
Vung Tau	42,521	51,000	52,472	51,000
Cam Ranh Bay	174,132	174,300	138,698	189,000
Phan Rang	9,681	11,000	11,425	10,800
Nha Trang	32,703	35,030	22,937	21,000
Vung Ro	15,002	23,250	13,994	22,500
Qui Nhon	<u>188,230</u>	<u>167,400</u>	<u>186,238</u>	<u>162,000</u>
TOTAL	724,282	772,480	656,946	763,800

* Includes USAID cargo/capability

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PORT

OCTOBER

PERFORMANCE* CAPABILITY*

Saigon	213,165	220,500
Cat Lai	40,334	46,500
Vung Tau	54,799	62,000
Cam Ranh Bay	149,715	195,300
Phan Rang	22,421	21,700
Nha Trang	11,179	11,160
Vung Ro	14,063	22,320
Qui Nhon	<u>135,768</u>	<u>179,800</u>
TOTAL	641,444	759,280

* Includes USAID cargo/capability

a. K12 Pier located in the Saigon fishmarket area was placed in limited operation on 20 October 1967, with estimated capability of 350 S/T per day. Full capability of K12 will be 750 S/T per day.

b. The northern monsoon season started in October, reducing capability and performance by 10% for all ports from Phan Rang Northward. Over-the-beach operations at Duc Pho have been discontinued until the monsoon season is over.

29. (U) One container ship, USNS Oakland, departed CONUS 18 October 1967, with an ETA at Cam Ranh Bay of 6 November 1967, beginning the scheduled 15 day service from CONUS to Cam Ranh Bay. The containers for Cam Ranh Bay will be offloaded, and those for Saigon and Qui Nhon will be transshipped on a C-2 self-sustaining container ship with 15 day frequency to these ports. Marshalling yards/container control points have been set up at Qui Nhon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Saigon to receive incoming containers. Adequate container trailer chassis are on hand at each location.

30. (U) Military use of the Vietnam Rail System continues to be well below the theoretical capacity of the line because few US military installations are located adjacent to the main line. Full use will not be achieved until military spurs are built to connect the port and major depot complexes to the main line. Spurs to connect port and depot complexes of Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon to the main line have been submitted to Officer in Charge of

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Construction (Navy) for design.

a. Overall use of the VNRS has increased 70% during the reporting period. Military cargo moved during August, September, and October totalled approximately 57,000 S/T as opposed to approximately 35,000 S/T during the past reporting period.

b. Uses for the various segments of the VNRS are under study. Since the VNRS runs next to the Phu Cat Air Base, USARV recommended that a spur be built into Phu Cat Air Base so that facility could be completely supported by rail. Support of Phan Rang Air Base by rail is also under study, as is support of units in the vicinity of Xuan Loc.

c. Ten US owned flat cars and ten gondola cars now positioned in Da Nang will be moved to Qui Nhon in the near future. This action is planned since the cars cannot be utilized in the I CTZ in the foreseeable future and the Qui Nhon segment is by far the most active of the operational segments.

31. (U) OSD has directed that no more CONEX containers be procured. Therefore, to sustain shipments to RVN via CONEX's, they must be returned from RVN to CONUS at a comparable rate. As of 10 September 1967, 51,047 CONEX's were under USARV unit control and of this total approximately 43,000 were being used for storage of supplies and equipment. In order to bring these CONEX's under control, USARV regulation to implement USARPAC Regulation 55-166 and MACV Directive 55-12 is now being staffed at this headquarters. A monthly inventory report of CONEX's on hand has been established. This report will show those CONEX's on hand at the beginning and end of a 30 day period and the purposes for which they are being used. In addition, a monthly transshipping report has been established. This report will provide detailed information concerning shipments into and out of RVN. In order to be responsive to requests for CONEX's to support unit moves, CG, 1st Logistical Command has been requested to establish an operating level of 200 empty CONEX's in each Support Command area.

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F. COMMAND MANAGEMENT

1. (U) Change 4 to MACV Directive 37-6 dated 24 January 1967, authorized delivery of a US Treasury check to an individual 24 hours prior to his departure for a replacement battalion. This change was obtained as a result of commanders' comments that individuals were losing their funds enroute to CONUS on PCS and arriving with no money at Fort Lewis and Travis AFB. The US Treasury check provides a negotiable instrument to safeguard personal funds. Commanders have been asked to give all rotatees the opportunity to obtain a check prior to departure for replacement battalions.

2. (U) The Treasury Department announced that effective 1 August 1967 participation by allotment in the Savings Deposit Program would be included in savings bond participation for the purpose of qualifying for the Treasury Department Minute Man Flag Awards.

3. (U) The 33d and 34th Finance Detachments were placed under the operational control of the USARV Comptroller, effective 8 August 1967. This places the USARV accounting and currency operations directly under this headquarters.

4. (U) A Senior Army Executive ADP Orientation Course was conducted in Korea 7 - 12 August, for those officers in the grade of Colonel and above assigned to positions requiring knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of ADPE. Three officers from USARV attended the course.

5. (U) The following schools and services were conducted for EM during this period:

a. UNIVAC 1005 maintenance seminars were conducted in Saigon, Long Binh, and Cam Ranh Bay during August and September. Maintenance personnel from all units in USARV equipped with UNIVAC 1005 card processors attended one or more of the sessions which emphasized machine adjustments, trouble-shooting hints, and standard maintenance procedures.

b. A Flexowriter repair course was held in September at Long Binh. Purpose of the instruction was to provide each division and personnel service company in USARV with a repairman capable of making minor repairs, replacing spare parts, and familiar with preventive maintenance procedures on Flexowriter equipment.

c. UNIVAC 1005 programmer course was conducted in Saigon during September for personnel from divisions, personnel service companies, and supply depots. The curriculum provided for the fundamentals of 1005 programming which included practice in flow charting, coding, and problem solving.

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6. (U) As the number of recurring reports under surveillance by HQ USARV rose to a high of 335, a review of these reports was initiated on 28 August and was completed on 10 September. The review resulted in the elimination of 20 HQ USARV originated reports; and, of the reports to higher headquarters, three have been eliminated and nine others were recommended for elimination. Controlled reports, as of 31 October totalled 322.

7. (U) A Class B Agent Finance Office was opened on 1 September 1967 at base camp Black Horse (11th Armored Cavalry Regiment) as an agent of 91st Finance Section.

8. (U) A new military banking facility was opened by Bank of America at Bien Hoa Air Base on 4 September. It is located in the building adjacent to the post office.

9. (U) On 6 September 1967, the DCS (P&A) approved the diversion of manpower resources from the nonappropriated funds audits to appropriated funds reviews, to support the increased emphasis of internal reviews into Appropriated Fund Activities.

10. (U) The HQ USARV Organization and Functions Manual was updated and approved by the Chief of Staff on 15 September. Estimated date for completion of printing is 1 November 1967.

11. (U) The 34th Finance Detachment (Funding) was relocated from COFAT Compound (Cholon) to Tan Son Nhut on 30 September 1967.

12. (U) The 292d Finance Section was activated 30 September 1967 at Bien Hoa, Vietnam. This finance section, formerly incorporated as part of the 91st Finance Section, will be responsible for finance service in the Bien Hoa area with an anticipated monthly disbursement of three million dollars.

13. (U) ACoFS, Comptroller provided HQ USARV representation on a joint USMACV/USARV ad hoc committee which was formed to conduct a study on delineation of advisory functions. This was a follow-on study to the USMACV/USARV Functional Alignment Study conducted by the Office of the Comptroller during June 1967. The committee met on 15 September 1967, USARV input was provided to the committee chairman on 26 September 1967 and committee recommendations were presented to CofS, USMACV on 6 October 1967.

14. (U) During the period 8 - 14 October, the Office of the Comptroller was visited by Brigadier General Clarence E. Beck, USARPAC Comptroller. General Beck's principal interest during the visit was to gather data on current funding problems in USARV in preparation for the Department of the Army Comptroller's conference on 28 October 1967. Additional areas of interest included the status of common supply support and exchange activities.

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Brigadier General Beck's itinerary included visits to 1st Logistical Command, 34th General Support Group, Headquarters Area Command, the three Army support commands, discussions with senior commanders and staff officers, and visits to exchange facilities. Members of General Beck's staff who accompanied him coordinated budget activities with Budget Division, Office of the Comptroller, HQ USARV.

15. (U) In early October, HQ USARPAC confirmed a requirement for selective participation by USARV in the Army Cost Reduction Program during FY 1968. From 9 - 11 October a representative from Office of the Comptroller, HQ USARV attended a cost reduction conference conducted by HQ USARPAC and received preliminary guidance for implementation of a cost reduction program in USARV. More recent activities on cost reduction included drafting of a cost reduction regulation and coordination with the Saigon Office of the US Army Audit Agency (USAAA) for audit support to validate savings identified. Actual implementation of USARV's cost reduction program awaits receipt of final directives and guidance from USARPAC, staff coordination within this headquarters, and Chief of Staff approval of the proposed USARV program.

16. (U) A request was submitted to the Chief of Finance and Accounting, Office of the Comptroller of the Army for authority to designate the 34th Finance Detachment (Funding) as a Central Funding Office for Vietnam. Establishment would permit direct shipment of currency and military payment certificates (MPC) from COMUS, rather than shipping through Japan for MPC and Okinawa for US currency.

17. (U) GVN Law Decree No. 035/SLU of 29 August 1967 amended Article 2 of Law Decree No. 002/SLU of 17 June 1966 to establish a subsidy of 38 VN\$ for 1 US\$ to all financial and commercial transfers from abroad to Vietnam. This decree-law was effective 1 October 1967. As a result of this decree, COMUSMACV announced on 13 October that the rate for purchase of official use piasters was changed from 80 VN\$ to 118 VN\$ for 1 US\$. Effective 14 October USARV disbursing officers were instructed to sell piasters to all users (to include "official users") at the rate of 113 VN\$ for 1 US\$ out of existing accommodation rate (118 VN\$ for 1 US\$) holdings. Balance of 80 VN\$ for 1 US\$ piaster holdings were "frozen" in disbursing officers accounts pending instructions from Chief of Finance and Accounting, Office of the Comptroller of the Army for disposition of the 80 VN\$ for 1 US\$ piasters.

18. (U) During the period 4 through 24 October a DA Task Group visited USARV and selected units for the purpose of reviewing the financial management system employed in Vietnam and identifying actions needed to strengthen the operations. Area of primary interest was reimbursement from non-USARV customers. Following is a summation of the Task Group's observations:

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a. They found command emphasis good, that there had been an increased awareness of the reimbursement problems, and effort is being made to overcome the problems. They felt USARV was doing well in the area of Class I, II, and IV supplies.

b. The Task Group did note a lack of standardized, definitive and detailed SOP's, and procedural guidance. This was particularly true for reimbursements between functional areas and the area of Class III bulk products.

c. General comments pertaining to financial management indicated the need for a Comptroller/Management organization at each major logistical sub-command. However, it was not felt that detailed financial accounting was indicated at this time. Any consideration of in-country accounting should await the outcome of a fair test of the USARPAC Materiel Management Agency concept.

19. (U) Phase I of the DSU/GSU Mechanization Program to mechanize stock record accounting at selected direct support and general support units with NCR 500 Card Processors continued. Installation of eleven such systems in USARV was accomplished during the quarter. This raises to thirty-two the number of sets now in country. A total of 47 systems will be installed in USARV during Phase I which is scheduled to terminate in February 1968.

20. (U) Planning for the implementation of Personnel Management and Accounting Card Processor (PERMACAP) was finalized during this quarter. A six man task force is being assigned to each division and personnel service company. Upon arrival in Vietnam this task force will undergo specialized training along with key members of the units. This training will be conducted at the USARV Data Service Center (Provisional) by a DA team.

21. (U) An RCA 301/501 computer configuration is approved for installation at the USARV Data Service Center. The center will be formed out of the resources of the 12th, 19th, and the 56th Data Processing Units. US Army Data Support Command is supplying a cadre of RCA 301/501 programmers and operators. This center will provide data services to HQ USARV and will operate the USARV portion of the Army-wide Personnel Reporting System. The first elements of equipment are expected to be operational in the second quarter FY 1968. The total system should be operational during the last quarter FY 1968.

22. (U) A conference was held at DA, during October, to review and evaluate the Aviation Material Management Center (AMMC), 34th General Support Group, systems specifications. It was recognized that the limitations of card processing equipment in terms of speed and capacity precluded attainment of a satisfactory level of processing support at the AMMC. The installation of an IBM 1460 was approved to provide interim relief to this situation.

23. (U) The installation of IBM 7010/1460 Computer Systems was started at the 14th ICC and 506th Field Depot, at Long Binh, Vietnam. The 14th ICC began phase-in of their new system on 1 October and should complete it early in November. The 506th Field Depot Building was completed and the IBM 7010/1460 Computer was installed in 16 days after arrival in country. The 506th Field Depot is currently performing systems tests and is scheduled to begin phase-in of the new system on 1 December 1967.

24. (U) As a result of the decision not to pursue a proposed contractual study on Progress Indicators, the Command Analysis Center initiated a long range in-house study entitled Military and Socio-Economic Progress Indicators, Vietnam. It is an in-depth study to compile and analyze data reflecting trends in all aspects of the pacification effort. It will provide a management tool for identification of imbalances and allocation of resources.

25. (U) The Command Analysis Center was assigned the task of collecting and assembling all briefings, charts, and a transcript of questions and answers covering all of the briefings presented to the Senate Preparedness Investigative Subcommittee while in-country. These have been collected in two volumes, thirteen copies each, and are expected to be forwarded to MACV, USARPAC, and DA by 3 November.

26. (U) The Command Analysis Center was requested to prepare a summary of all major studies and projects being undertaken by the USARV staff to be provided higher headquarters monthly for their information. Initial data collection has been completed and the first monthly report will be submitted to the Chief of Staff, 3 November, for approval and forwarding to COMUSMACV.

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G. ENGINEERING.

1. (U) New Organization.

The reorganization of the Engineer Section and the Engineer Command is receiving intensive study. The study concept envisions the retention of an augmented USARV Engineer Section, the elimination of Headquarters, Engineer Command, and the reorientation of Engineer Command field units along functional lines.

2. (U) Engineer Battalion for the Americal Division.

The organization of the organic engineer elements of the Americal Division was developed, introducing a new organizational concept. The unity of engineer effort was preserved in the conventional manner by placing all divisional engineer elements under the engineer battalion, but the capability of the brigades to operate independently was preserved by organizing three of the combat companies according to the organic engineer company of an independent infantry brigade.

3. (U) Land Clearing.

The performances of land clearing teams using the Rome Plow blade has been outstanding. In some areas they are being considered as the basic tool of the pacification program, the rate of pacification being related directly to the use of these teams. The employment of these teams is becoming a major factor in campaign planning.

4. (U) Airfield Curtailment.

In late October a major program was initiated to limit the construction or major rehabilitation of airfields. The Deputy Commanding General will personally approve each project. Evaluation will consider operational and logistical use, possibility of using nearby airfields, and engineer effort involved.

5. (U) Revolutionary Development Support.

Increased emphasis on Revolutionary Development Support by COMUSMACV during this period has resulted in construction requirements being levied on engineer units by the Field Force commanders. The plans are quite ambitious and will represent a substantial increase in the engineer work load in the future, provided funding arrangements can be worked out. Some work under this program, as defined by II FFORCEV, will begin in Long An Province shortly.

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6. (U) Campaign Planning.

During this reporting period the Engineer Section has been tasked with increasingly more active participation in the formulation and writing of campaign plans for providing operational support to the tactical operations of the Field Forces. One full time engineer planning officer has been assigned to the special Campaign Planning Group. Additional effort will be required from the Engineer Section to produce Engineer Annexes to the Logistical Support Plans developed.

7. (U) LOC Upgrading.

Increased emphasis was devoted to this area in anticipation of the greatly increased importance of highways in the future. At the national level, USARV participated along with representatives of the Ministry of Public Works, MACV, the Field Forces, and other interested agencies in the formulation of standards for the permanent upgrading of the national highway system. These standards call for Class 35 two-way or Class 50 one-way 24 foot wide asphalt or concrete roadway with 3 foot shoulders. Lesser standards are prescribed for provincial highways.

8. (U) Inter-Service R&U Support.

A requirement for inter-service R&U support became apparent in a recent request by the Navy to furnish support for Naval installations in II, III, and IV CTZ's. Naval operations require widely scattered small facilities and installations throughout the indicated zones for which the Army has primary logistical responsibility. It is not feasible for Navy to support these installations and facilities; therefore, an TSSA is being negotiated for accomplishment by Army.

9. (U) Engineer R&U Detachment Commitment.

The Department of the Army Analysis of US Army Combat Services Support in RVN, Annex E, entitled, "Miscellaneous Services", revealed the following:

"In normal operations in the ZI, the R&U forces average about 15% new construction and 85% R&U work. Here in Vietnam, the overall percentage is around 40% new work and 60% R&U work. USARV Regulation 420-4 has recently been published limiting new work to 25% of the program."

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H. CIVIC ACTION

1. (U) Civic Action Effectiveness.

During the months of July and August, there were increases over previous months in all areas of civic action. During September there was a decline in construction projects completed. This decline can be attributed to the increased Viet Cong activity in the villages during the election period. Construction projects for the quarter, however, were well above the FY 67 average. Voluntary contributions for the quarter were below the FY 67 average, which was expected due to increased use of Assistance in Kind funds by US units.

2. (U) Civic Action Progress.

a. Reports received at this headquarters indicate that US units are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of self-help projects by the Vietnamese.

b. Cooperation between the Vietnamese and US/FWMAF has increased. The overall civic action efforts are expected to progress satisfactorily during the next quarter.

3. (U) USARV CORDS Activities.

a. Staff/coordination visits by personnel of the Office of the ACoS, CORDS to US units/activities averaged 15 per month during the quarter.

b. Civic Action Newsletters #10 and #11 were published.

c. Standardized MTOE's for the three in-country civil affairs companies were prepared.

d. A People-to-People Program was established at Long Binh Post.

e. Plans for a CA company to be deployed in IV CTZ were completed and forwarded.

4. (U) Statistical Highlights.

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>FY 67 QTR AVERAGE</u>	<u>JUL 67 - SEP 67</u>
Contributions (VN\$)	6,189,118	4,010,793
Relief Supplies Distributed (Tons)	2,737	2,145
Construction Projects Completed	4,368	6,867
AIK Funds Used (VN\$)	1,255,292	1,534,067

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I. COMMAND INFORMATION

1. (U) Installation of Associated Press World Service Wire.

Effective 5 October, the Associated Press World Service Wire was installed in Building 5000 adjacent to the CAC and AOC in a room convenient for members of the headquarters who desire to follow news trends. The service costs \$300 monthly as a subscription fee. Additionally, \$1,702 was expended to purchase a radio receiver especially designed for the AP network. The installation made it possible for the Command Information Division to publish daily by 0730 a summary of important news developments, titled World Report. Later in the month, technical problems were experienced with both the receiver and the teleprinter, resulting in such garbled reception that the equipment had to be shut down for repair. The trouble was remedied and the World Report reinstituted.

2. (U) Early Deadline for Army Daily Summary.

Effective 15 October, a decision was made to advance the deadline for publication of the Army Daily Summary. Prior to that date, the target had been to have the Summary on the press rack by 1630 to be available for newsmen attending the daily 1645 press briefing. After an informal survey among leading news agencies and individuals, it was determined that it would be advantageous to have the Summary on the rack as early as possible in the afternoon. This makes it possible for the press to peruse the material at greater length than usual, since they normally must file stories to the States immediately after the 1645 briefing. By increasing the IO desk staff in the AOC to two persons and having a skeleton editorial shift in PID at 0530, it has been possible to produce the Summary in time to place it on the rack not later than 1430. The system has the added advantage of providing MACOI with Army material for the MACV Morning Release by about 0630. The practice has resulted in a marked increase in Army material in the Morning Release.

3. (U) Daily Broadcast News Feed to USARPAC.

Effective 3 October, the Audio-Visual Division instituted a daily (Monday through Friday) news feed to USARPAC for release on tape to six radio-TV stations in Hawaii and for retransmission to DA for possible broader release in CONUS. The broadcast is of approximately 90-second length and is taken from input provided by subordinate unit IO's for the Army Daily Summary.

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J. MILITARY ASSISTANCE

1. (U) ARVN is currently short $\frac{1}{2}$ ton and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton vehicles. In order to relieve this problem a quantity of each type vehicle has been made available by USARV for loan to RVNAF. To date, 226 $\frac{1}{2}$ M151 ton and 121 $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks have been loaned to ARVN. The M151's are being issued to advisors in III and IV CTZ's to replace M606 and OSPJ $\frac{1}{2}$ ton vehicles. The redistribution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton vehicles, generated by the issue of M151's, will be determined by JGS of RVNAF. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks are being issued primarily to transportation units in the III CTZ.

2. (U) Twenty 105mm howitzers are to be given ARVN from US assets. To date, 12 have been received by ARVN and issued to IV Corps units. The remaining 8 howitzers are expected to be turned over to ARVN by 30 November 1967. The 20 howitzers were to be authorized by TA; however, authorization for these howitzers is still pending.

3. (U) During the quarter, representatives of USARV ACoS, MA made a liaison visit to Depot Command, Japan, to discuss logistics problem areas. As a result of the visit, it was determined that future visits will be helpful toward resolving problems and mutual exchange of information having an effect on supply and rebuild support presently provided by Depot Command, Japan. This visit gave the USARV representatives a better feeling for capabilities of Depot Command, Japan, and the information required by the depot from MACV in order to improve the support. Visits of this nature will continue on a quarterly basis either by personnel from USARV visiting Japan, or by personnel from Depot Command, Japan, visiting Vietnam.

4. (U) Forty-two ARVN Signal Corps Officers presently enrolled in correspondence courses from Fort Monmouth are progressing through the sub-courses. There are no reported completions of any entire course at this time. Two additional applications have been received, but were returned for correction and re-submission.

5. (U) Three ten-day maintenance courses for the repair of Radio Set AN/GRC-106 have been completed. These courses, conducted for both US and ARVN Signal repairmen by a team under the supervision of the USARV Signal Officer, were very successful. The Pictorial Training Department of the RVNAF Signal School is producing a motion picture on the major phases of the course. After the film is prepared with a Vietnamese soundtrack, it will be used for training purposes throughout Vietnam.

6. (U) During May 1967, samples of BA-30, BA-42, and BA-58 dry-cell batteries from Kwong Ming, Videco, and Vien Dong factories in the Saigon area were forwarded to the US Army Depot Command, Japan for military specification testing. The test results have been received and are generally favorable in all categories. The in-country testing of locally manufactured

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BA-30, BA-42, and BA-58 dry-cell batteries was begun on 24 May 1967 by the Ministry of Telecommunications, Thu Duc facility, and the 60th Signal Base Depot. Analysis of the test results from these two activities indicates that the locally manufactured batteries compare favorably in quality with US manufactured batteries. Additional tests were conducted by the Signal Advisory Division during the period 4 - 23 September 1967 which also indicate that locally manufactured batteries compare favorably with US manufactured batteries. Based on test results, sufficient funds to meet the total in-country requirement for batteries are being recommended for inclusion in Chapter 10 of the CY 68 GVN Defense Budget.

7. (U) Following the negotiation and signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and the Republic of Vietnam specifying terms under which US subsistence support would be granted to the RVNAF Commissary System, 42 million dollars of MPA funds were approved for this donation. Deliveries of requisitioned quantities of US subsistence began in August. The new Commissary System was formally opened in September. US recommendations have resulted in the reassignment of the Commissary System to the Central Logistical Command. RVNAF has taken action to expand depot warehouse facilities, transportation capabilities, and the retail sales structure.

8. (U) A continuing project to identify and reduce excess depot stocks of Military Assistance Service Funding supported and RVNAF locally-procured items has been initiated by the Quartermaster Advisory Division and their RVNAF counterparts. Over two million dollars of excess items have been identified. These items are being staffed through RVNAF channels prior to transfer to the US logistical system.

9. (U) The 10th Medium Boat Company, Saigon Transportation Terminal Command, ARVN, has acquired 17 of its authorized 19 LCM-3 harbor craft. The acquisition of these craft has given the ARVN Transportation Corps a military littorage capability for the first time. Initially, the transportation corps vessels will be utilized in the Saigon Port Area Complex to move ammunition to pier locations and to coastal ammunition vessels. At a later date these boats will be positioned throughout RVN to facilitate ARVN movements and to increase transportation capability where necessary.

10. (U) The backlog of cargo awaiting shipment to the Area Logistic Commands, from the Saigon Port Complex, has been greatly reduced from 42,000 to 6,500 short tons. The reduction of backlog tonnage can be directly attributed to the implementation of more productive methods and sound managerial movement principles by the Directorate of Defense Transportation Movement personnel, as well as an increase in direct shipments to up-country ports.

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K. COMMAND HISTORY

1. (U) USARV Regulation 870-2, Daily Journals and Daily Journal Source Files, was published 25 September 1967. This directive prescribes responsibilities and provides guidance pertaining to the maintenance of daily journals and daily journal source files.

2. (U) The fourth five-man team of soldier artists selected by Department of the Army under the FY 68 Combat Artist Program completed 60 days TDY in RVN on 14 October 1967. While in country the team visited 52 units, took 1,750 photographs, made 694 drawings, and travelled 3,900 miles. The team departed on 15 October 1967 for Hawaii for an additional period of TDY to develop finished artworks for the Department of the Army War Art Collection.

3. (U) On 11 September 1967 a project was initiated to train military history detachment commanders and staff and unit historians in the techniques of conducting combat after action interviews. CPT John A. Cash is conducting the training which will be completed the first week of November. Narrative reports produced by personnel trained under this project will be used to upgrade after action reports, and as reference material for the writing of histories of small unit actions. The project is progressing satisfactorily.

4. (C) Two military history detachments arrived on TDY during the period. The 4th Military History Detachment was in-country during the period 1 June 1967 to 1 October 1967 and was attached to the Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon Support Commands. This detachment conducted assistance visits to approximately 50 different units ranging from the two support command headquarters to battalions and separate companies.

5. (C) The 30th Military History Detachment was in country during the period 7 September 1967 to 6 October 1967 for the purpose of on-the-job training. The detachment is assigned to the 11th Light Infantry Brigade and will soon deploy to RVN. During the period of TDY the detachment made assistance visits to units of the Saigon Support Command and spent a one week orientation period with the 3d Military History Detachment attached to the 23d Infantry Division (Americal).

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SECTION II - PART I

OBSERVATIONS - LESSONS LEARNED

A. COMMAND. None.

B. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE, AND DISCIPLINE.

1. (U) Item: Casualty Loss Rates Experience.

Discussion: Following are casualty loss rates from actual experience for the average of the six month period Jan - Jun 67, and experience for Jul, Aug, and Sep 67:

	6 MO AVG JAN - JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
%of combat strength* as casualties.	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.2
%of battle casualties lost to command	42.0	34.0	35.0	33.0
%of average strength as non-battle casualties.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7
%of non-battle casualties lost to command.	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.0
%of total command strength as battle casualties.	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9

* 40% of total (average) command strength is assumed to be combat strength.

Observation: Casualty loss rates continue to be relatively stable and provide a sound base for unprogrammed loss requisitions and estimated loss percentages.

2. (U) Item: Chaplain's assistants.

Discussion: Due to inadequate unit requisitioning and departure of personnel prior to DEROS, a shortage of chaplain's assistants developed. This shortage is being met by adding the proper number to the consolidated requisition to DA and by internal unit transfers.

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Observation: Personnel preparing unit replacement requisitions must coordinate chaplain assistant requirements on a continual basis, so as to insure adequate and timely replacements.

3. (U) Item: Rabies Control.

Discussion: In a country where rabies is endemic, it is very important to enforce strict rabies control measures.

Observation: Strict rabies control must be conducted in RVN.

4. (U) Item: Evacuation of Psychiatric Patients.

Discussion: Management of all NP evacuees in a single hospital in Japan apparently decreased the "back-to-mother" pay-off for psychiatric symptoms and makes duty more attractive, and it allows follow up of nearly all evacuated patients instead of almost none.

Observation: A single channel of evacuation for NP cases which allows them to be studied is best for control of NP morbidity.

5. (U) Item: Synergism Between Phenothiazines and Chlorquine-Primaquine.

Discussion: Extreme sedation observed in evacuated patients who were on antimalarials and tranquilizers was not substantiated by any NP treatment facility in RVN.

Observation: The apparent synergism between phenothiazines and chloroquine - primaquine seems at present to be a psychological phenomenon confined to our hospitals.

6. (U) Item: Non-divisional Psychiatric Personnel.

Discussion: Psychiatric personnel supporting non-divisional units are best deployed by USARV out of a central pool (KO teams) as the tactical situation demands rather than having them attached to hospitals which are often not well set up to do preventive psychiatry.

Observation: Better psychiatric support is obtained by deployment of personnel from KO teams rather than assigning them to hospitals.

7. (U) Item: Division Psychiatric Personnel.

Discussion: Division psychiatric personnel are most useful to the command when they function as if they were a cohesive detachment directly supervised by the division psychiatrist. Also, they do far more effective preventive psychiatry when they have easy access to a vehicle.

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Observation: Consolidation of psychiatric personnel and using them as a team has been found to be the most effective practice in RVN.

8. (U) Item: Out-of-Country Medical Evacuation.

Discussion: Some patients being medically evacuated out-of-country have been removed from the evacuation chain for medical reasons prior to reaching their destination. A review of more than 150 cases revealed that the common indications for this were fever, need for additional debridement, ileus, pulmonary complications, and occult urinary or enteric fistula. An average of 10.1 days of hospitalization was required before the patients were returned to the evacuation system.

Observation: (1) Surgical patients who are febrile at the time of evacuation are likely to have an infection, devitalized tissue, or a complication which requires additional surgical or medical treatment.

(2) Patients with abdominal distention, adynamic ileus, or signs of a poorly functioning gastrointestinal tract may have a smoldering intra-abdominal abscess, bowel obstruction, occult fistulae, or non-viable bowel. With antibiotic coverage and good fluid management, serious intra-abdominal pathology may unknowingly exist. Frequent careful examinations and a high index of suspicion are required to uncover the problem.

(3) Patients having sustained lung injuries, especially a pneumothorax, may have recurrence of the problem if the air leak has been sealed for only a few hours. After removal of chest tubes, a 48-hour period of observation and a repeat chest roentgenogram is necessary to preclude evacuating the patient with a compromised pulmonary system.

9. (U) Item: Morbidity from Malaria.

Discussion: (1) The average length of hospitalization with falciparum malaria since the institution of the 10 day triple drug regimen approximated 25-27 days. Roughly half of this time is devoted to physical reconditioning in preparation for return to duty and to provide an observation period to assure that drug therapy has been successful. Since most patients are clinically well before completion of the drug therapy, an acceleration of the reconditioning phase seemed justified. The test program has worked well and total hospital period reduced to 19-20 days.

(2) In the same area of interest, a six day drug regimen was given an extensive trial during the period 10-30 October, utilizing chloroquin-pyrimethamine and sulfisoxazole. Preliminary observations indicate that this drug is very effective and could be employed in the majority of patients with falciparum infections thereby reducing ineffectiveness from this disease

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by an additional four to five days. A more extensive report will be submitted during the next quarter evaluating this treatment schedule.

Observation: An accelerated reconditioning phase for falciparum malaria patients has reduced hospitalization time from 25-27 days to 19-20 days. A new six day drug regimen utilizing chloroquin-primethamine and sulfisoxazole would lead to a further reduction in the hospitalization period.

10. (U) Item: Preventive Dentistry.

Discussion: All dental units, dispensaries, hospitals, and division dentists conducted their own programs with little coordination and exchange of information. Some of the actions taken to correct this deficiency are:

- (1) A school trained preventive dentistry officer was assigned to USARV.
- (2) Formulation of an overall program for USARV.
- (3) Exchange of ideas and methods.
- (4) Introduction of new techniques.
- (5) Use of the command health report to inform the command of progress and status of dental health.

Observation: A preventive dentistry officer working out of the USARV Surgeon's Office is a virtual necessity to achieve a meaningful program.

11. (U) Item: Noise Level in Dental Clinics.

Discussion: The use of high speed encore equipment with field air compressor caused the noise level in dental clinics to rise to an extremely high pitch. Air compressors with an eighty gallon capacity were obtained, and these compressors are capable of operating six high speed encores. Notable improvements as a result of this action include:

- (1) Reduced noise level to a minimum.
- (2) Reduced the apprehensive state of the patients.
- (3) Reduced the fatigue and irritability of the operators.
- (4) Reduced maintenance.

Observation: The eighty gallon air compressors should be made available to those dental clinics operated by more than one man.

12. (U) Item: A need exists for a Criminal Investigation Laboratory in Vietnam.

Discussion: The lack of a Criminal Investigation Laboratory in country has created problems in the expeditious processing of evidence and obtaining the necessary expert testimony at courts-martial.

Observation: Criminal Investigation Laboratory is expected to be operational in mid-Dec 67. This was accomplished by the approval to requisition personnel who are specially trained experts in chemical analysis and firearms identification.

13. (U) Item: USARV Reg 190-10, VIP Security, did not include all the requirements of AR 190-10.

Discussion: USARV Reg 190-10, dtd 23 Feb 67, VIP Security, did not include necessary procedures for reporting threats communicated against VIP's visiting within this command. Electrical and subsequent letter reports of threats must be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, in accordance with AR 190-10.

Observation: Change 1 to USARV Reg 190-10, dtd 10 Sep 67, established a reporting system as required by AR 190-10.

14. (U) Item: VIP Security operations in the Capital Military District have experienced communication difficulties.

Discussion: The USARV Provost Marshal is usually tasked with planning for and coordinating the execution of security required for VIP's visiting this command. During the recent visits by Vice President Humphrey and Secretary of Defense McNamara, it was noted that a requirement existed for a radio system capable of operating over an expanded area and yet compact enough to allow its operator freedom of movement in accomplishing the mission. The PRC-25 has been used in several operations and found to be inadequate in each instance due to range limitations experienced in a built-up area.

Observation: A request has been forwarded for Motorola handy-talkie radios to be used in support of VIP security missions.

C. (U) INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE.

Item: Security Clearance Validations.

Discussion: A Department of the Army interpretation of paragraph 22, AR 604-5 requires validation of security clearance only once within a major command. As a result USARV has discontinued revalidating final SECRET and TOP SECRET clearances when that clearance was granted by any element of USARPAC or validated by any element of USARPAC since 1 July 1966.

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Observation: This DA interpretation will enable elements of USARV to reduce the number of United States Army investigative records checks necessary to validate clearances in the command. By delegating this authority down to battalion level, it will reduce the workload at all echelons of command and enable units to verify clearances which have been granted or validated in USARPAC.

D. OPERATIONS.

1. (U) Item: Standardization Program, Phase I.

Discussion: As part of Phase I of the USARV Standardization Program, 47 Armor, Artillery and Infantry MTOE, representing 125 battalions, were processed during August and September. Standardization work was finalized by DA/USARPAC/USARV study group. Approval is currently pending at DA.

Observation: Indications are that the Chief of Staff of the Army and DA will approve the proposed standardization program. Approval will represent a decrease of 381 Infantry spaces and an increase of 587 Artillery spaces.

2. (U) Item: Standardization Program Phase II.

Discussion: Phase II of the Standardization Program is currently under way at Headquarters USARV. The MTOE represent most of the combat Support and Combat Service Support units in RVN.

Observation: Currently approximately 110 MTOE are being staffed at HQ USARV in preparation for the DA/USARPAC/USARV standardization study group meeting in December or January.

3. (U) Item: Depot TDA Development.

Discussion: During the period on site appraisals resulted in TDA's being developed for the depots at Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon. TDA's were submitted on 24 September 1967.

Observation: Approximately 2000 spaces were identified as excess to combat service support staffing needs. It appears that TDA can be utilized in other areas to reduce overhead and effect space savings.

4. (U) Item: NAADS MTOE.

Discussion: During the month of October 1967 USARPAC began distribution of the New Army Authorization Documents System (NAADS) MTOE which were prepared during Mar - Apr 1967 to reflect all authorizations of personnel and equipment as of 31 December 1966. These MTOE are supported by

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appropriate General Orders. Concurrent with this distribution is the phasing in of The Army Authorization Document System (TAADS). There were 989 TAADS MTOE submitted plus numerous normal MTOE which should increase MTOE receipts to well over 1000.

Observation: Receipt of these MTOE and supporting General Orders are of significant value in the clarification of authorizations. Upon completion of the conversion to TAADS, it is anticipated that a new up-dating of authorizations will be directed.

5. (U) Item: MACV RECONDO School.

Discussion: On 5 October 1967, USARV was tasked by MACV with the responsibility of supervising the conduct of the MACV RECONDO School. Since USARV provided administrative and logistic support to the school, this additional responsibility provided the school with a single line chain of command.

Observation: To assume responsibility for the school, USARV Regulation 350-2 was published 25 October 1967 outlining responsibilities and administrative procedures for the school.

6. (U) Item: New or Modified Equipment Training.

Discussion: In response to the needs of this command, an increasing amount of new or modified equipment has been introduced into Vietnam. Of major importance in this respect has been the training of operators and maintenance personnel to reduce the impact on the command of the introduction of the equipment. Although adequate systems had been informally established, a formal program was needed to insure that introduction was smooth and efficient.

Observation: USARV Regulation 350-12 was published 21 October 1967 outlining policies, procedures, and responsibilities for HQ USARV and its subordinate units. The system established will provide adequate controls to insure that maximum training is conducted with a minimum administrative burden.

7. (U) Item: Staff Training Visits.

Discussion: Training continues to be of significant importance to the command. To insure that adequate training is being conducted and that problem areas in training are resolved as soon as possible, an active staff training visit program is necessary.

Observation: In addition to extensive training visits by members of the office ACdFS, G3, USARV Memorandum 350-1 provides all USARV staff agencies with information to allow their officers to conduct such visits. Even though the staff officers are visiting units for purposes other than training, check lists are provided to assist them in determining the adequacy of training.

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8. (U) Item: Operational Report - Lessons Learned (ORLL).

Discussion: HQ USARV receives and processes 258 ORLLs. This number is expected to rise during the future reporting periods as a result of the increase in the number of units programmed for, or newly arrived in RVN. AR 1-19, paragraph 5, directs the type units which must submit reports. These reporting criteria result in an excessive number of individual reports. This is particularly true among the combat support, and combat service support units. Large numbers of ORLLs result in repetition, and overlap of observations and lessons learned. Staffing of these repetitive reports is time consuming and a burden to the staff. This has an adverse impact on those ORLLs which require and deserve greater attention. The type information available for review is not in proper ratio. Combat units reports are consolidated at the division or separate brigade level. This constitutes 12 reports, or 4.6% of the total submissions. The remaining reports are combat support or combat service support units, the majority of which are battalion size. Operations in RVN are constantly evolving. Many support units operate on a routine basis. Depots, sub-area commands, supply and service battalions, and like units operate from fixed installations or areas. Other than the problems encountered in preparation for overseas movement and initial operational problems in RVN the lessons learned are routine and have been previously recorded. The quality of all reports is good and is improving. Reports received from units with routine missions are redundant. This is not the fault of the reporting unit. It can be attributed to the basic reporting requirements.

Observation: The ORLL program as presently implemented merits study and review with the objective of reducing the volume of reports required to be processed at the HQ USARV level. The large number of battalion size units reporting directly or through one intermediate headquarters to HQ USARV requires an inordinate amount of time and effort. Consideration should be given to the consolidation of battalion and similar unit reports at the next echelon of command. Similar units comparable to brigades should have their reports consolidated at the next higher level, e.g. in RVN, 1st Logistic Command would consolidate reports of the Area Commands.

E. LOGISTICS.

1. (U) Item: Purchase of Ice.

Discussion: It is very difficult to recognize and control the source of ice from civilian plants. All of these plants make ice for the civilian trade without the addition of chlorine; they add chlorine only to the ice they plan to sell the military. Once the ice is frozen (there is no residual chlorine requirement in the finished product) the identification of this ice is almost impossible. Several cases are recorded where unchlorinated ice was substituted to make the required weight to be sold to the military.

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Observation: Ice from civilian sources is of questionable sanitary quality.

2. (U) Item: Medical Supply.

Discussion: It has been shown through experience with the ID Team (Veterinary Small Animal Hospital) that one enlisted medical supply specialist MOS 76J is required to handle the supply activities for this hospital.

Observation: A medical supply specialist is required in the ID Team of TOE 8-500.

3. (U) Item: Dog Food.

Discussion: It has been found that dog food which comes into this country contaminated with the eggs of the brown flour beetle, quickly becomes infested with this beetle and soon becomes unfit for feeding.

Observation: Low and intermediate moisture dog food becomes heavily infested with brown flour beetle in RVN.

4. (U) Item: Consumption Factors.

Discussion: The DA request for updated consumption factors was primarily for the purpose of supporting the budget request in the area of transportation. The transportation portion historically runs short of funds during each period. DA is attempting to estimate total tonnages to be shipped to RVN through use of consumption factors and the tonnages of deploying units.

Observation: Computation of consumption factors in RVN by this headquarters, along with studies of this nature run at higher levels, will not only contribute to the accurate preparation of the budget at DA level but will eventually contribute to the revision of FM 101-10.

5. (U) Item: Review of Supply Levels.

Discussion: This review of levels was initiated by DA as a result of a recent visit to RVN by the Under Secretary of the Army. The Under Secretary made a comment, primarily in connection with ammunition, that consideration should be given to reduction of levels in RVN.

Observation: The results of the review disclosed that only reductions in levels of Class I and V were possible at the time. Although great strides have been made in port clearance and in-country distribution, these improvements will not yet allow reductions in levels of Classes II, III, and IV.

6. (U) Item: Survey of Trends in USARV Base Developments.

Discussion: As of 31 Oct 67 those bases for which surveys have been

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completed are: Dau Tieng, Tay Ninh, Pleiku, Camp Enari, Cu Chi, Lai Khe, and Di An.

Observation: Due to incomplete survey results as of this time, no observations can be made.

7. (U) Item: Gross Space Factor for Ground Ammunition Storage Facilities.

Discussion: Gross space requirements for storage of ground ammunition in Vietnam vary widely due to differences in soil, climatic conditions, type of construction materials available, and the availability of real estate. FM 101-10-1 lists a net space requirement of 11 square feet per short ton for Class V. A gross space factor of 1.25 is stated for CONUS type facilities and 4.25 for combat storage facilities. This equates to a gross space requirement of 13.75 square feet per short ton for combat storage facilities. Experience in Vietnam indicates that actual gross space requirements for each individual storage facility vary within this range of values. At Cam Ranh Bay, for example, the 13.75 figure is valid. However, at Pleiku the figure approaches 46.75. For other ammunition storage facilities the figure varies dependent on the degree to which the differences mentioned above affect construction and subsequent operations. An average gross space requirement, country wide, approximates 22 square feet per short ton.

Observation: MACV Planning Factor for Base Development presently includes a gross space factor of 10 square feet per short ton for ground ammunition storage facilities. This is inadequate and should be changed. This change was recommended by USARV during the MACV requested review of planning factors in September.

8. (U) Item: Closed Loop Program.

Discussion: This program provides for quantitative and qualitative improvement of electronics equipment on hand. During the past quarter USARV has established the procedures and control necessary for the exchange and retrograde of equipment. It has become apparent that weaknesses exist in the prompt egress of equipment as well as improper reporting of movements of equipment. This has resulted in a program slippage.

Observation: Continued implementation of this program should eliminate problem areas encountered. Command interest at all levels is a requisite for prompt replacement and evacuation.

9. (U) Item: Turn-in of Equipment to be Retrograded to CONUS.

Discussion: USARV is in the process of converting from the old family of radios to the new transistorized series. As a portion of this program

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the old equipment must be retrograded. This equipment is intended for use in CONUS units or for MAP programs. DA has stressed that this equipment will not be diverted for other uses. The turn-in and evacuation of the old items is not keeping pace with the delivery of new equipment.

Observation: The units appear to have placed greater emphasis on receiving equipment than in the subsequent turn-in.

10. (U) Item: Temporary Loan Program.

Discussion: Temporary loan files are being screened for expired authorizations. Letters are being sent to units requiring reply as to disposition made of the property upon expiration of the loan period. This is being done to determine if equipment is actually being turned in at end of loan. Loaned property must come from in-country depot assets, thereby reducing capabilities to fill TOE shortages and combat losses. 1st Logistical Command has been directed to establish a record keeping system for equipment on loan. On 23 October 1967, 1st Logistical Command published Regulation 700-49, establishing the system.

Observation: This program will result in better distribution of assets in-country.

11. (U) Item: Turn-in of Equipment Not Needed.

Discussion: A procedure has been established for the turn-in of equipment not needed for operational requirements. Personal command letters were sent to all major Army commands directing them to actively participate in the program. Even though the program is relatively new, the results have been most encouraging. The commands have determined what equipment is not needed down to unit level, and they are in the process of returning these items to the supply system.

Observation: This procedure has resulted in the turn-in of several hundred vehicles, trailers, decontamination apparatus, radio equipment, stoves, etc., which were not needed for operational requirements. To date 405 different line items (FSN's) have been reported as not needed.

F. (U) CIVIC ACTION. None.

G. (U) COMMAND INFORMATION. None.

H. (U) MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

1. (U) Item: Discharge of Sand and gravel from VNN ships at Phu Quoc Island.

Discussion: Large amounts of sand and gravel have been shipped to Phu Quoc Island aboard VNN LSM's. Due to limited material handling equipment on the island, the laborious process of unloading by hand was instigated.

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This practice was very slow and resulted in an unreasonable discharge time and tie up of RVN vessels.

Observation: The recommendation, if implemented will have the following effects:

(1) A clam shell crane located on the island would reduce the time of discharge.

(2) The utilization of barges rather than LSM's to move gravel and sand to Phu Quoc Island would cause greater availability of LSM's to the move general cargo.

2. (U) Item: Calibration of ARVN Signal Test Equipment.

Discussion: Calibration of all ARVN Signal test equipment has previously been accomplished by USARPAL Calibration teams. Effective July 67, USARPAL Calibration Team advised ARVN it would perform only transfer calibration in accordance with TB 11-6625-692-15/1. ARVN has a considerable quantity of test equipment which requires maintenance calibration.

Observation: ARVN Signal Support Battalions do not presently have the capability, equipment, or personnel to perform the necessary maintenance calibration. Signal Directorate has requested support from the 1st Logistic Command to perform the actual maintenance calibration for 12 to 24 months.

3. (U) Item: Creation of the Supply and Maintenance Advisor position ALC's.

Discussion: The Supply and Maintenance Division ALC is the central control section for supply decisions made by the ALC Commanding Officer. A representative of each technical service is located within this office and information as to the stockage levels and equipment disposition within the Corps is maintained.

Observation: Since the establishment of an advisor position in the Supply and Maintenance Division, ALC, the Senior Advisor and each Technical Service Advisor have had more current information as to the disposition of MAP equipment. This information has permitted changes in allocations, when required, prior to the issue of equipment. In addition, stockage levels of classes I, III and V are continually controlled and significant problem areas are discussed.

4. (U) Item: During the period July thru September 1967, it was observed that the ARVN medical regulating system was not functioning with any high degree of efficiency within I Corps. On many occasions patients were delayed at the air-strips for periods exceeding 3 hours. Due to frequent changes in flight schedules and lack of proper communications, the system

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of evacuation was cumbersome and resulted in inefficient utilization of personnel, vehicles, and equipment. This situation resulted in undue hardship on patients.

Discussion: The requirement for one key medical regulating authority for the I CTZ was evident. Thus a medical regulating officer, with the approval of JGS, was assigned to I ALC to monitor the evacuation flow in the I CTZ area. Daily, this individual must receive the patient census of the three main hospitals in I CTZ (Duy Tan General Hospital in Da Nang, Nguyen Tri Phuong Station Hospital in Hue, and 1st Field Hospital in Quang Ngai). He then must relay these figures to the MRO in Saigon. He must also obtain an evacuation request from the 1st Field Hospital and Nguyen Tri Phuong and ascertain if Duy Tan might receive these patients. If so, he must coordinate with TUC or TMA (whichever applicable) to confirm a flight schedule for an evacuation flight. When the evacuation flight schedule is firm, the information will be forwarded direct to the hospital concerned. The MRO will then notify the receiving general hospital (Duy Tan) and the 1st Ambulance Company of the programmed evacuation.

Observation: The initial evacuation mission took place on 10 October 1967, one day after the new system's inception. The evacuation involved a transfer of 59 patients from the 1st Field Hospital in Quang Ngai to Duy Tan General in Da Nang. In spite of a one hour change in flight schedule in the midst of the evacuation procedure, the entire process went smoothly. The MEDEVAC coordinating officer (US Advisor) in Quang Ngai stated it was the first time he had been notified of a change in flight schedule while waiting at the airstrip. It was recommended that the ARVN MRO remain on duty throughout the time period of the medical evacuation. In the event of a change in flight schedule the ARVN MRO would immediately contact the hospitals concerned to return the patients to the hospital or send a doctor to the airstrip until the aircraft's arrival.

5. (U) Item: Operational Ration Requirements Computation, Allocation, and Distribution.

Discussion: Since the inception of the operational ration in RVNAF, annual requirements have been based on budgetary limitations rather than actual need. Allocations of operational rations to Corps Tactical Zones were made on an unforecasted basis which did not afford tactical commanders prior knowledge of these logistical assets. This had a direct bearing on planned operations. The RVNAF Central Logistics Command (CLC) controlled distribution from the Quartermaster Base Depot in Saigon to field depots in Corps areas. As a result of advisor efforts, CLC has utilized combat experience data to compute the CY 68 operational ration stated requirement. Resultantly, the requirement reflects a significant increase over previous years. Following this computation, the CLC requested subordinate commanders to submit their requirements, and determined the quantities of the operational rations which would be allocated to those commands for the coming year. The CLC delegated authority for the distribution of these allocated rations to the Chief Quartermaster.

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This practice was very slow and resulted in an unreasonable discharge time and tie up of VNN vessels.

Observation: The recommendation, if implemented will have the following effects:

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Observation: The advisory efforts which culminated in the actions discussed above were performed at several levels in a series of coordinated steps. It appears that massive advisory effort will afford successful results which disjointed attempts cannot accomplish.

6. (U) Item: Discontinuation of Military Assistance Service Funding (MASF) for Support of Sugar.

Discussion: With the development of sufficient in-country capability for sugar refining/packaging through the RVNAF Procurement Advisor and USAID, MASF support of RVNAF requirements for this commodity is being discontinued. An annual savings of \$668,000 in MASF funds will thereby be realized.

Observation: Consistent with economic policies, military logistical advisors should closely coordinate with AID program representatives to insure that local industrial/commercial sources of military requirements are fully exploited. This policy will contribute to the development of a self-supporting logistical base for the defense forces of the assisted nation.

7. (U) Item: Establishment of Unit Messes within RVNAF.

Discussion: On 21 Feb 67, the RVNAF JCS directed that all company-sized units having a messing strength of 30 or more men would establish unit messes. Although this action is considered highly significant and fundamental to the advancement of the RVNAF Subsistence System, JCS has not taken follow-up actions of a supervisory nature to insure compliance. Consequently, unit response to the requirement has lagged behind the prescribed schedule.

Observation: Publication of orders, directives or regulations is recognized by professionals to be only a portion of the command process, which also stresses supervision through inspections and reports. In this case, the appropriate staff section at JCS level must be advised to follow through by a reports and inspection program to insure that the desired results are obtained.

8. (U) Item: Major item density listing.

Discussion: The International Logistics Center (ILC), Major Item Density Listing is used as a basis of line item stockage of repair parts at various ILC Depots. Failure to frequently up-date the listing will cause stockage of parts for equipment no longer in the system and newly introduced items of equipment will not have parts stocked.

Observation: The listing must be kept current by posting new items and deleting salvaged items, immediately. A corrected listing should be sent to ILC, Japan, with the introduction of any new items or significant

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deletions of old items.

9. (U) Item: Consolidated Maintenance Manual.

Discussion: Users of engineer equipment have difficulty maintaining and obtaining repairs for organic equipment because of not knowing prescribed procedures. A consolidated maintenance manual is being published that explains all aspects of engineer maintenance to users of engineer equipment.

Observation: The manual must be used in daily maintenance functions at all echelons of engineer maintenance to eliminate confusion, define responsibilities, and simplify administration.

I. (U) COMMAND HISTORY. None.

J. (U) COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS.

1. (U) Item: Implementation of Telephone Classes of Service.

Discussion: Telephone classes of service provide for limiting subscriber access to the long distance (LD) telephone network. Thus, subscribers who have access to the LD system, receive better service, because the number of subscribers competing for LD trunks is decreased. If regrading for classes of service is to be implemented where all subscribers have previously had access to the LD network, the problem of who should be deleted from LD access is difficult to solve. The luxury of access to the LD system soon becomes a necessity. The Long Binh dial central office (DCO) is one of several switching facilities in RVN currently being regraded for classes of service. Little effort was directed toward grading for classes of service prior to activation of the DCO.

Observation: Pre-planning for implementation of classes of service is indispensable when compared with the problems in implementing classes of service at some late date. Switching facilities should be graded for classes of service before activation.

2. (U) Item: Increased FM Interference.

Discussion: There has been an increase of interference on FM frequencies with a resultant decrease in effectiveness of FM radio communications. This is attributable to several causes among which are unauthorized use by US Forces, unnatural phenomena caused by adverse propagation characteristics, imitative communication deception by the enemy, and intentional jamming. This problem can be reduced by proper frequency discipline, operator training, and use of codes and authentication procedures.

Observation: Command emphasis has been placed on this problem.

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A letter is to be forwarded to the major subordinate commanders by Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam. In addition this has been suggested as an item of interest for future IG inspections of USARV units.

3. (U) Item: Employment of Defense Communications System in RVN.

Discussion: The current state of the art has provided a unique opportunity to employ fixed communications facilities in a hostile environment. Such employment considered both the current situation, tactical in nature, and the post-hostilities requirements of the Republic of Vietnam. The lead time required for a fixed communications facility (be it a cable plant, dial central office, AUTOSEVOCOM terminal, AUTODIN terminal or Integrated Wide Band System site) requires planning of systems and/or facilities capable of satisfying requirements at some future date. Projected force deployment to RVN fell short of actual troop population. Population density in many areas has changed markedly from the time in 1965 or 1966 when major fixed facilities were initially programmed. As a result, a thorough review of fixed communications facilities, both in-being and planned, is now being undertaken. The review is a joint effort by the USARV ACoFS, C-E and the 1st Signal Brigade. The review will provide a more complete picture of the progress being made and development necessary to adequately match resources with requirements.

Observation: A Defense Communications System Facilities Review Board should be established, staffed by representatives of all services and major agencies present in RVN. Under the chairmanship of MACV, the board would exercise both a constraining and developmental influence on the capabilities of approved and/or planned Defense Communications System facilities to satisfy joint requirements in an ever-changing environment. Further, the board would evaluate the adequacy of planned facilities to meet the projected needs of the post-hostilities period.

4. (U) Item: Data Communications Equipment Repairmen.

Discussion: Within USARV there has been a general problem with the lack of properly trained data communications equipment repairmen. The greatest portion of this problem has been self created. At some point in time in the past, the MOS for data communications equipment repairmen was upgraded from 34B, tabulating equipment repairman, to 34D, ADP repairman. A problem was created by this upgrading because most failures in data communications equipment are electromechanical failures rather than failures of the electronics alone. The 34B is best suited to repair the failures most likely to occur. The problem has been identified and USARV is now receiving 34Bs rather than 34Ds.

Observation: It is necessary to study very closely the impact of "upgrading" or "downgrading" MOS's.

K. ENGINEER.

1. (U) Technical Assistance.

Discussion: A large scale troop construction effort has historically been aided by the call-up of reserve units and individuals who have had extensive construction experience. In Vietnam, this has not been the case and has resulted in an experience gap in certain construction operations, such as asphalt surfacing and quarry-crusher operations. Civilian technical advisors have been engaged to overcome this problem. They are assigned for extended periods directly to key problem sites and work closely with supervisors and operators, providing on-the-job training and assistance. By virtue of their recognized expertise in their areas, the advisors have been well-accepted by the troops and have provided great assistance.

Observation: Civilian technical advisors on construction techniques have proved to be an important adjunct to improving unit capability. They must be assigned to and remain at the site for at least several weeks to have any lasting effect. Short duration visits produce minimal benefits.

2. (U) Item: Water Supply in the Delta.

Discussion: Availability of fresh water from surface sources in the Delta is dependent on average monthly precipitation. MACV standards for potable water require that the sodium chloride level be less than 400 PPM NaCl. However, water with an NaCl level of 750 PPM can be consumed safely for an extended period of time if there is no better source available. A salt water intrusion line, representing the upstream limit of 400 PPM NaCl, moves from approximately 20 km inland from the coast at the end of the rainy season; 50 - 60 km inland at the end of the dry season. This 400 PPM NaCl line crosses through Dong Tam during May. Daily checks made on the My Tho River at Dong Tam at high and low tide during March through May 1967 reflected that the river at Dong Tam stayed just within the allowable 400 PPM limit.

Observation: During the dry season in the Delta, salt water intrudes upstream 30 to 40 km. Water containing 750 PPM NaCl can be consumed but 400 PPM is the desirable limit. All surface water in the Delta must receive full treatment prior to consumption, and, during the dry season, testing water for NaCl is a daily necessity.

3. (U) Item: R&U Support.

Discussion: Review of OMA minor construction and maintenance work accomplished in Vietnam revealed an unacceptably high ratio between the two types of work. This is primarily a direct result of the commander's influence based on an urgent desire to improve the working and living conditions of his troops. This conflicts with the primary purpose of R&U De-

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t 'ments in an effort to regain control of new work requirements and redirect available effort toward the operation, maintenance, and repair of existing real property facilities, in locations not accessible to the contractor. A change to USARV Regulation 420-4 has been published to provide a realistic objective for the ratio of new work to maintenance and repair of real property.

4. (U) Item: Air Conditioning.

Discussion: In a tropical climate, facilities housing sophisticated electronic equipment, medical facilities, fixed tactical operations centers and others require air conditioning to operate effectively. Detailed policy and procedures must be promulgated and disseminated widely to restrict unnecessary installation.

Observation: This command had a sketchy policy with inadequate guidance and controls. Currently a detailed policy with firm controls is being established.

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SECTION II - PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. (U) That AR 1-19 be revised to delete the requirement for separate battalion ORLL submission to higher headquarters; and that ORLL reports be consolidated at intermediate levels as provided for in paragraph 5c, AR 1-19.
2. (U) That FM 101-10 be updated upon completion of collection of RVN consumption factors.
3. (U) That gross space planning factor for ground ammunition be changed to authorize use of the appropriate factor of between 13.75 square feet and 46.75 square feet per short ton. The lowest possible value consistent with mission would be selected. While recognizing the need for flexibility in the selection of the value to be utilized, the country-wide average should not exceed 22 square feet per ton.
4. (U) That Engineer R&U support be considered and emphasized in future planning of initial operations or scope increases by all services and commanders, based on the present area support concept in Vietnam, and a realistic appraisal of its capabilities.
5. (U) That a definitive policy be published as a regulation establishing control of air-conditioning resources in a tropical environment.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

6 Incl

~~1. Distribution withdrawn~~

2. Commander's Notes Hqs, DA
(Sep 67)

3. Combat Lessons Bulletin
(17 - 20)

~~4. Weekly Intelligence Review~~ Withdrawn, Hqs, DA; forwarded to ACSI

5. Logistics Summary (LOGSUM)

~~6. Aviation Pamphlet~~ Withdrawn, Hqs, DA
~~(Aug - Sep 67)~~

ROBERT C. TABER

Brigadier General, USA

Chief of Staff

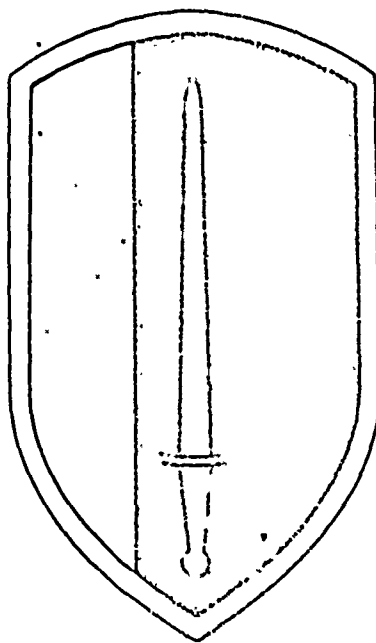
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Pg. 70 of 70 Pgs

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM



COMMANDER'S NOTES

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

30 September 1967

DATE

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IN REPLY REFER TO
AVHCS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96375

30 September 1967

COMMANDER'S NOTES

Use, Distribution, and Circulation

1. The primary purpose of the Commander's Notes is to provide information and guidance to commanders and key staff officers.
2. Because the Commander's Notes may include, from time to time, advance information on matters of command interest which are still in the planning stage, as well as other matters which should not be disseminated prematurely, circulation to units receiving the Notes should normally be limited to commanders and key staff officers. This should not be construed to restrict commanders from disseminating information contained herein as deemed appropriate.
3. Comments on the content, suggestions for improvement, and recommended items for inclusion in the Commander's Notes are encouraged and should be addressed to HQ, USARV, ATTN: SGS.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Robert C. Taber".

ROBERT C. TABER
Brigadier General, US Army
Assistant Deputy Commanding General

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30 September 1967

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G1

1. (U) Officer Branch Detail. Reference: USARV Reg 614-5 dated 25 March 1966, subject: Officer Branch Details. Although it is USARV policy that officers will be assigned duties appropriate to their respective branches, operational requirements may necessitate that an officer be assigned duties in other than his basic branch. USARV Reg 614-5 permits submission of requests for branch details by officers who have been assigned, or who can be expected to be assigned duties in other than their basic branch for a minimum of six consecutive months. For example, Armor officers assigned to Infantry positions in accordance with DA instructions should be apprised that they may apply for detail to Infantry while so assigned. The relatively small number of branch detail requests received by this headquarters indicates that officers performing duties in branches other than their basic branch may not be aware of the provisions of USARV Reg 614-5.

2. (U) Officer Efficiency Reports. The provisions of para 10h, AR 523-105, Officer Efficiency Reports, should be brought to the attention of all commanders and rating officers. This paragraph provides that a complete efficiency report will be rendered after a period of 30 duty days or more in combat or under conditions of rapid turnover of personnel in a combat zone if the rated officer ceases to serve under the immediate supervision of the rating officer and, in the judgment of the rating officer, the period of observation has been adequate to permit a fair and impartial evaluation.

3. (U) Change in Enlisted Promotion Policy. USARV message AVHGA-PE 53770, DTG 070039Z August 1967, announced the removal of the limitation placed on the number of in-country promotions enlisted personnel can receive while serving in Vietnam if otherwise qualified in accordance with the criteria outlined in current directives.

4. (U) Curtailments. Reference: USARV Reg 614-30, dated 6 February 1967, subject: Oversea Service Tours for Military Personnel. A recent survey of personnel departing this command revealed an unacceptable percentage who were rotating to CONUS prior to completing the full tour in Vietnam. This loss of manpower is both unnecessary and unauthorized. Action has been taken to amend pertinent regulations so as to require prior approval from this headquarters for curtailments. An adjustment of up to 7 days prior to DEROS may be made by major subordinate commanders to adhere to transportation schedules. This should not be interpreted or used

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to curtail foreign service tours automatically by that amount. Commanders at all levels should insure that maximum utilization of the foreign service tour is realized and should concurrently insure that no personnel are held beyond their DEROS.

5. (U) Upward Adjustment of Local National Wages. A wage increase was placed into effect on 10 September 1967 as a result of the Locality Wage Survey conducted in Vietnam during March of this year by representatives of the three DOD agencies. This adjustment will bring LN pay rates more in line with local industry, and will apply to all Vietnamese personnel employed by appropriated, nonappropriated, and contractor activities.

6. (U) Control of Overtime. Reference: USARV Reg 37-18, dated 11 June 1967, subject: Control of Overtime - Civilian Personnel. Reference directs that every effort be made to insure that the cost of overtime is returned to the government in the form of increased or timely productivity. It is essential that chiefs of staff offices and commanders of major subordinate commands insure that individuals responsible for approving overtime carry out the provisions of this regulation.

7. (U) Portal-to-Portal Pay and Dislocation Allowance for Civilian Employees. Reference: Letter, AVHCP-D, 31 July 1967, subject: Portal to Portal Pay and Allowance for Civilian Employees. This letter clarifies command policy on payment of portal-to-portal pay and dislocation allowances for civilian employees of US Army in Vietnam, as well as for non-USARV and non-US Army organizations provided civilian personnel administration services by this command. All civilian employees are to be paid only for hours actually worked, and no compensation will be paid for time spent traveling between home or billet and regular worksite. Commanders and supervisors should assure that all time and attendance reports do not reflect such travel time.

8. (U) DA Publication. Reference: USARV Reg 310-3, dated 5 March 1967, subject: Distribution of Publications and Blank Forms. Reports from the field indicate that some units are experiencing difficulty in obtaining DA publications. A publications assistance team from this headquarters will begin a series of visits to subordinate units in October to assist units in establishing publications support. In the meantime, AR 310-1 and USARV Reg 310-3 should be reviewed and pin-point distribution accounts should be checked to determine if these accounts need revision.

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G2

9. (U) Communication Security (COMSEC) (U). It has become increasingly apparent that the enemy is developing valuable intelligence from the information he gleans from our communications. USARV Reg 105-3, 25 February 1967, establishes procedures and policies which all commanders will apply with increased emphasis.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G3

10. (C) Tables of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) for Army Depots (U). TDA's for the Long Binh, Cam Ranh, and Qui Nhon Army Depots have been developed and forwarded to USARPAC and DA for final approval. These TDA's involve 7,648 military and 10,936 civilian spaces. Trade-offs for military spaces were provided from 56 miscellaneous units.

11. (U) ENSURE Reports. Evaluation reports are reaching HQ USARV late. Follow-up messages have not materially improved responses. Since procurement of operational quantities or cancellation of ENSURE requests is based primarily on field evaluation reports, delayed reports result in longer lead time and additional costs.

12. (U) Combat Service Support Study. On 17 September 1967, a six-man USARV study team was organized to conduct a study of combat service support units in the 1st Avn Bde, Engr Comd, 1st Sig Bde, 18th MP Bde, and 34th GS Gp. The purpose of the study is to determine if any units can be eliminated. The study team completed field trips to 12 installations during September. The field trips will be completed during October, and the study submitted to CINCUSARPAC by 31 October.

13. (U) M16 Rifle Training. It is imperative that all personnel armed with the M16 be fully trained to fire and maintain this weapon prior to participating in combat operations. A recent investigation showed that renewed command attention is required to insure that M16 training is adequate. The guidelines provided in Appendix V USARV Reg 350-1 (Replacement Training), USARV Training Circular 3 (Familiarization Firing Program), USARV Training Circular 5 (Care and Cleaning of Rifle 5.56mm M16), and USARV Training Circular 350-8 (Unit Proficiency Training) should be used to establish a meaningful training program. Procedures should be established which

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require a man to zero and keep the same weapon during his entire service in RVN or until he is assigned to another position requiring him to be armed with another weapon. Special emphasis should be placed on the training of small unit leaders in the inspection of the weapon, magazines, and ammunition.

14. (U) Air Cushion Vehicle (ACV). On 18 September 1967, USARV accepted DA's ACV program of three SK-5 boats: one configured as a transport ACV and two configured as assault ACV's. The boats are scheduled for delivery to the 9th Inf Div in March 1968 for evaluation by the Riverine Force.

15. (U) Physical Security Training. Continual attacks on US installations reaffirm the requirement for an active training program for individuals involved in physical security. Commanders should be aware of the requirement for a 4-hour block of instruction to be presented to all personnel within 10 days after assignment, as outlined in USARV Training Circular 350-7.

16. (U) Meeting Engagement Seminar. The USARV Meeting Engagement Seminar was held at Long Binh on 14 September 1967. Commands participating were I and II FFORCEV, III MAF, SA IV Corps, and 5th SFG. The presentations were excellent and much useful information was gathered. The results are being compiled and will be distributed by 1 October.

17. (U) USARV Standardization of MTOE. The standardization of MTOE for like units in RVN has been divided into two phases. Phase One, dealing with the standardization of MTOE for Infantry, Armor, and Artillery units, was completed on 8 September 1967. Documents which were developed by the DA-USARV working conference are now at DA pending final approval. Phase Two, which will encompass combat support (minus artillery) and combat service support units in RVN, is now in progress. The DA-USARV working conference to develop standardized MTOE's will convene during the late part of November and will continue through the early part of December 1967.

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G4

18. (C) Ammunition (U). Three items are under Available Supply Rate (ASR) control: 60mm Illum, 2.0 rds/wpn/day; Ctg, 105mm HE, 36 rds/wpn/day; and Proj, 175mm HE, 26 rds/wpn/day. Future outlook for CTG, 105mm HE is favorable. An increase in the 105mm HE ASR may be possible by November. No improvement is expected in the 175mm HE ASR before mid-1968.

19. (C) Aviation (U). a. Problems have developed with the L-13 engine used in the UH-1H and AH-1G helicopter. This has been aggravated by a shortage of L-13 special tools. AVCOM is taking action to fabricate and procure the special tools. Sufficient sets to alleviate the problem are due in October.

b. The USARV long-range plan to provide maintenance support for Air Cav Squadrons by providing KD and RL teams for each Air Cav troop has received USARPAC approval. DA approval is pending. Current plan is to deploy the 3d Air Cav Squadron in February with KD and RL teams.

20. (U) AR 711-5 Army Equipment Status Report. Technical assistance teams are visiting major commands for the purpose of detailed review and preparation of the equipment status report of selected units. Major Item Data Agency team personnel visits will be from 13 September-14 October 1967.

21. (C) Base Development Ad Hoc Study Group (U). HQ USARV has just completed an evaluation of the base development plans for Tay Ninh and Dau Tieng. The aim of the review was to insure austerity in the command construction program and to realign such activities as stockage requirements to fit a realistic resupply capability. All USARV installations will be evaluated during the study group's review.

22. (C) Combat Service Support Operations (U). During the buildup in SEA, outstanding support has been provided the combat elements; with as much attention to normal management practices as possible. The time has come, however, to take a hard look at our support operations with a view toward more effective and efficient management. Efforts are already underway in this regard, but it is the responsibility of each command and agency to search out means of saving manpower and materiel. Every economy, consistent with successful operations, must be practiced, and materiel management systems (e.g. TAERS and MILSTRIP) must be exercised.

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23. (U) CONEX Containers. During the period 13 August to 16 September, only 1,781 CONEX containers were reported to Transportation Officers for shipping instructions. If CONEX shipments are to continue, at least 3,200 must be returned to the transportation system each month. To assist in this matter, the utilization of CONEX containers on hand in units will be an area of special interest during the conduct of annual general inspections.

24. (U) Rotatee Forecasts and Air Passenger Requests. Long range aircraft requirements to support RVN are based on rotatee forecasts submitted by the commands. Daily flights are contracted on the basis of the air passenger requests submitted by the commands. Late and inaccurate reports are causing critical imbalances in seats available and actual passenger requirements thus resulting in empty seats on some flights and, at other times, insufficient transportation to meet requirements. In view of the expense involved and the morale impact, commanders should give the matter their personal attention to assure timely and accurate reporting.

25. (U) Bien Hoa - McGuire Passenger Channel. Seats on the Bien Hoa to McGuire AFB, New Jersey, passenger flight are limited to personnel with duty station east of the Mississippi River, those to be separated on the East Coast or Puerto Rico, or those with ITT's to Europe. Other personnel booked to McGuire are changed to West Coast flights at the 90th Replacement Battalion, adding to the work load of the PAX Movement Team and inconveniencing the persons involved.

26. (U) Red Ball Express/Red Ball Expanded. Red Ball Express and Red Ball Expanded are expedited supply systems for repair parts required to remove items of equipment from deadline, or, in some instances, to prevent deadline. These are expensive systems using premium transportation, hand-carried paper work, and large numbers of highly skilled personnel. Recent visits to the TSN Aerial Port indicate that commanders are requisitioning many unauthorized items through Red Ball channels. Continued misuse will seriously degrade the responsiveness of Red Ball Express.

27. (U) Aviator's Sunglasses. Consumption of aviator-type sunglasses appears to be excessive in relation to the number of assigned crew members. Commanders at all echelons will insure that subject sunglasses are issued only to Army aviation crew members in flying status as provided for by CTA 50-901, and that adjustments for replacements other than FWT are made in accordance with AR 735-11.

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28. (U) Radio Transmitter, AN/PRT-4 and Radio Receiver, AN/PRR-9.

a. A total of 4,649 Radio Transmitters, AN/PRT-4 and 5,049 Radio Receivers, AN/PRR-9 have been received by USARV. (The combination of AN/PRT-4, and AN/PRR-9 is more commonly known as the Squad Radio.) This completes current contract production. A new contract has been awarded for initial deliveries in February 1968.

b. USARV recomputed its squad radio requirements and forwarded them to USARPAC and USAECOM on 21 September 1967. MACV requirements will follow about 10 October. Augmentation of this program reflects recent changes to TOE or MTOE, needs of organizations deploying to RVN from CONUS and Hawaii, and the need for extra receivers to be used by Assistant Squad Leaders/Fire Team Leaders. Additional rifle companies and infantry battalions being assigned to divisions and separate brigades have been considered. Total USARV requirements now are 7,056 transmitters and 10,502 receivers, including maintenance float and combat loss.

c. Equipment replaced by the Squad Radio and its ancillary items is urgently needed for other Army requirements and must be turned in as soon as possible. Replaced items include the Radio Set, AN/PRC-6; the Receiver/Transmitter, RT-196/PRC-6; the Crystal Unit Set, CK-6/PRC-6; and the Alignment Tool, ID-292/PRC-6.

29. (U) Turn-In of Equipment Not Needed for Operational Requirements. Message AVHGD 63883 DTG 260952 September 1967 has been sent to major subordinate commands suggesting that they rid themselves of equipment not needed, without resorting to MTOE/MTDA revision. Units can retrieve such equipment through normal supply actions when needed. Continued attention by commanders at all levels is needed to rid units of encumbering equipment not necessary in the foreseeable future.

30. (U) Requests for Temporary Loans. Requests for temporary loans are on the increase. The loan of property on a temporary basis should only be requested after a thorough survey of all available assets.

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, C-E

31. (U) Base Communications Study Group. USARV ACofS, C-E is reviewing all area and long haul communications support in being, under construction, or planned at bases throughout Vietnam to determine whether manpower and materiel are being used to best advantage at each site. Two pilot studies were completed 15 September for Cu Chi and Phuoc Vinh. Other high priority bases were analyzed by 30 September. The entire study is to be finished NLT 31 October 1967.

COMPTROLLER

32. (U) International Balance of Payments Reports. This headquarters continues to experience difficulty with receipt of International Balance of Payments (IBP) Reports as required by USARV Reg 230-11 and letter, AVHGF-R, this headquarters, dated 25 July 1967, subject: IBP Nonappropriated Fund Transactions (RCS CSCAA-158 (R-1)). Quarterly IBP reports are due in this headquarters not later than the 10th of the month following the end of the quarter.

33. (U) Plaster Expenditure Program. The individual plaster expenditure rate for the month of August reflects the excellent support that each commander is giving to the plaster expenditure reduction program. The August individual expenditure rate was \$17.63, down \$2.12 from the July rate of \$19.75. Commanders are urged to give their continued support to this program and to solicit and forward to this headquarters those suggestions for reduction of plaster expenditures which can be applied on a command wide basis.

34. (U) Military Pay Administration Quality Assurance Program. Military pay error data for the month of April were received 21 September from the Commanding General, Finance Center, United States Army. The data indicate that the incident of errors in military pay for Vietnam is increasing. Although it is realized that the high turnover of personnel contributed to this situation, the adverse effects that these errors have on soldiers, particularly when an overpayment must be repaid, require that constant attention be given to insure accuracy. Commanders' responsibilities are outlined in AR 11-37. Immediate action should be taken to review the areas of high pay errors as indicated below. These areas will be a matter for review at annual general inspections.

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<u>Type of Payment</u>	<u>Number of Vouchers Examined</u>	<u>USARV Error Rates</u>	<u>USARPAC Error Rates</u>	<u>Army-Wide Error Rates</u>
Regular MPV's	1,700	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%
Reenl Bonus MPV's	104	10.6%	4.3%	4.3%
Separation MPV's	98	10.2%	4.3%	4.7%

SURGEON

35. (U) Aircraft Utilization. It has been reported that twice recently, medical evacuation helicopters have been ordered to transport KIA from battle areas. In one instance, removal of the bodies had to be accomplished by hoist. Removal and transport of the dead is not a responsibility of Medical Service Units, but is a command responsibility normally accomplished by graves registration and the use of returning logistics vehicles and/or aircraft.

36. (U) Animal Pets. Reference: USARV Reg 40-15, subject: Control of Pets, Reporting of Animal Bites, and Rabies Prophylaxis. This recently revised regulation prescribes standard procedures for the control, immunization, and registration of authorized animal pets.

ENGINEER

37. (U) M8A1 Matting. Commanders should consider the following before requesting M8A1 matting:

a. It is very expensive and is available only in limited quantities, hence its use is carefully controlled and justification for its use other than for airfields must be compelling.

b. It is not a cure-all and does not work on soft undrained areas where the ground will not support the traffic load. In other words, it is primarily a wearing surface. It produces satisfactory results only when it can be placed on a compacted, well drained, preferably granular base.

c. If the matting is used in a muddy undrained area there will be temporary improvement, after which muddy conditions may be worse. The mud pumps up from beneath, depressions cannot be drained, and the matting eventually fails, making repairs difficult if not impossible.

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AVIATION

38. (C) Utilization of UH-1 Aircraft by FFV's and CTZ's During August (U).

a. Hours Flown by Mission Category.

	<u>Combat Spt Hrs</u>	<u>Log Spt Hrs</u>	<u>Admin Hrs</u>	<u>Other Hrs</u>	<u>Total Hrs</u>
<u>I CTZ (3D MAF)</u>					
UH-1B/C	2,007	13	28	96	2,144
UH-1D/H	<u>6,791</u>	<u>1,953</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>10,121</u>
Total	8,798	1,966	858	643	12,265
% of Total	(71.7)	(16.0)	(7.0)	(5.3)	

II CTZ (I FFV)

UH-1B/C	9,538	232	741	554	11,065
UH-1D/H	<u>18,821</u>	<u>7,072</u>	<u>1,923</u>	<u>1,776</u>	<u>29,592</u>
Total	28,359	7,304	2,664	2,330	40,657
% of Total	(69.7)	(18.0)	(6.6)	(5.7)	

III CTZ (II FFV)

UH-1B/C	9,419	186	753	556	10,914
UH-1D/H	<u>11,208</u>	<u>15,684</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>31,306</u>
Total	20,627	15,870	3,539	2,184	42,220
% of Total	(48.9)	(37.6)	(8.3)	(5.2)	

IV CTZ (SR, ADV.)

UH-1B/C	2,298	-	-	93	2,391
UH-1D/H	<u>3,605</u>	<u>3,713</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>7,993</u>
Total	5,903	3,713	123	645	10,384
% of Total	(56.8)	(35.8)	(1.2)	(6.2)	

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b. Utilization by CTZ.

	<u>Pct Utilization</u>	<u>No. A/C on Hand</u>
<u>I CTZ (3D MAF)</u>		
UH-1B/C	111	38
UH-1D/H	137	<u>109</u>
Total		147
<u>II CTZ (I FFV)</u>		
UH-1B/C	115	138
UH-1D/H	106	<u>410</u>
Total		598
<u>III CTZ (II FFV)</u>		
UH-1B/C	149	143
UH-1D/H	104	<u>476</u>
Total		619
<u>IV CTZ (SR, ADV.)</u>		
UH-1B/C	120	36
UH-1D/H	154	<u>75</u>
Total		111

NOTE: Computations are based on assigned aircraft and do not include Floats. Aircraft assigned to the 509th Gp, Engr Comd, Signal Bde, 34th GS Gp, and other such organizations which are not under direct operational control of Field Force Commanders and Senior Advisors are not reflected in the above.

Data Source: DA - 1352 and OPREP-5.

c. The utilization of UH-1 aircraft remains high, with a noticeable increase in the utilization of the UH-1B/C model throughout the command, and specifically in the II FFV and IV CTZ areas of operation. UH-1B/C aircraft averaged 57.6 hours per aircraft in August, an increase of about 2 hours per aircraft over July figures.

d. A savings in UH-1 flying hours may accrue if commanders review the utilization of their CH-47 assets. The appropriate use of Chinooks to reduce UH-1 logistical cargo haul hours warrants command interest in this area since UH-1 parts and components are still in critical short supply.

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STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE

39. (U) Prompt Disposition of Court-Martial Charges. Articles 10, 33, and 98, UCMJ, place direct responsibility on commanders to insure prompt disposition of all court-martial charges. Appellate judicial agencies have recently become more critical of unexplained delays, and have set aside convictions, including some involving major crimes, where the government was unable to explain long periods of delay. It is recognized that the problems inherent in an active combat theater will frequently require additional processing time. However, unexplained delays, due to a lack of proper command emphasis on the necessity for prompt disposition of charges, particularly where an accused is in pretrial confinement, cannot be condoned.

40. (U) Claims Investigations. Numerous requests for Foreign Claims Investigations by MACV SJA indicate that unit claims officers are not complying with MACV Directive 25-1, dated 3 May 1966 and USARV Reg 27-20, dated 13 January 1967. These directives require that all incidents, which may give rise to foreign claims, be investigated and forwarded promptly to MACV, ATTN: Staff Judge Advocate. This requirement is not dependent upon whether a claim has or may be filed or whether a request for such investigation has been made.

41. (U) Supplementary BLUE BELL Reports. There have been recent incidents where the supplementary reports (Blue Bell) have not been forwarded to this headquarters, as required by paragraph 5b, USARV Reg 1-55, 7 November 1966, and paragraph 5, AR 1-55. Supplementary reports must be submitted every 30 days until a terminal report is furnished. Major subordinate commanders will insure that adequate reporting procedures are established.

INSPECTOR GENERAL

42. (U) Annual General Inspections. Annual General Inspections of USARV units are scheduled as follows for the month of October:

2- 6 October	6th Battalion, 56th Artillery
2- 6 October	6th Battalion, 27th Artillery
9-13 October	2d Battalion, 13th Artillery
16-20 October	USARV Pre-AGI
23-27 October	1st Military Intelligence Battalion
23-27 October	1st Battalion, 92d Artillery
30 October - 3 November	2d Battalion, 32d Artillery
30 October - 3 November	Long Binh Post



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96375

IN REPLY REFER TO

AVHGC-DST

12 August 1967

SUBJECT: USARV War Dog Program

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Evaluation of the performance of USARV war dog units over the past few months has produced some lessons worthy of consideration by all commanders who employ these units - either scout dog platoons or combat tracker teams. Accordingly, selected portions of our evaluation of war dog units has been reproduced for your information and guidance and attached as an inclosure to this letter.

2. When properly employed, war dog units add significantly to the combat potential of any unit and provide a capability that cannot be gained by other means. By making available to all commanders this summary of lessons from war dog unit employment, it is hoped that our overall utilization of this important resource can be improved.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
as

ROBERT C. TABER
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Staff

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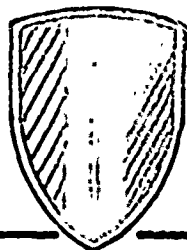
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- 2 - Co D, 1st Special Forces Group
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B-410, 46th Special Forces Co
- 2 - New Zealand Forces



HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY VIETNAM

COMBAT LESSONS BULLETIN

NUMBER 17

12 August 1967

USE OF WAR DOGS

The primary purpose of this Combat Lessons Bulletin is to portray the proper utilization of war dogs in the counterinsurgency environment in Vietnam. Since many successes and failures encountered can be traced back to the training, care, health and housekeeping of the dogs when not on actual operations, considerable discussion will be devoted to details of these aspects of the general subject.

1. Characteristics of Military Dogs:

a. Scout Dogs: A scout dog team consists of one scout dog and one scout dog handler. The dog handler team is trained together and assigned and given missions as an inseparable pair. Scout dogs are trained to detect personnel, trip wires, booby traps, mines to a certain extent, weapons, ammunition, equipment, fortifications, tunnels, and other objects foreign to the area. When alerting on personnel the handler gives the direction of the alert and estimates distance and numbers. Under ideal conditions a scout dog can detect personnel up to 1000 meters, especially when large numbers, ten or more, are present. However, the distance is reduced by hot dry weather, rain, vegetation and rough terrain. In dense jungle, the distance may be reduced to 50 feet or less. Scout dogs are also taught to alert on sounds and by sight. Scout dogs should be completely silent when on operations and in the kennel area. Scout dogs are not trained to attack, although some will if allowed. Personnel other than the handler should not feed, pet or otherwise disturb a scout dog. Scout dogs are not trained to track or follow a trail.

b. Tracker Dogs: Tracker dogs are trained to follow the track of a single person. They are trained, assigned, and work with a single handler. If a group of individuals is being followed, the dog should

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follow one of the group. He must not change tracks while tracking. Trackers are worked with a harness and a 25-foot leash. The fresher the track the easier it is to follow. With good terrain and weather conditions, the tracker dog can follow a track from 24 to 72 hours old. Best results are obtained when tracker dogs are worked with visual trackers as part of a Combat Tracker Team.

2. Training:

a. The initial training provides the basic principles of dog training, care and operations. Accordingly, training must be at the unit level. Approximately six months of continuous training at the unit level is required to train a scout dog team in long-range detection, pinpointing direction and accurately estimating numbers, and distance of personnel and specifically what the dog is alerting on. All training should be organized and supervised by a responsible leader in the unit. Higher headquarters should insure that training is conducted and observe the training.

b. Scout dogs should receive detection training in personnel detection, booby trap training, search training, and other specialized training necessary to accomplish the mission in the area of operations. Obedience training should be continuous. Scout dogs should be trained to work off leash when necessary. Training should be conducted daily when scout dogs are in rear areas and at least weekly when on operations.

3. Physical Conditioning: Experience in Vietnam shows that dogs can be conditioned to heat and strenuous exercise in the same manner as men. In Vietnam, properly trained scout dogs have been conditioned to extreme heat and long marches over rugged terrain. If the dogs become too tired to scout, they should be put in a choke chain and moved to the rear. An overnight rest usually refreshes the dog for another day's work. Water must be provided. Often the scout dog handler must carry twice as much water as other troops in order to provide for his dog. Dogs that cannot keep up with combat troops must be given a vigorous physical conditioning program. The obstacle course is helpful, but endurance can only be obtained by sustained forced marches of a minimum of 10 to 15 miles. The program should continue until the dogs are in as good a condition as the men and are capable of sustained operations for at least 14 days. The dog must be healthy to respond properly to physical training.

4. Working Scout Dogs With Infantry Units: Scout dogs are worked in a harness. When not scouting, the harness is removed and a choke chain collar is used. The dog learns by association that when the scout harness is put on he works or searches for the things he has been trained to detect.

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When a scout dog is worked for a long period of time, he becomes tired and loses interest or quits working. The handler can usually determine if his dog is working. Before the dog falters, a choke chain is put on and the dog moved to the rear and rested. With two dogs, one working and one resting, continuous coverage is usually obtained.

5. Health, Sanitation, and First Aid: In order for a military dog to perform satisfactorily, he must be in good health. Heartworms, hookworms, round worms, tapeworms, and screwworms can easily become a major problem.

a. Heartworms are spread by mosquitoes similar to malaria. The worm develops in the heart and matures in about 4 to 6 months, producing microfilaria in the blood stream. The microfilaria are infectious and are detected by a blood test. Dogs should be checked regularly for heartworms. Heavy infestations may be incapacitating or fatal.

b. Hookworms are intestinal parasites that suck blood. Heavy infestation causes anemia and loss of strength.

c. Roundworms and tapeworms are intestinal parasites that consume food in the intestine and may cause malnutrition. Stool samples should be taken monthly from all dogs and checked for evidence of intestinal parasites. Monthly treatment may be necessary, since dogs normally will become reinfected when working in the field.

d. Screwworms are caused by flies depositing eggs in open wounds or scratches which bleed. Screwworms also occur on skin and hair that is continuously wet. Screwworms are controlled by treating wounds with medicine that kills worms and repels flies. Wounds should not go untreated. Unit medics can provide human medicine to prevent the infestation of screwworms from becoming worse until the dog can be evacuated.

e. Various skin diseases affect dogs as they do men. A dog is very similar to a human physiologically and except for worms, a common treatment can be used for man and dogs, to include antibiotic salve for skin infection, insect repellent, and first aid measures. Dogs should be groomed and closely checked daily by the handler. This is an important measure and should be strictly enforced. After working in swampy areas, dogs should be washed with water and a mild disinfectant, if possible. Dogs should be dipped regularly to control ticks and other external parasites.

6. Kennels: Military dogs must be kenneled where they can get off the ground and be completely dry. In field locations, where kennels are not available, wooden platforms must be constructed to get the dogs off the ground. If dogs stay on the ground, they are more susceptible to screwworms and other parasites. When possible, permanent kennels with concrete floors should be provided. A minimum of 50 sq ft per dog is required. When on tactical operations, the dog handler will usually tie his dog to him at night and share his shelter with his dog.

7. Dog Food: Dog food must be provided for scout dogs attached to infantry units. C-rations are not satisfactory as food for scout dogs. The dog handler will usually carry a 3 to 5-day supply of dog food with him initially when he is committed.

8. Lessons Learned: The following are examples of operations by scout dog teams and combat tracker teams:

On 2 April 1967, Combat Tracker Team No 1 was called on by the 4th Bn, 9th Inf, 25th Inf Div after an ambush patrol had made contact. The track was 8 hours old when the CTT arrived. The visual trackers followed the track through populated areas for about 1000 meters to a village. A search of the village resulted in 23 detainees and revealed 3 VC's, one of whom was found hiding in a storage shed.

On 19 June 1967, Combat Tracker Team No 8 was called by "A" 1/7th Cav, 1st Cav Div to investigate tracks leading from caves. The CTT came under sniper fire as they landed by helicopter. After reaching the support platoon, the platoon came under fire. The CTT followed approximately 8 VC's leaving the area. The visual trackers tracked for a short distance when heavy rain washed out all footprints. After about 1000 meters, the dogs picked up the smell of the VC. The CTT came under fire while moving back to the support platoon. CTT called artillery in on enemy position.

On 3 May 1967, when a friendly ambush was hit by a large enemy force, Combat Tracker Team No 1 was called by the 1st Bn, 27th Inf. The track was 3½ hours old and made by 50 to 60 men. Visual trackers found a track which the tracker dog followed for 4000 meters through populated areas. The VC were tracked to a boat landing where they apparently left in a sampan. Then the dog tracked two men, apparently boat guards, about 700 meters to a village where the track was lost.

On 23 June 1967, Combat Tracker Team No 6 was called by an element of the 9th Div to follow an enemy track. The CTT was supported by two squads from the aerial rifle platoon. The track was 12 hours old made

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by an estimated enemy battalion. The visual trackers identified the track and the dog followed for about 500 meters to an enemy base camp. Evasive tactics included walking along a rocky stream bed. The base camp included a school, tools, clothing, ammo and bunkers. Artillery was called in on the base camp after the team withdrew.

On 9 August 1966, Pfc Barejko and Scout Dog Vikki 2X84 of the 38th Scout dog platoon were on a search and destroy mission near Bao Cap when Scout Dog Vikki alerted on a booby trap from a distance of three meters. Results: one booby trap destroyed.

On 29 August 1966, SSG Kontkowski and Scout Dog Kelly 1X69 of the 38th Scout dog platoon were on a combat assault near Cu Chi. The company made contact, and the scout dog team moved to the rear. While following the rifle company, Kelly alerted on a secret cache that had been missed by the company. Results: 3 weapons, 3 grenades and VC plans for disrupting the coming elections were captured.

On 12 November 1966, Pfc Voorhees and Scout Dog Satan 4A16 of the 39th Scout dog platoon were on a search and destroy mission when Satan alerted on a claymore at 30 meters. Result: one claymore was captured.

On 14 January 1967, SP4 Peters and Scout Dog Prince 5A07 of the 39th Scout dog platoon were on a search and destroy operation in the Iron Triangle when Prince alerted on a tunnel at 30 meters. Results: 100 lbs of rice, 4 radio sets, 2400 blasting caps, 160 lbs of explosives, 40 antitank mines and medical supplies were captured.

On 9 February 1967, Pfc Orrego and Scout Dog Fritz 8X78 were on a search and destroy mission when Fritz alerted on several caves. Results: 3500 lbs of new uniforms and raw fabric, 5000 lbs of food, 1 bolt action rifle, 1 AK47, 1 BAR, 1 M1 rifle, 2 cases of butterfly bombs, 3 hutches with personal effects and 6 heavy-duty sewing machines were captured.

On 28 February 1967, SP4 Quada and Scout Dog King 22X4 of the 48th Scout dog platoon were on a search and destroy mission near XT 164978 when King alerted on enemy personnel at 125 meters. Result: documents, food, hospital supplies captured and 12 VC KIA.

On 4 January 1967, SSG Cecil and Scout Dog Sam 3A44 of the 38th Scout dog platoon were on an ambush patrol when Sam alerted on a VC patrol at 25 meters. Result: 4 VC KIA, 4 VCC, and 3 VCS captured.

COMBAT LESSONS BULLETIN NUMBER 17 dtd 12 Aug 67, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, APO San Francisco 96307

On 9 April 1967, SP4 McClellan and Scout Dog Achates 06X2 of the 44th Scout dog platoon were on a search and destroy operation when Achates alerted two different times at 200 meters and 300 meters. Results: the enemy detonated 3 claymores and 3 VC's were killed.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



ROBERT C. TABER
Brigadier General, US Army
Chief of Staff

S. S. MacKENZIE
Colonel, AGC
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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY VIETNAM

COMBAT LESSONS BULLETIN

NUMBER 18

15 August 1967

GENERAL

Proper application of fundamentals at any level is paramount to the successful accomplishment of any assignment. Some soldiers do this all the time. Others get tired, bored, disgusted, careless, or just forgot to execute the basic actions which must be taken to ensure success. We continue to learn through the experience and the example of others. It is for this reason that Combat Lessons Bulletin Number 18 has been produced. It describes the successful defense of a small ARVN outpost which was attacked by a regiment of the NVA. It could have been overrun. The fact that it was not can be attributed to the heroic efforts of the units involved coupled with the employment of the basic and fundamental essentials of defensive combat.

THE DEFENSE OF TAN HUNG

It is not a very large camp. It looks somewhat like an oversized football field cut out of the middle of a large rubber plantation. Including the protective wire, it measures barely 200 by 175 meters. Fields of fire are limited by the rubber trees and the dense vegetation which grow within 5 meters of the compound. Almost every bunker is also a house as the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 9th ARVN Regiment, has encouraged each married man to bring his family and live in the camp. Thus, Tan Hung is really the home of the officers and men of Hq and Hq Company and 6th Company of the 2/9 Infantry.

The early morning of 11 July 1967 was overcast, but no rain had fallen. A platoon-sized patrol had just returned to the camp leaving normal ambush patrols and observation posts outside. The battalion commander and the advisor checked the patrol leader's debriefing report while the company commander of 6th Company made a security check of the perimeter. There was a strange feeling that pervaded the entire camp and surrounding area.

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COMBAT LESSONS BULLETIN No 18 dtd 15 August 1967, HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375

At about 0200 hours, the sound of artillery and mortar fire came from the north. The artillery units of the 1st Infantry Division (US) and the 5th Infantry Division (ARVN) at Quan Loi and Hon Quan were apparently under heavy bombardment. An ambush patrol reported the movement of a large force in the direction of the camp. Immediately, the entire unit was alerted and moved into defensive positions. Weapons were checked, ammunition was readied, and unit leaders moved about checking their men. Families were huddled in the far corners of their bunkers out of the way of the defenders as much as possible.

At 0215 hours enemy 60mm, 82mm, and 120mm mortar rounds began impacting within the perimeter. Over two hundred rounds fell throughout the course of the battle. The joint US and ARVN Battalion Operations Center, which had become operational at the first warning, requested artillery and tactical air support. Immediate execution of the requested missions was not possible, since all available fire support was committed to defend Quan Loi and Hon Quan. The request was quickly relayed to Long Binh.

Small arms and automatic weapons fire seemed to come from all sides of the camp. Human waves of men hit the wire barrier from the north and the east. The perimeter was penetrated in several places, but fierce fighting by the defenders, some of it hand-to-hand, closed the gaps and destroyed all the enemy forces which had gained entrance. The battalion commander, Captain Ton, was wounded by fragments but continued in command. Recoilless rifle fire poured into the camp from the east. One round blew a large hole in the bunker housing the operations center. The enemy force came from every direction simultaneously. Security bunkers on the north and east of the perimeter were overrun. Again, aggressive action by the platoon and squad leaders forced the NVA to withdraw. A C-47 Flareship arrived over the area at approximately 0330 and gave instructions for adjustment of organic mortar fire. This stopped the fire of the recoilless weapons, and a lull developed in the battle.

The flareship reported a large concentration of enemy forces near the southeast corner of the camp. Suddenly, the intensity of fire increased, and a major attack was launched against the camp. Several bunkers were captured and enemy troops poured through the opening. Lieutenant Buu, Commanding Officer of 6th Company, realizing the seriousness of this penetration, gathered all of his headquarters personnel and everyone in the vicinity of the supply bunker and executed a counter-attack. Savage fighting developed within the camp but the ARVN forces again succeeded in eliminating the threat. Lieutenant Buu was wounded

but continued to urge his men on. They retook the bunkers, and once again the perimeter was intact. (See sketch) NVA bodies were literally piled on top of one another. Seventy-two of these had died within the compound; most of them killed by small arms fire during the vicious close combat. A C-47, a light fire team, and fighter aircraft had responded to the request for help. They attacked the enemy concentration outside the southeast corner of the camp and the suspected location of the enemy mortars.

Another lull developed and key leaders again moved among their men, talking to them, checking the wounded, and moving individuals to cover the gaps in the defensive line. Recoilless rifle fire started again at 0505, but it was quickly silenced by the light fire team which had remained in the area. The hidden ambush reported a new buildup, and a call went out for supporting fires. The response was almost immediate, and the enemy began to withdraw to the northeast. Air strikes pounded the enemy forces with bombs, rockets and cannon fire. Enemy mortar fire continued to fall on the camp until approximately 0530. At 0600 the major contact seemed to be broken. Sporadic small arms fire continued until approximately 0625 when it became obvious that the battle was over.

Enemy casualties were heavy. 144 members of the 141st NVA Regiment had died and ten had been captured, including one officer. In their retreat to the north and northeast they left behind one heavy machinegun, eight light machineguns, three RPG-7 rocket launchers, nine RPG-2 rocket launchers, sixty-five AK-47 automatic rifles, three Chicom carbines, two pistols and a large amount of ammunition. In contrast to this, there were only 19 deaths suffered by the defensive force. Fourteen were ARVN soldiers; four were laborers. One brave wife also died. Forty-seven other persons were wounded and five were missing in action. This amounts to almost an eight-to-one kill ratio.

What were the major contributing factors to the success of this defense?

1. The camp had a good sound defensive structure with a perimeter of well-built bunkers and an inner bunker complex.
2. Ambush patrols were trained to report movement toward the camp and to continue to observe and report on enemy concentrations and buildups.

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3. The troops in the compound had received an early alert and moved to their defensive positions well in advance of the attack. Everyone was alert and prepared for the assault.

4. The unit had a battalion commander whom they respected and trusted. The company commanders were outstanding and displayed great initiative. Each of the leaders reacted rapidly to each penetration, executing counterattacks when needed without waiting for guidance. Exceptional leadership was displayed by all of the leaders.

5. Most of the ARVN soldiers had their families living within the camp. This added to their determination to defend the area.

6. The US Advisor/Battalion Commander team worked superbly. All available firepower (air and artillery) was used with maximum effectiveness.

There is really nothing new here. This is just one good example of what can happen if a unit, properly trained and led, puts to practice those basic fundamental techniques so necessary for success in battle.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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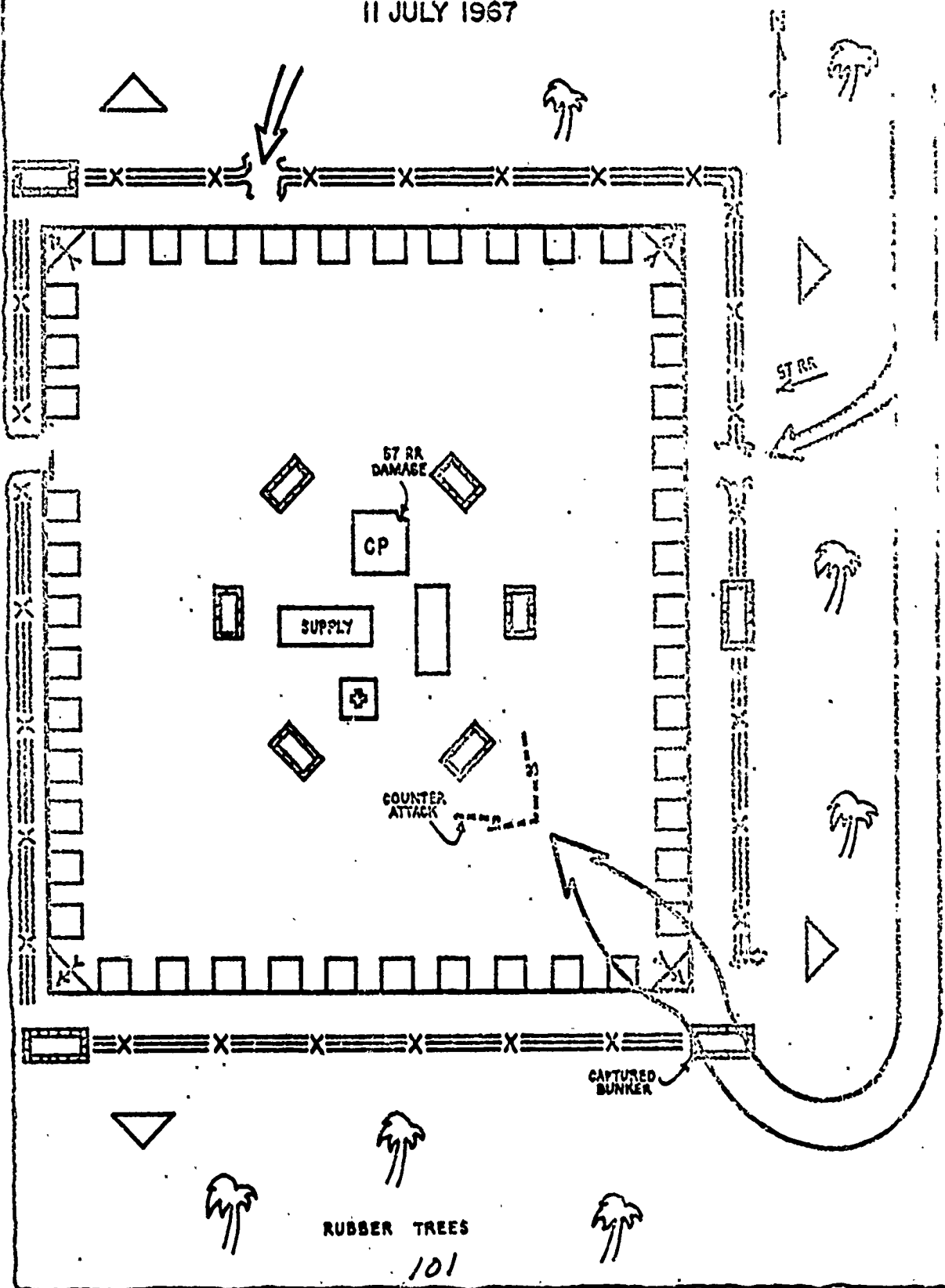
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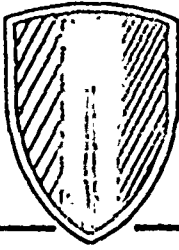
BATTLE OF TAN HUNG

11 JULY 1967

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HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY VIETNAM

COMBAT LESSONS BULLETIN

NUMBER 19

September 1967

GENERAL

Combat Lessons Bulletins are published on an "as required" basis to ensure that appropriate subordinate commands derive maximum benefit from the lessons learned in recent operations. Additional bulletins will be published as information of timely, positive, and need-to-know application to in-country units is available.

INTRODUCTION

Commanders at all levels have stated that the most difficult task faced in the conflict in Vietnam is the location and identification of the enemy. The VC/NVA show themselves only fleetingly and refuse to engage in battle except on their own terms and at places of their own choosing. When they are confronted by a force which threatens them with destruction or elimination, they melt into the villages or disappear into the hills, swamps, or jungles.

The information in this bulletin was extracted from the Operational Report-Lessons Learned of the 2d Bn, 35th Inf, 3d Bde, 4th Inf Div (formerly 3d Bde, 25th Inf Div). Amplifying data was added as a result of interviews with the battalion commander and the S3. The techniques utilized by this unit in searching out the VC from tunnels, thickets, and "spider holes" have resulted in unprecedented success in locating those VC who seemingly disappear when pursued by our forces. One note of caution, these techniques apply to areas in which the enemy does not concentrate his forces.

FIND THE VIET CONG

The old slogan, "Find 'Em - Fix 'Em - Fight 'Em and Finish 'Em", is as true today as it was the first time it was spoken. However, many units are unable to put the sequence in proper order simply because they seldom find the enemy. It was to overcome this problem that the officers and men of the 2-35th Infantry developed what they refer to as detailed

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search techniques. The proper application of these techniques has resulted in 260 enemy KIA, 47 POW's and 108 weapons seized while the unit suffered only 9 WHA casualties.

WHERE TO SEARCH

Initially it is important to know where to search. Although they may vary in different parts of the country, the best places to begin are:

- Areas in which the enemy main force has suffered a severe defeat.
- Areas in which small enemy units disappear after taking friendly forces under fire from 300 to 500 meters distance.
- Areas in which enemy mines and booby traps are consistently employed.
- Areas from which sniper fire, particularly at helicopters, occurs.
- Areas near villages and hamlets which are openly hostile or unfriendly.

LOOK FOR COMMON INDICATORS

Once the general search area has been selected, each person should start looking for common indicators that may provide clues or indicate likely spots where the VC are hiding. Some of these indicators are:

- Bamboo thickets where numerous 'game' trails are found.
- Deposits of human feces within 20-30 meters of a thicket.
- Slight depressions in the ground near or in a bamboo thicket.
- Splotches of fresh or different colored dirt in cultivated areas.
- Any unnatural disturbance to the shape of a paddy dike or stream bed.
- Thickets between a hamlet or village and a stream or canal.

SEARCHING IS TOUGH

After the search area has been designated, specific zones of responsibility are assigned. A company zone is normally 800 to 1000 meters square. This is divided into platoon and squad sectors. The basic search unit, normally a squad, splits into two elements - a security team and a search team. Security teams stay alert for booby traps, snipers and enemy troops. The search team begins a careful and slow examination of the ground. Because

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the enemy is a master of camouflage techniques, eyes cannot be trusted to locate the entrance to the hidden tunnel or spider hole (See sketch and photographs of typical VC tunnel construction and camouflage; Inclosure 1 and 2). The search team must probe every inch of ground; pulling grass, stumps and roots as they work their way through an assigned sector. Searching is tiring and frustrating. Hands and arms will be cut and torn by the thick underbrush. Because of this, personnel must be rotated between searching and security forces.

GET THE VC

Once a hole or tunnel entrance is discovered, special techniques are employed to remove the enemy. Security is placed around the immediate area and enough trees and brush are cleared to allow a single soldier to operate; all other persons are cleared within a 10-15 meter radius of the hole. The individual selected to open the hole should have a wire mesh lid to place over the hole when opened to prevent the VC from throwing grenades.

Initially, a few rounds are fired through the trap door with an M-16 rifle; Then the hole is opened and the wire mesh cover installed. Various Vietnamese and American phrases are shouted into the tunnel telling the enemy to come out or be killed. Frequently the hidden VC gives up at this point and many high order cadre have been taken alive. When all else fails and a hard core VC remains inside the hole, well placed grenades normally reduce the tunnel to rubble and kill the individual. This leaves only the messy task of recovering the remains and digging for weapons, supplies, or documents.

LEADERSHIP - INSPIRATION FOR SUCCESS

The 2-35th Infantry experienced some difficulty when the battalion began using the techniques described above. Their personnel had grown accustomed to sweeping an area rapidly. It appeared to the troops that detailed searching was a lot of hard work with little or no prospect of success. Enthusiasm grew as camouflaged entrances were uncovered and enemy troops were captured or killed. This enthusiasm was sparked again and again as company commanders, platoon leaders and squad leaders joined in the hard work. Many a tunnel was found by the bleeding hand of a captain or lieutenant inspiring the soldiers to press harder to find the next one. Competition was keen with contests held among units in number of holes found, booby traps located, weapons and equipment taken.

CONCLUSION

The success of this type operation is assured by the natural curiosity of the American soldiers. They will poke and probe every nook and cranny of the hedgerows and thickets around a village. Leadership by example will inspire the soldier when he begins to tire.

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The techniques described above can be used as a primary means of locating the enemy near or within populated areas. The enemy places great faith in his techniques of camouflage for protection. Once these passive measures fail, he has fixed himself by choosing a small tunnel or hole with no route of escape. Defense of this small opening, normally 18" x 18", against a trained American rifle squad is an impossible task. This leaves the VC with only two choices - surrender or die.

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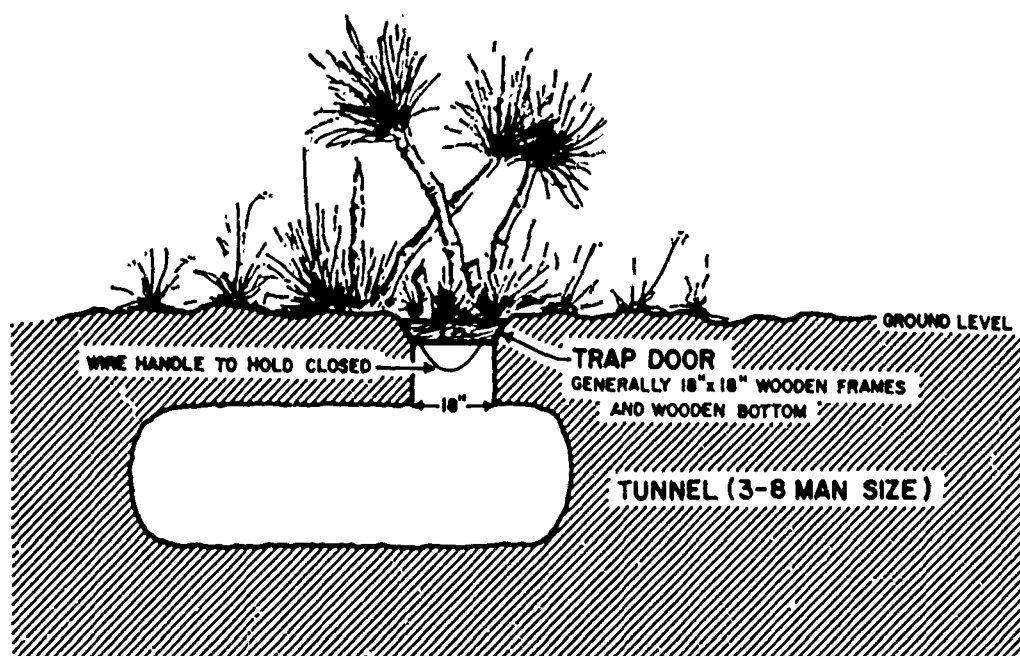
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PHOTOGRAPH OF TYPICAL
TUNNEL AREA IN BAMBOO THICKET



PHOTOGRAPH OF TUNNEL
WITH TRAP DOOR INSTALLED



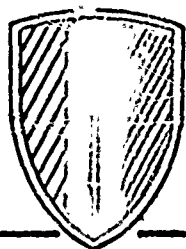
PHOTOGRAPH OF TUNNEL
WITH TRAP DOOR REMOVED



CLOSE UP OF TUNNEL
WITH TRAP DOOR REMOVED



CLOSE UP OF TRAP DOOR



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U.S. ARMY VIETNAM

COMBAT LESSONS BULLETIN

NUMBER 20

October 1967

GENERAL

Combat Lessons Bulletins are published to insure subordinate commanders derive maximum benefit from the lessons learned by other units during combat operations in Vietnam. Timely exchange of new techniques and ideas may assist commanders in overcoming obstacles within their own area of responsibility.

INTRODUCTION

In an interview with a French newsman in Hanoi late in 1961, Ho Chi Minh is reported to have made this statement (Quote not exact): I am not concerned with the military successes of the US/GVN; I would only become concerned when the US/GVN began to destroy the VC political infrastructure,¹ the heart of his program and the decisive element in the struggle.

DESTRUCTION OF THE VIET CONG INFRASTRUCTURE

"Operation Dragnet" was the code name used by Major General John J. Tolson, III, as he described the 1st Air Cavalry's new organizational concept designed to "ferret out" the Viet Cong infrastructure that is so deeply implanted.² In cooperation with the Public Safety Division, CORDS, and the Director General of the National Police, the 816th National Police Field Force (NPFF) Battalion has been attached to the FIRST TEAM for employment in Binh Dinh Province on operations designed to destroy the local VC infrastructure.

¹ Defined as the political and administrative organization through which the Viet Cong control or seek to control the South Vietnamese people. This organization extends from the national level down to and including the smallest hamlet.

² MG Tolson presented his division's approach to the destruction of the VC infrastructure in a speech given at the MACV Commander's Conference held at Nha Trang on 27 August 1967. This bulletin has been developed from the script used during his presentation. Data contained herein includes all operations conducted during the period 26 May 1967 to 30 September 1967.

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The concept developed by the 1st Air Cavalry involves the NPFF, Special Branch Police and US Military Police working within a protective screen provided by US combat forces. The special units have the mission of locating, identifying and apprehending members of this hidden power structure which is so important to the Viet Cong effort.

One company of the NPFF battalion is normally attached to each of the brigades of the division. Each company is composed of a headquarters and two patrol platoons of seven six-man teams. Total personnel assigned is six officers and 120 enlisted personnel. It is commanded by a Vietnamese NPFF officer with rank equivalent to a captain. The members of this unit are National Policemen who have received additional infantry training.

Coordination between the brigade commander and the NPFF is accomplished through the leader of the Military Police Platoon attached to each brigade. This lieutenant is also the advisor to the NPFF company. Additionally, two US civilian police advisors are attached to the division to provide advice and assistance to units during operations.

Armed Propaganda Teams are used extensively during "Dragnet" operations. These teams, composed of ex-Viet Cong who have responded to the Chieu Hoi program, are effectively employed in cordon and search operations. The five teams assigned to the division have participated in a total of 151 such operations.

Police Operations Centers have been established at brigade and division level to monitor and coordinate NPFF activities. The Division Police Operations Center (DPOC) is headed by the Provost Marshal and includes representatives from the NPFF staff, Special Branch Police, one officer from the 22d ARVN Division, members of the 1st Cavalry Military Intelligence Detachment and Division G2 and G5. This center acts as the central intelligence collection agency for all NPFF operations and has the responsibility for the preparation of "Blacklists." Through the use of blacklists, which include the names and addresses of known Viet Cong, their families and relatives, screening has taken on an atmosphere of professionalism. Presently, there are 2,800 names on file and more are being added with each operation.

The typical organization employed during NPFF operations includes the following:

- US rifle company (CO acts as TF Commander)
- US Military Police
- NPFF Platoon
- Special Branch Police
- Military Security Serv
- Brigade MI personnel
- US MEDCAP Team
- Armed Propaganda Team

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The four missions assigned this force are cordon and search, sweep, checkpoint and snatch operations. Of these, the best results have come from the cordon and search. In this type maneuver a force is organized based on current intelligence data. The US rifle unit moves in and seals off a hamlet, usually prior to daylight. Shortly thereafter the reinforced NPFF platoon is air landed near the village and begins a thorough search of the area. One team establishes a screening and collection point while the rest of the platoon conducts a house to house search, questioning each inhabitant. Upon completion of the search all persons determined to be Civil Defendants (CD's)³, PW's, or requiring further interrogation are evacuated to the brigade screening and collection point. The remainder of the people in the hamlet are assembled and the Armed Propaganda Team explains the US presence, GVN aims, and encourages the villagers to give information concerning locations of VC or NVA units, weapons, equipment and food caches. At the same time, the MEDCAP team moves about conducting sick call and treating those persons in need of medical attention.

Of the three other methods of operation, "Operation Snatch" seems to have the most promise. This technique was developed during harvest season when it became obvious that the VC were coming out of the hills to gather rice and other crops. In these operations a scout team from the brigade aviation section searches the brigade area of operations looking for large or suspicious looking groups of people. Once a group is located, an airmobile infantry unit which is standing by on call is air lifted into the area and surrounds the group. A minimum of one reinforced NPFF squad arrives by helicopter to question the individuals picked up and to apprehend VC or NVA suspects. This has been a very successful technique of screening large groups of people found during the day.

Since the 26th of May of this year the 1st Air Cavalry Division has conducted a total of 418 of these type operations - slightly less than three per day. These operations have resulted in 120 enemy KIA and 335 prisoners of war; 23 of these PW's were proven to be NVA. The NPFF have questioned and released over 94,000 innocent civilians and searched 20,904 houses. A total of 594 Civil Defendants have been captured, 20 percent of whom were key members of the infrastructure. These included district administrative organizers, hamlet chiefs or cadre, finance committee members, school teachers and propaganda cell leaders. Over 86 weapons have been found and large quantities of ammunition and supplies have been confiscated. The other side of the picture shows only four National Policemen KIA, nine WHA, and 11 US Military Policemen WHA. These comparative figures indicate great success on the part of this evolutionary force.

³ Civil Defendants - Persons who are suspected of being spies, saboteurs, terrorists, or criminals and who do not qualify as prisoners of war under Article 4 of the Geneva Convention. In South Vietnam, a civilian defendant is a person suspected of aiding the Viet Cong and who does not qualify as a PW.

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The first three months of this program have seen a number of mutually agreed upon adjustments and refinements to techniques of operation. The most important lessons learned involve the following: achieving surprise, repetitive operations, infantry probes, surveillance of GVN areas, Chieu Hoi appeal, DPOC operations and working as team members.

1. SURPRISE. It is absolutely essential to initiate these operations at a time and place that will completely surprise the Viet Cong in the target area. Patterns must not develop. Varying the time of movement and the methods of entry into the hamlet should allow a unit to achieve surprise. The 1st Cavalry initially had great success when the cordon was established just prior to first light. The VC soon noted this and adjusted their movements accordingly. Although the easiest method of sealing off the target is by air assault, other means of establishing the cordon should be used. Movement on foot or by boats, properly executed, can achieve the same results.

2. REPETITIVE OPERATIONS. The best way to illustrate the importance of repetitive operations is to cite the experience of the 1st Cavalry in the hamlet of Phu Thu. They have entered this village a total of ten times, varying entry methods and time. Dates of the operations and statistical results show the following:

SEARCHES OF PHU THU

Population - 2,055

24 APRIL 67	29 APRIL 67	30 APRIL 67	3 MAY 67	4 MAY 67
4 PW	29 PW	4 PW	6 PW	23 PW
0 CD	39 CD	0 CD	4 CD	24 CD

13 MAY 67	24 MAY 67	10 JUNE 67	27 JULY 67	30 JULY 67
0 PW	8 PW	1 PW	0 PW	4 PW
0 CD	4 CD	3 CD	0 CD	4 CD

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PW	CD	TOTAL
79	78	157

3. INFANTRY PROBE. Intelligence sources indicate that the VC and NVA want to hit the NPFF and hit them hard. An infantry probe must be sent through to determine if there are any Main Force Viet Cong or North Vietnamese Army concentrations in the hamlet. The main point to remember is that the NPFF are policemen; they should not be used as infantry men.

4. SURVEILLANCE OF GVN AREAS. Experience has shown that as pressure is applied to the infrastructure, some control over the hamlets is lost. The people have a tendency to leave their homes and voluntarily move into RVN controlled areas. There is no doubt that some of the infrastructure moves with them. Constant surveillance and control must be established and maintained to reduce the probability of the VC regaining control over the people. Vigilance must be the by-word.

5. CHIEU HOI APPEAL. Extensive use should be made of the Chieu Hoi appeal, employing the Armed Propaganda Teams and available psychological operations personnel and equipment. Announcements can be made just prior to inserting the NPFF into a target area, giving personnel a chance to surrender before search and interrogation begin.

6. DPOC OPERATIONS. One of the keys to the effectiveness of this force is the establishment of the Division Police Operations Center. This vital activity receives, processes and disseminates current intelligence concerning the local infrastructure. It also acts as the focal point for coordinating the intelligence effort of the National Police, district police forces and the US units in the area.

7. TEAM MEMBERS. As the US forces and the NPFF work together a mutual respect and confidence develops. The NPFF soon become an integral part of the organization to which they are attached. In the case of the 1st Cavalry, the members of the 816th NPFF Battalion are extremely proud of their association with the division. They wear the division patch and participate in all FIRST TEAM activities.

In summary, since the operations in Binh Dinh Province have developed to the stage where combat operations must be oriented toward controlling the populace and resources upon which the Viet Cong infrastructure thrives, the use of the US - NPFF Team has materially assisted in uprooting the Viet

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Cong infrastructure. The elimination of the infrastructure is a long and difficult task but significant progress has been made. The techniques used in Binh Dinh may not be applicable to other areas and with other units that do not have comparable air mobility. Adaption of these techniques to the forces, equipment, and specific situation in another area may be just what is needed to find and stop the heartbeat of the entire VC structure.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



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TO COMUSMACV SAIGON (COURIER) (13 COPIES) INFO DA (AIRMAIL POUCH) (10 COPIES) CINCPAC HAWAII (AIRMAIL POUCH) (8 COPIES) CG 1ST LOG CGMD SAIGON (COURIER) (5 COPIES) CG I FFORCEV NHA TRANG (2 COPIES) CG II FFORCEV LONG BINH (10 COPIES) CG AMERICAL DIV CHU LAI (2 COPIES) 34TH GEN SPT GP TSN (COURIER) (3 COPIES) PAMPA OAKLAND ARMY BASE (AIRMAIL) C O N F I D E N T I A L AVHGD-PO 61174 MACV for J43-IM DA for DCSLOG (MR) for MROO Subj: Logistics Summary (LOGSUM) (U) 8-67 (U) This report on the USARV logistics situation for the month of Aug 1967 is submitted in compliance with MACV Dir No 335-20, dated 13 September 1966.				DISTRIBUTION	
				C/S	GI
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TYPED NAME AND TITLE <i>H. G. Penny, Jr.</i> H. G. PENNY, JR. LTC, GS Chief, Mgmt Branch, P&O Div		PHONE LB 4279	SIGNATURE <i>G. I. Hunsaker</i> TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE G. I. HUNSAKER, MAJ, AGC, Asst AG		
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		DECLASSIFYING INSTRUCTION			
CONFIDENTIAL		DOWNGRADED AT 3 YR INTERVALS DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS DOD DIR 5200.10			
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INFO	ROUTINE				
				PHONE LB4279	

SECTION I - SUPPLY

1. (U) Supply Situation: The overall supply situation remains satisfactory. Class I continued to approach the new stockage objectives. Class III is adequate. Although items were added to the ASR list the Class V position (except 175mm ammunition) showed improvement. In the II and IV area large gains were made in weapons and vehicles.

2. (C) Class I

a. General Situation: Stockage of Class I, "A", "B" and "MCI" are in good position with no significant problem areas.

b. Ration Status

<u>"A" RATION</u>		<u>"B" RATION</u>		<u>MCI</u>	
<u>S/O</u>	<u>O/H</u>	<u>S/O</u>	<u>O/H</u>	<u>S/O</u>	<u>O/H</u>
30	28.6	15	18.5	15	17.9

(1) The stockage objective of "MCI", in days of supply, was reduced from 25 to 15 on 25 Aug 67, making the total stockage objective for "A", "B" and "MCI" rations 60 days of supply.

(2) The estimated strength to be supported increased to 416,520.

(3) The 1.4 days shortfall in O/H "A" rations is not significant. The on hand quantities fluctuate directly with the

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arrival of reefer vessels on the 8-day reefer resupply schedule.

A decrease of 2.6 days in the "B" ration category is the result of rotation of nonperishable components into the 28-day cyclic menu.

"MCI" on hand quantities decreased by 3.6 days, and are expected to be reduced further to the stockage objective.

c. Refrigeration Status:

LOCATION	(NET CU FT)	STRENGTH	REQ'D NET CU FT	O/H NET CU FT
SAIGON SPT COMD	0.097 man/day	208,350	576,158	296,668 85,641 *
CAM RANH BAY SPT COMD	0.097 man/day	98,170	285,664	246,598 9,262 *
QUI NHON SPT COMD	0.097	110,000	320,100	130,561 140,000 *

* Floating storage (barge and ship). Top figure is land based refrigeration.

(1) All subsistence requirements are now projected in net cubic feet, because subsistence storage is concerned only with net useable cold storage space. Gross Cubic Feet Required is used as a planning factor in refrigeration engineering design and construction. Computation and reports in gross cubic feet serve to distort assets required and on hand because there is no one conversion factor that will accurately convert gross to net.

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INFO ROUTINE																						
(2) For example, a 1600-gross cubic foot refrigerator box has a conversion factor of approximately 65% of gross to net. In the standard US 80'x220' refrigerated warehouse the conversion factor is 43% gross to net, and a leased warehouse in Saigon approximates 60%. The utilization of a standard conversion factor, i.e., 65%, as used in the past, does not present a true picture of the gross to net relationships. d. Days of supply of freeze and chill, on hand based on refrigeration in use (refrigeration in use $\div$ strength to be supported x 0.097) = 19.4 days. This is an apparent decrease of 8.9 days from end July; however, this resulted from conversion from gross to net space. 3. (C) <u>Class II and IV:</u> a. General Situation: The overall depot supply fill (Demand Satisfaction) on ASL items for 3 depots again reflected an increase, rising to 60.4% from 57.4% in July. The increase is again attributable to an improved stockage position. Performance for these depots and AHC is summarized as follows: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>July</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>August</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Saigon</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45.0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Cam Ranh Bay</td> <td style="text-align: center;">63.9%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Qui Nhon</td> <td style="text-align: center;">51.6%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">AHC</td> <td style="text-align: center;">74.7%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	Saigon	45.0%	44.1%	Cam Ranh Bay	63.9%	61.1%	Qui Nhon	51.6%	55.4%	AHC	74.7%	68.8%
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>																				
Saigon	45.0%	44.1%																				
Cam Ranh Bay	63.9%	61.1%																				
Qui Nhon	51.6%	55.4%																				
AHC	74.7%	68.8%																				
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INFO ROUTINE				PHONE LB/279	

b. Supply performance of each of the three depots and
AMMC is as follows:

ACTIVITY	ASL	ASL DEMANDS	NON-ASL DEMANDS	ASL DEMANDS FILLED
Saigon	89,962	139,634	45,434	61,681
Cam Ranh Bay	57,498	110,434	14,246	92,875
Qui Nhon	65,292	68,061	31,199	37,722
AMMC	<u>34,897</u>	<u>49,669</u>	<u>8,937</u>	<u>34,156</u>
	247,649	367,798	99,816	226,434

Total ASL line items managed by the 14th ICC at the end of Aug was 121,962. Zero balances for the three depots were: Saigon 42.4 up .7%; Cam Ranh Bay 35.6, up .2%; and Qui Nhon 37.6, down 2.4%.

AMMC zero balances were decreased 3.4% to a low of 10.6%.

c. Supply Fill in I CTZ: During this report period, Army units submitted 1,000 requisitions for Class II and IV common items; 697 of these were filled for a demand satisfaction of 69.7% and increase of 13.2% over July.

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d. Critical Items: The following items were considered critical during the month of August: Slings, all; TT-4 Teletype-writers; Tactical Generators; M16A1 Rifle; Panoramic Telescope M13; M109 Sp 155mm Howitzer repair parts; and Cannon and Tubes for 175mm M107 Howitzer. Specific comments pertaining to each of these items are continued in paragraph e below.

e. Comments on Critical Items:

(1) Slings, all: No change.

(2) TT-4 Teletypewriters: The problem has been somewhat reduced: However, not all assets anticipated from the July shipment under project MOT arrived. During the Closed Loop Support Program conference held in ECCL, a decision was made that TT-4's would be removed from AN/MRC 95 radio set, which is scheduled to be replaced by AN/VSC 2 radioteletype set.

(3) Tactical Generators: Although 5KW, and 10KW generators have begun to arrive from CONUS in quantity, TUE shortages still exist and exchange of standard for non-standard generators as programmed under Closed Loop has not yet begun. Arrival date for initial shipments of 15KW generators is November 1967.

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(4) M16A1 Rifle: Although the Colt factory strike has ended rifles remain in short supply. The M14 conversion program remains suspended; however, equipping the 22 augmentation companies is complete.

(5) Panoramic Telescope M113: The situation has improved somewhat. Seven were received in August and seven more have been released for shipment. Unserviceable items are being returned to CONUS under operation "Hot Dog".

(6) M109 SP Howitzer repair parts: One hundred twenty out of 236 critical parts have been received to date. Receipts of these critical parts are being continuously monitored.

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(7) Cannon and Tubes for M107 Howitzers: These items are in short supply and depots reflect near zero balance. Increased firing rates beginning on 20 August and continuing through October could not be supported with on hand stocks or scheduled input. WECOM has informed this headquarters that the projected consumption rates could be supported; however, airlift must be utilized. The quantities scheduled for airlift, coupled with quantities already at sea should meet the requirement. Receipts through 8 Sep have been adequate to support the program through 22 Sep. Quantities enroute and due in prior to 15 Sep will be adequate to support the program through 9 Oct. The balance of tubes and cannon for the remainder of the program are due in country by 3 Oct.

f. General Comment on Impact of Standardization: No change.

g. Aircraft:

(1) The construction on the new AMIC building was started on 21 August 1967. The building is estimated to be completed by 15 December 1967.

(2) As the result of a CONUS conference, an IBM 1460 computer system has been approved for the AMIC. The IBM 1460 system has 16,000 positions of memory, 6 tape drives, 1,100 line per minute

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inter, 800 card per minute reader and 250 card per minute pu. This system will provide the AMMC a greater capability and increased flexibility in the data processing area. (3) Construction of the EAM building has commenced at the 241st Aircraft Supply Depot at Qui Nhon. Interior lighting is completed and bin construction is 90% complete in the four ware- houses. Cantonment area improvements continue with the initiation of construction of operator sheds, vehicle parking and maintenance facilities. (4) Excess dispositions accomplished during the month accounted for shipment of 1,406 lines at a dollar value of \$127,355. 15,020 lines of excess reported for disposition instructions by AMMC customers were processed during the month. 12,185 lines (81.1%) will be shipped to the AMMC for stockage. (5) EDP rate data for the month is as follows (% of fleet): <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>(a) High day:</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Low day:</td> <td>5.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Average day:</td> <td>6.9</td> </tr> </table>						(a) High day:	8.2	(b) Low day:	5.6	(c) Average day:	6.9
(a) High day:	8.2										
(b) Low day:	5.6										
(c) Average day:	6.9										
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(6) Demand accomodation for August 1967 was 84.8% a decrease of 2.7%. This decrease is due to the aging ASL which has approached the end of it's 60 day life with a concurrent increase in supported aircraft density. New R/O analysis is scheduled 4 Sep 67. Demand satisfaction was 68.8% or 5.9% lower than July. This is attributed to a cyclic inventory freeze on approximately 33% of the ASL throughout the reporting period. The requisition input from the AMMC customers of 58,606 is 22.2% below July.

(7) There was no significant change in the AMMC ASL during August (up 49 lines). Zero balance lines were reduced by 14 or down 3.4% over the previous reporting period to a low of 10.6%.

(8) Critical items. The following items are deadlining 5 or more aircraft as of 31 August 1967:

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FSN	NOUN	D/O	D/I	O/H	SMI	A/C TYPE
1560-768-7497	Shaft	321	741	0	NA	CH-47
1615-819-1354	Rotor	0	10	0	X	CH-47
1615-930-5217	Scissor	0	29	0	X	UH-1
1615-991-8904	Hub	0	20	0	X	UH-1
1615-998-0448	Bolt	5	310	0	NA	UH-1
1650-226-6273	Servo	376	739	0	NA	CH-47
2480-996-7446	Flange	0	67	0	X	UH-1
3013-957-6866	Clamp	1351	7058	0	NA	UH-1
5306-633-0827	Bolt	20	276	0	NA	UH-1
5315-597-4297	Pin	5	35	0	NA	UH-1
5905-895-3291	Resistor	220	320	0	NA	CI
6115-789-1536	Generator	0	10	0	X	CH-47

h. Significant Supply Problem Areas:

(1) Portable Water Containers: The status of portable containers for RVN is as follows:

(a) Drum, Fabric, collapsible, 250 gal: The supply position has improved since last month's report. Drums are now available in depot stock. This item will be deleted from future reports.

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(b) Bag, water sterilizing, 36 gal: The stockage⁷ position improved considerably during August. Depot stocks are sufficient to meet current demands. This item is no longer considered critical and will be deleted from future reports.

(c) Drum, collapsible, 55 gal: No change from previous report. However the manufacturer of this item has resumed production after having been shut down by a strike. Lift data on shipments to this command has been requested.

(d) 3 gallon free drop collapsible containers:
No change.

(2) TOE Construction Equipment: No change.

(3) Water Purification Equipment: Shortages of 600 GPH units continue to exist. The command has requested and obtained approval for release of twelve sets which are missing minor parts. Seven of these sets have already been released for shipment.

(4) Fire Fighting Equipment: Shortages exist for this equipment. Three fire trucks were received from Okinawa during the period. Thirty-two trucks, class 530B have been released by USAMEC for shipment to RVN.

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(5) Concrete Mixers: Fifty-three concrete mixers were reported to be at the POB awaiting shipment to RVN. Lift data has not yet been furnished.

(6) Construction Materials: Electrical materials, still shapes (beams, pilas, etc), air conditioners, and cement are in short supply. However, current procurement actions should reduce the magnitude of the problem in the near future.

4. (U) Class III and III A:

a. Supply of bulk and packaged class III is adequate.

b. During the month, levels of bulk petroleum at Pleiku fell below the established objectives. This condition occurred because roads to the Class III supply point were impassable due to heavy rains. To overcome the problem, a one mile pipeline was laid from the supply point to a hard surfaced road, and 15 additional tank trucks were sent to An Khe from Pleiku to provide additional lift capability required because of delays in tanker turn-around time.

c. Scheduled resupply of bulk petroleum by aerial tankers to Ban Me Thuot, Vi Thanh, Chao Reo, Quan Loi and Phuoc Vinh was established. These areas have been supplied by 500-gallon collapsible drums which are in short supply. The aerial tanker service will make more 500-gallon drums available for resupply of other areas that do not have a land LOC.

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5. (C) Class V:

a. General:

(1) Due to increased expenditure of Ctg, 105mm HE and 175mm HE, which could not be supported by projected receipts, these two items were placed under Available Supply Rate (ASR) management during August. The stockage position of Signal, Illum, White Star Cluster improved sufficiently to remove it from the ASR list. Ctg, 60mm Illum and Ctg, 60mm Smk, WP remain under ASR management although the stockage position of these two items improved slightly. Consequently, at the close of the reporting period a total of four items were on ASR. Since production cannot support the present Theater Required Supply Rate (T^{SR}) for 175mm ammunition until 1968, this item will undoubtedly remain on ASR for an extended period.

(2) During the period 74,100 short tons were received and 84,300 short tons issued resulting in a net decrease of 10,200 short tons. There were 214,500 short tons on hand 31 August 1967. The table below indicates the balance on hand in the three support commands as of 31 August 1967:

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SUPPORT COMMAND

ON HAND (S/T)

Saigon	86,300
Cam Ranh Bay	88,800
Qui Nhon	39,400

(3) The following is a summary of Class V maintenance performed during the reporting period:

(a) Approximately 3,800 rounds of 105mm HE were refuzed with the M557 fuze during July, bringing the total number of rounds renovated to 82,400 since this project began in March. Approximately 4,300 rounds now remain to be refuzed.

(b) Approximately 8,000 rounds of unmodified 60mm and 81mm mortar ammunition was shipped during August. The remaining 4,000 rounds will be shipped in early September.

(c) Propellant replacement was accomplished on 1,700 rounds of Ctg, 105mm Illum. 32,300 rounds remain in this renovation program.

b. Significant Problem Area:

Reduction in inventory of slow moving items and un-serviceable ammunition-USARPAC has referred there items to the NTCF at USAAPSA. Final disposition instructions should be forthcoming in the near future. See also paragraph 5a(1).

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SECTION II - MAINTNANCE

6. (C) Maintenance Situation:

a. Ground Equipment: Four of the seven items reported in July LOGSUM had improved OR rates during the month while three items were lower. The ST dump truck improved to the point of no longer being reportable and will be dropped from the report. The AN/TPS-33 Radar Set has a decreased CR rate and met the criteria for addition to this report. The Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Closed Loop Support Conference was held at USARPAC from 28 Aug - 3 Sep 67. A decision was reached at the conference that only selected engines will be brought under CLS management.

b. Aircraft:

(1) The exchange program for the 1962/63 CH-47 aircraft is complete.

(2) The detailed plan for the move of the Oil Analysis Laboratory from Okinawa to RVN was finalized 6 September. The initial increment is expected to be operational at Cam Ranh Bay about 20 September. Estimated date the last increment will be operational is about 15 October.

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(4) The interim maintenance unit for the deploying cavalry squadrons has been approved. This plan provides a provisional unit from 34th GSG resources, and personnel accompanying the squadrons for DS on a squadron basis. The required backup DS maintenance is provided by 34th GS Gp units augmented by civilian contract personnel. The long range plan is in the command group for approval. The plan is to provide a KD/RL team to each lettered troop.

7. (C) Aircraft:

a. Status tabulated below is the operational readiness posture of USARV aircraft for the period 1-31 Aug 1967 as reported in DA Form 1352 report (RCS AMC-130):

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(3) The most critical factor effecting the UH-1 fleet is the high rejection rate of the M-1 nozzle on the T-53-L13 engine installed in UH-1H aircraft. At the 300 hour hot end inspection, an 80-90 percent rejection rate is experienced. Late identification and distribution of -L13 peculiar tools has complicated the problem. Four sets of hot end tools have been geographically located to support the fleet on an area basis. All engines are replaced at 300 hrs by DS-GS units. The hot end is inspected, and rejected nozzles removed for direct mail to Lycoming for repair. New or rebuilt nozzles are replaced in the engine, and returned to service. Serviceable nozzles are cannibalized from low-time engines removed for FOD or other causes, and replaced by unserviceable nozzles prior to engine shipment for rebuild. Spare engines are prepositioned at the exchange sites, and authority granted to assemble QCA's to the extent possible. Lycoming technical representative reports the factory is capable of repairing 70 nozzles per month, and producing 70 new spare nozzles above engine production requirements. Intensive effort by AMC and AVCON to identify and distribute -L13 peculiar tools is underway. FAMF is fabricating the most critical items to the extent of its capability.

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(1) 1st Cavalry Division:

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TYPE A/C	AVERAGE NR O/H	AVERAGE % OR	AVERAGE % NORS	AVERAGE % NORM
O-1	4	87.8	1.2	11.0
U-6	1	61.0	16.1	22.9
OV-1	3	81.9	4.6	13.5
OH-13	83	78.8	6.3	14.9
UH-1B	59	76.7	4.6	18.7
UH-1C	48	71.4	5.1	23.5
UH-1D	167	73.2	2.0	24.8
UH-1H	17	98.1	0.7	1.2
CH-47	50	70.1	0.0	29.9
CH-54	3	81.9	0.0	18.1

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(2) All other USARV:

TYPE A/C	AVERAGE NR O/H	AVERAGE % OR	AVERAGE % NORS	AVERAGE % NORM
O-1	264	76.9	3.6	19.5
U-1	33	86.0	2.5	11.5
U-6	60	76.1	5.0	18.9
U-8	61	73.4	3.5	23.1
OV-1	61	58.0	5.8	36.2
OH-13	59	76.3	2.4	21.3
OH-23	153	63.3	14.0	22.7
U-1B	138	72.9	6.1	21.0
	270	75.1	8.6	16.3
UH-1H	720	76.5	5.1	18.4
UH-1H	195	73.7	1.6	24.7
CH-47	130	74.6	10.2	15.2
CH-54	3	47.7	5.4	46.9

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INFO ROUTINE					
				PHONE LB4279	

b. Performance Standards. The following aircraft did not meet DA goals due to NORS and/or NORM:

TYPE A/C	NORS		NORM	
	1st Cav	USARV	1st Cav	USARV
OH-13				X
OH-23		X		X
UH-1B		X	X	X
UH-1C	X	X	X	X
UH-1D		X	X	X
UH-1H				X
CH-47			X	
CH-54				X
O-1		X		X
U-1				
U-6	X		X	X
U-8				X
OV-1		X		

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INFO ROUTINE				PHONE 151279	

NOTE: The following aircraft again exceeded the DA Flying Hours Program. (Percent is computed based on the number of hours per aircraft per month, as recommended by SB-1-1)

UH-1 =127%

CH-47 =117%

OH-13/23 =122%

O-1 =120%

8. (0) Other Major Items of Equipment:

a. Status:

ITEM	NO. ITEMS REPORTED	AVERAGE % OR	AVERAGE % NORM	AVERAGE % NORM
Truck, 5 Ton Dump	2189	90.1	2.4	7.5
Radio Set AN/GRC-26	209	81.3	15.6	3.1
Radio Set AN/GRC-46	596	82.3	8.5	9.2
Vehicle Recovery M88 and M578	150	79.1	13.9	7.0
Generator 15KW and Over	1211	78.4	13.1	8.5
Tank, M48A3	275	82.1	4.4	13.5
Radio Set AN/GRC-106	206	84.8	9.9	5.3
Radar Set AN/TPS-33	40	83.8	14.3	1.9

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b. Comments:

- (1) Item: Truck, 5 Ton Dump.

The NOR rate for this item 9.9% is below the MACV reporting criteria and will no longer be reported if the downward trend continues. The improved posture is due primarily to continued receipt of multifuel engines. Most of the NOR rate is NORM (7.5%).

- (2) Item: Radio Sets, AN/GRC-26 and AN/GRC-46

(a). Scope and Impact: No change.

(b). Causative Factors: No change

(c) Resume of Action Taken: Emphasis has been placed on prompt requisitioning of repair parts for inoperative equipment and direct exchange in an effort to reduce EDP. Components continue to be received under the Closed Loop Program.

(d) Current Status: During August 1967, the OR rate for the AN/GRC-26 radio decreased 0.5% and the OR rate for the AN/GRC-46 increased 1.5%.

(e) Future Action Required: No change.

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(3) Item: Vehicle Recovery M88 and M578. 7

- (a) Scope and Impact: No change.
- (b) Causative Factors: No change.
- (c) Resume of Action Taken: No change.
- (d) Current Status: During August, the OR rate

decreased 1.7%. The NOR rate remains primarily due to NORS.

- (e) Future action Required: No change.

(4) Item: Generator 15KW and over.

- (a) Scope and Impact: No change.
- (b) Causative Factors: No change.
- (c) Resume of Action Taken: No change.
- (d) Current Status: During August, the OR rate

increased 2.3% due primarily to a NORS decrease of 2.1%.

- (e) Future action Required: No change.

(5) Item: Tank, M48A3

- (a) Scope and Impact: No change.
- (b) Causative Factors: No change.
- (c) Resume of Action Taken: No change.
- (d) Current Status: The OR rate decreased 1.9%

during the report period.

- (e) Future Action Required: No change. J

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(6) Radio Set AN/GRC-106 7

(a) Scope and Impact: No change.

(b) Causative Factors: No change.

(c) Resume of Action Taken: An emergency requisition for critical parts was air mailed to the NIGP. A follow-up message was dispatched on 28 August requesting status of this repair parts package. This 180 day repair parts package will do much to alleviate the deadline rate.

(d) Current Status: The OR rate increased 1.0% during the report period.

(e) Future Action Required: No change.

(7) Radar Set AN/TPS-23.

(a) Scope and Impact: The deadline rate of this radar reduces the command capability for electronic ground surveillance and requires increased reliance on shorter range AN/PPS-4 radars.

(b) Causative Factors: The main problem stems from failure of the motor generator, PU-422, and the lack of assets of these and other repair parts.

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(c) Resume of Action Taken: Emphasis has been placed on units turning in complete non-operational sets in direct exchange for a like item from float assets. Action has been taken to secure assets of motor generators through normal supply channels.

(d) Current Status: The OR rate decreased 5.5% primarily due to a NORS increase (4.5%) during the report period.

(e) Future Action Required: Although there is a shortage of repair parts, float assets of complete serviceable end items are on hand. Units are being urged to turn-in old sets for new or overhauled float assets. Technical assistance in the form of instructor personnel has been requested from ECOM. One instructor is enroute from CONUS and will begin instruction in divisions immediately upon arrival. The AN/TPS-33 is scheduled to be replaced by the AN/PFS-5 in the near future.

c - Critical Items: No change.

d - Significant Problem Area: No change.

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SECTION III - SERVICES

9. Services Situation

a. (U) Procurement: August 1967 procurement activities
are listed below:

<u>TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DOLLAR VALUE</u>
Awards under \$10,000	0	0
Procurement Actions over \$10,000	125	116,113,051.00
Imprest Fund Transactions	142	16,177.00
All other Miscellaneous Transactions	<u>1,780</u>	<u>1,262,173.00</u>
TOTAL FOR MONTH	2,047	117,391,401.00

Awards of Indefinite Quantity	8	2,062,094.00
Delivery Contracts		
Contracts under administration	149	410,056,000.00

Procurement requirements processed to:

WESTPAC	8	37,981.00
C. US	<u>224</u>	<u>1,500,194.00</u>
TOTAL	232	1,538,175.00

b. Laundry: Total Eidal laundry Unit. in-country = 97

c. Bath: No change

d. Graves Registration:

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(1) Mortuary Affairs: Mortuary operations continue
as usual.

(2) Personnel Effects Depot Status: (Aug 67 performance)

(a) Cases received	405
(b) Cases shipped	485
(c) Cases on hand	464

(d) During the month of August a physical inventory was made of all personal effects case files. By returning 46-
personal effects cases to USMACV and 5th SFG Summary Court Officers
for disposition and consolidating 178-multiple receipts for individual casualties, the total number of cases on hand was reduced by
224.

e. Food Service: During August 1967, Food Service
personnel made assistance/liaison visits to seven organizations -
the I FFORCEV Arty FWD, 199th LT Inf Bde, 5th SFG, 173d ABN Bde,
11th ACR and Saigon Support Command Menu Board, HQ USARV Special
Troops.

f. Property Disposal:

(1) Two disposal sales were conducted during the month
of August.

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SALE NUMBER	S/T	PROCEEDS
67-8003 (SCRAP)	4,069	\$ 77,000.00
67-8004 (USABLES)	2,381	<u>137,607.00</u>
		\$214,607.00

(2) On 8 August 1967, a meeting was held with the Assistant Director of Economic affairs, in the US Embassy, to resolve the problem of in-country sales. It was agreed that the military would resume in-country sales on a limited basis, on the following type items:

- (a) All scrap.
- (b) All vehicles, construction and material handling equipment.
- (c) All tires.
- (d) Assemblies and parts for equipment and vehicles cited in b above.

(3) A tentative target date of 30 September 1967 was agreed to initiate action to resume sales in-country. Approval by the State Department of the in-country sale of property will reduce current disposal problems concerned with the disposal of items that have no export value.

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PRIORITY					
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				LB4279	

(4) The first issue of OSP-J vehicles was made to the Republic of Korea. The delivery consisted of 59 each $\frac{1}{2}$ - ton vehicles, loaded on a Korean LST for shipment to the ROK Ordnance Base Depot, Pusan, Korea. The OSP-J vehicles will be utilized in the ROK Army rebuild program.

10. (U) Significant Problem Areas: None.

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SECTION IV - TRANSPORTATION

11. (C) Transportation Situation:

a. Port Operations: A total of 718,252 S/T of cargo was handled at USARV operated water terminals during August. This represents an approximate 38,000 S/T decrease as compared to the month of July. Total cargo outloaded during August was 139,892 S/T an increase of approximately 12,000 S/T over July. Quay 12 (Fishmarket) in Saigon continues to be closed. Projected repairs should be completed by 30 September 1967. Responsibility for handling PL 480 rice was turned back to GVN operations on 1 August. The first vessel discharged in record time and subsequent vessels have been handled expeditiously. Planning is now underway to have GVN assume responsibility for the discharge of additional commodities.

b. Highway Operations: During this reporting period, a proposed USARV Regulation establishing and outlining policy and procedures pertaining to the maintenance of commercial vehicles and military design motor vehicles used for administrative purposes was developed. Comments on the proposed regulation have

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				PHONE LB 4279	

been received from the field and the final draft is under preparation.

Publication is anticipated during the next reporting period.

c. Air Operations: (1) The passenger channel from Cam Ranh Bay to Travis Air Force Base began operation 1 August 1967. This is an interim channel which replaced the Pleiku-Travis Channel. On 1 October, the Cam Ranh Bay Channel will be absorbed by the existing Cam Ranh Bay-McChord Channel.

(2) The new Travis-Phu Cat Vice Travis-Pleiku cargo channel is scheduled to begin operation 1 October 1967. This channel will terminate MAC Channel cargo destined for Qui Nhon/An Khe/Pleiku area consignees.

d. Railroad Operations: Approximately 400 kilometers of the VNRS were available for use during the month. Tonnages moved over operational segments totaled 20,455 S/T as compared to the 9,014 S/T moved during the month of July. The tonnages shipped increased in spite of 7 significant enemy mining incidents along the main line. General cargo and engineer Class IV shipments over the Saigon-Ho Nai segment jumped 3,723 S/T from the previous

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month. The bulk of the increase was over the Qui Nhon-Phu Cat line which is in support of the road building program in that area.

e. Unaccompanied Baggage Operations: In order to reduce the amount of intra-RVN airlift committed to the movement of unaccompanied baggage to final destination, action was initiated by this headquarters to have unaccompanied baggage shipped from CONUS to the aerial/water terminal nearest to the service member's in-country assignment. This action is programmed to commence 1 October 1967, concurrently with the opening of the MAC Phu Cat Cargo Channel.

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SECTION V - LOGISTICAL PLANS

12. (U) USARV Base Development Ad Hoc Study Group:

Ad Hoc Study Group is currently reviewing the base development programs for both tactical and logistical unit bases throughout USARV, and is analyzing these programs to determine their validity to meet present and future base requirement missions. The group will make recommendations for the revision, curtailment and/or deletion of base facilities in the light of current austerity programs. Recommendations will be made for individual installations and, if appropriate, revisions to basic concepts for installation development in RVN will be suggested.

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FROM: CG USARV LONG BINH VIETNAM TO: COMUSMACV SAIGON (COURIER) (13 COPIES) INFO: DA (AIRMAIL POUCH) (10 COPIES) DA DCSLOG (AIRMAIL POUCH) (2 COPIES) CG AMC (AIRMAIL POUCH) (2 COPIES) CINCUSARPAC HAWAII (AIRMAIL POUCH) (8 COPIES) CG 1ST LOG COMD SAIGON (COURIER) (5 COPIES) CG I FFORCEV NHA TRANG (2 COPIES) CG II FFORCEV LONG BINH (10 COPIES) CG AMERICAL DIV CHU LAI (2 COPIES) 34TH GEN SPT GP TSN (COURIER) (3 COPIES) PAMPA OAKLAND ARMY BASE (AIRMAIL) CONFIDENTIAL AVHGD-PO 67042 MACV for J43-IM DA for DCSLOG (MR) for MROO Subj: Logistics Summary (LOGSUM) (U) 9-67 (U) This report on the USARV logistics situation for the month of Sep 1967 is submitted in compliance with MACV Dir No 335-20, dated 13 September 1966. It also satisfies the requirements for reports on Supply Performance (DA Msg 817740 from DCSLOG/DS-SSPD) and Stocked Items with Zero Balance (CG AMC-BCS-AVD-26)				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">DISTRIBUTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">C/S</td> <td style="text-align: center;">G1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">G2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">G3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">G4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">G5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">COMPT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">AG</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CHAP</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CA</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ENGR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">IG</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">IG</td> <td style="text-align: center;">PA</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">JA</td> <td style="text-align: center;">SEO</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SICO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">SURG</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">AVN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CAO-V</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">COORDINATION</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">CLEARED FOR DISPATCH G-4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DATE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">TIME</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">08:15</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">MONTH</td> <td style="text-align: center;">YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">OCT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">67</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PAGE NO.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO. OF PAGES</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS		DISTRIBUTION		C/S	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	COMPT	AG	CHAP	CA	ENGR	IG	IG	PA	JA	SEO	SICO	SURG	AVN	CAO-V	COORDINATION										CLEARED FOR DISPATCH G-4		DATE	TIME	11	08:15	MONTH	YEAR	OCT	67	PAGE NO.	NO. OF PAGES	1	35
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ION PRIORITY	MAJ HUNSAKER	LTC PENNY	LB4279

SECTION I - SUPPLY

1. (U) Supply Situation: The overall supply situation remains satisfactory. Class I continues to approach the new stockage objectives. Class III and III A is adequate. Class II and IV zero balances decreased but demand satisfaction also decreased. Class V remained relatively unchanged.

2. (C) Class I: a. General Situation: Stockage of Class I, "A", "B" and "MCI" are in good position with no significant problem areas.

b. Ration Status:

<u>"A" RATION</u>		<u>"B" RATION</u>		<u>MCI</u>	
<u>S/O</u>	<u>O/H</u>	<u>S/O</u>	<u>O/H</u>	<u>S/O</u>	<u>O/H</u>
30	26.6	15	21.4	15	14.4

(1) The estimated strength to be supported is 416,520.

(2) The 3.4 days shortfall in O/H "A" rations is not significant. The on hand quantities fluctuate directly with the arrival of reefer vessels on the 8-day resupply schedule. The decrease of 3.9 days in the "B" ration category is a result of using the "B" rations in the 28-day cyclic menu, and to the effort to reduce the "B" ration to a 15 day S/O. The O/H "MCI" ration has been reduced to the S/O currently authorized. Additional reductions have been recommended.

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INFO			

c. Refrigeration:

LOCATION	STRENGTH	REQ'D GROSS CU FT	O/H GROSS CU FEET
SAIGON SPT COMMAND	203,350	937,875	424,725 131,908 *
CAM RANH BAY SPT COMMAND	98,170	441,765	430,054 28,498 *
QUI NHON SPT COMMAND	110,000	495,000	199,041 215,384 *

* Floating Storage (barge and ship). Top figure is land based refrigeration.

d. Days of supply of freeze and chill on hand based on refrigeration in use is 28.3 days.

3. (c) Class II & IV:

a. General Situation: There was a reduction in demand satisfaction at the three depots, from 60.4% for August to 58.9% for September. AMMC demand satisfaction decreased from 68.8% in August to 65.7% for September. CG, 1st Logistical Command is personally taking a hard look at the causative factors involved in the decline. Zero balances, however, decreased by 15.6% at Saigon, 34.3% at Cam Ranh Bay, 15.6% at Qui Nhon, but increased by 14.7% at AMMC.

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ACTION PRIORITY 3	MAJ HUNSAKER	LTC PENNY	LB4279

b. Supply Performance Summary:

	USASUPCOM SGH	USASSUPCOM CRB	USASSUPCOM ONH	34TH CSG AMTC
ASL Lines Stocked	120,117	58,815	64,681	36,217
ASL Lines Zero Bal	33,443	22,358	23,755	4,320
Tot Req Rec	181,055	90,674	104,759	61,584
Tot Req Filled	75,733	74,732	53,581	37,878
Percent Req Filled	41.9%	82.4%	51.1%	61.5%
Tot Req Against ASL	88,793	82,604	74,589	51,385
Percent Demand Acc	49.0%	91.1%	71.2%	83.4%
Tot Req Against ASL Filled	38,294	68,066	38,659	33,782
Percent Dem Sat	43.1%	82.9%	51.8%	65.7%
Total Back Orders	40,402	28,203	29,123	45,228

c. Critical Items: The following items were critical during the month of September: TT-4 Teletypewriter; Tactical Generators; M16A1 Rifle; Panoramic Telescope M113; M109 SP 155MM Howitzer repair parts; Cannon and Tube for 175MM, M107 Howitzer; 400 gallon water trailers; and Slings, all.

d. Comments on Critical Items:

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(1) TT-4 Teletypewriter: This problem continues to be reduced. A portion of the assets anticipated from the September shipment under project code MOT has not been received. This headquarters has been advised that the AN/MRC95 is to be retrograded to CONUS as a complete unit in accordance with results of the USARPAC DADAC meeting held in September. This conflicts with the previous recommendation that the TT-4 be taken out of the AN/MRC 95 and retrograded under CLSP. In order to resolve the conflict, a request for clarification has been forwarded to USAECOM.

(2) Tactical Generators: Lack of receipts from ONUS of various sizes of generators and corresponding slippage in retrograde necessitates reprogramming of the generator closed loop program. A conference to accomplish the above is scheduled at USAMECOM during the week 23-27 October.

(3) M16A1 Rifle: This command has received no M16A1 rifles since the beginning of July. Assets are due to begin arriving in October. The quantities to be received are unknown due to requirement to equip ARVN forces with the M16A1 rifle on a priority basis.

(4) Panoramic Telescope M113: The M113 situation continues to improve. Twelve were received during September.

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INFO							

Efforts are continuing to expedite delivery and return of unservice-
able assets.

(5) M109 SP Howitzer repair parts: Out of 236 require-
ments for these critical parts, 131 have been filled to date.
Continued emphasis will be given to monitoring these parts.

(6) Cannon and Tube for 175MM M107 Howitzers: This
command requested and received airlift priority for these cannons
and tubes. Since first reported as a problem last month, sufficient
quantities of these items have been received to build up stocks.
This is no longer considered a problem area although it will be
continuously monitored to insure that a favorable stockage position
will be maintained.

(7) 400-Gallon Water Trailers: The situation continues
to improve with 38 water trailers issued. There are presently 68
outstanding dues-out.

(8) Slings, all: No change.

e. General Comment on Impact of Standardization: No
change.

f. Aircraft:

(1) The construction of the AMMC building continues.
It is doubtful, at the present rate of construction, that the

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estimated completion date of 15 Dec 67 will be attained.

(2) The AMMC is in the process of converting the UNIVAC 1105 programs to IBM 1140 programs in preparation for the receipt of the recently authorized computer. Target date for completion of the conversion is 1 Jan 68.

(3) Construction of the warehouses and bins at the Qui Nhon Depot is complete. Cantonment area improvements continue. The ADPS building is complete except for the installation of the air conditioners. ADP equipment is being installed.

(4) Excess dispositions accomplished during the month accounted for shipment to CONUS of 2,656 lines at a dollar value of \$324,509. 10,724 lines of excess, reported for disposition instructions by AMMC customers were processed during the month. 7,802 lines (72.8%) will be shipped to the AMMC for stockage.

(5) EDP rate data for the month is as follows (% of fleet):

- (a) High day: 9.9
- (b) Low day: 6.2
- (c) Average day: 8.4

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ACTION PRIORITY		MAJ HUNSAKER		LTC PENNY	
INFO				PHONE LB 4279	

(6) Demand accomodation for September 1967 was 83.4%, a decrease of 2.2%. This was due to candidate additions to the ASL as a result of the R/O analysis. Demand satisfaction was 65.7% or 3.1% lower than August. This decrease is due partially to the cyclic inventory freeze on an average of 20.6% of the balance file throughout the reporting period and to the requisition input from the AMMC customers of 61,584 requests which is an increase of 4.8% over the previous reporting period.

(7) The AMMC ASL increased 1,320 lines (3.8%) during September as the result of candidate additions. Zero Balance increased 637 lines (14.7%) as a result of these additions which resulted in an overall zero balance of 11.9%, and increase of 1.3% over the previous reporting period.

(8) Critical Items. The following items are dead-lining 5 or more aircraft as of 30 September 1967.

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FSN	NOUN	D/O	D/I	O/H	SMI	A/C TYPE
1560-839-6893	Damper	0	200	0	X	UH-1
1560-980-3389	Head Assy	19	44	0	NA	OH-23
1615-073-8203	Mast	0	100	0	X	UH-1
1115-788-5321	Hub Assy	0	118	0	X	UH-1
1615-940-7061	Link	131	1040	0	NA	CH-47
1650-226-6273	Servo	922	1357	0	NA	CH-47
1680-226-1749	Actuator	315	460	0	NA	CH-47
2840-944-7294	Seal	59	149	0	NA	UH-1
2840-971-6279	Nozzle	0	100	0	X	UH-1
195-967-7527	Fan Assy	20	102	0	NA	UH-1
2995-990-3163	Actuator	677	977	0	NA	UH-1
5306-964-0104	Bolt	27	77	0	NA	CH-47
5330-055-2976	Seal	54	196	0	NA	OH-23
6110-932-3630	Regulator	0	95	0	X	CH-47
2840-836-2235	Kit	6	106	0	NA	T53-L13

g. Significant Supply Problem Areas:

(1) Portable Water Containers: The status of portable containers for RVN is as follows:

(a) Drum, collapsible, 55 gal: 148 each shipped from manufacture to Dover AF Base for shipment to this command. Items are expected to arrive by 1 November.

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IFO				PHONE LB4279	
(b) 3 gallon Free Drop Collapsible Containers: 7 8800 are being airlifted to this command and are expected to arrive in October. Sufficient quantities are now being manufactured to satisfy current requirements. This item is no longer considered critical and will be deleted from future reports. (2) TOE Construction Equipment: No change. (3) Water Purification Equipment: Seven 600 GPH trailer mounted sets were received and issued during September. Lift data on remaining 5 of 12 released from Sharpe Army Depot has not been received. (4) Fire Fighting Equipment: No information has been received on shipment of 18 fire trucks which were scheduled for immediate shipment in early September. Action has been taken by this headquarters to determine what is holding up shipment or if items have been shipped, to obtain lift information, and expected time of arrival of the trucks in Vietnam. (5) Concrete Mixers: Lift data has been received for 21 due in Saigon on 3 November aboard the SS Jefferson State. Also 19 are due in Cam Ranh Bay on 8 October. With receipt of these 40, the present shortage will be alleviated.					
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ACTION PRIORITY	MAJ HUNSAKER	LTC PENNY	1B1279		
INFO					
(6) Construction Materials: Electrical Materials, steel shapes (beams, piles, etc), air conditioners, and cement are in short supply. Current actions should reduce the magnitude of the problem in the near future. 4. (U) <u>Class III and IIIA:</u> a. Bulk: Supply of bulk Class III and IIIA is adequate. b. Package: Supply of packaged Class III is adequate with the exception of Lube Oil, Turbine Engine, Synthetic Base, MIL-L-7808F. Redistribution of in-country stocks has been accomplished to support areas where consumption is significantly increasing. Based on consumption experience, requirements on CONUS have been increased. c. Aerial tanker service has been used to resupply some areas not readily accessible by land LOC, thereby reducing the requirements for 500-gallon collapsible drums. d. A fire in the Class III areas at Pleiku on 23 Sep 67 destroyed 23, 10,000 gallon collapsible tanks and 217,000 gallons of mogas and diesel fuel. Cause of the fire is under investigation. e. Incidents of sabotage, pilferage and fires along the pipelines caused minor delays in operations.					
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NFO				PHONE LB 4279	

5. Class V:

a. General:

(1) The stockage position of Ctg, 60mm Smk, WP improved sufficiently during September to allow it to be removed from Available Supply Rate (ASR) management. Stockage of Ctg, 60mm Illum improved slightly allowing the ASR on this item to be increased. Ctg, 105mm HE and Proj, 175mm HE remain under ASR management making a total of three items on ASR at the close of the period.

(2) During the period 72,500 short tons were received and 67,800 issued resulting in a net increase of 4,700 short tons. There were 219,200 short tons on hand 30 September 1967. The table below indicates the balance on hand in the three Support Commands as of 30 September 1967:

<u>SUPPORT COMMAND</u>	<u>ON HAND (S/T)</u>
Saigon	90,700
Cam Ranh Bay	71,700
Qui Nhon	56,800

(3) The following is a summary of significant Class V maintenance performed during the reporting period:

(a) The remaining 4,300 rounds of 105mm HE were refuzed with the M557 fuze. This completes this program which began in March.

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(b) The propellant replacement renovation

program for Ctg, 105 Illum has slowed somewhat due to shortage of propellant. Requisitions for propellant required to complete this program are in process.

(c) A team from Picatinny Arsenal is presently

in Vietnam training in-country personnel and assisting in the destruction of that quantity of the XM47 Mine Dispersing System which has been determined by CONUS tests to be unsafe and/or unserviceable. Additional members of the team who will train in-country personnel and assist in surveillance of the remaining XM47's to determine their serviceability are expected to arrive soon.

b. Significant Problem Areas:

Disposition instructions have been received for some slow moving items and unserviceable ammunition. It is anticipated that disposition will be received for all items within the next sixty days.

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<u>SECTION II - MAINTENANCE</u> 6. (C) <u>Maintenance Situation:</u> a. Ground Equipment: Six of the eight items reported in the August LOGSUM had improved OR rates during the month while two items were lower. Three items' OR rates increased to the point of no longer being reportable: Generator, 15KW and over; Tank, M48A3; Radio Set AN/GRC-106. Two items' OR rates decreased to below the MACV standard and as a result have been added to this report: Crane, Crawler, 10 Ton, and Loader, Scoop. The OR rate for the 5 ton Dump Truck, which had increased above the reportable level last month, did not continue the favorable trend and has been retained in this report. b. Aircraft. (1) The AH-1G is arriving in country and New Equipment Training Team (NETT) classes are underway at Bien Hoa. (2) U-21 aircraft are also arriving in country and NETT classes have begun at Tan Son Nhut. (3) The first two increments of the oil analysis laboratory are to be moved to RVN 3 October 1967 and will become operational 6 October 1967. The second increment is to be moved on or about 13 October 1967.					
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TION : PRIORITY

LTC HUNSAKER

MAJ PENNY

LEL279

(4) Since the long range maintenance plans for deploy-
ing air cavalry squadrons have been approved by USARPAC and DA (pending
MTOE review) a formal request for personnel spaces trade-off has been
approved by MACV and CINCPAC. DA approval is pending.

(5) Approximately nine sets of L-13 special tools are
due in country in early October. This should help alleviate some
of the problems with the L-13 engine used in the UH-1H and AH-1G
helicopters. CG AVCOM has been personally monitoring the special tool
situation. ARADMAC, Corpus Christi is fabricating tools at this time.

7. (C) Aircraft.

a. Status tabulated below is the operational readiness
posture of USARV aircraft for the period 1-31 August 1967 as
reported in DA Form 1352 report (HCS AMC-130).

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INFO			

(1) 1st Cav Div:

AIRCRAFT	O/H	AVERAGE PERCENT OR	AVERAGE PERCENT NOES	AVERAGE PERCENT NORM
O-1	3	86.0	4.3	9.7
U-6	1	41.6	47.3	11.1
OV-1	3	57.0	15.7	27.3
OH-13	89	74.4	2.6	23.0
UH-1B	58	63.7	8.9	28.4
UH-1C	50	68.5	3.9	27.6
UH-1D	96	73.0	1.4	25.6
UH-1H	92	85.1	0.1	14.8
CH-47	55	50.7	1.6	47.7
CH-54	4	83.3	0.0	16.7

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(2) All other USARV:

AIRCRAFT	O/H	AVERAGE PERCENT OR	AVERAGE PERCENT NORS	AVERAGE PERCENT NORM
O-1	260	88.0	2.8	9.2
U-1	33	82.9	2.2	14.9
U-6	34	73.8	4.5	21.7
RU-6	21	77.5	6.3	16.2
U-8	20	70.4	1.4	28.2
RU-8	41	77.1	4.5	18.4
OV-1	59	75.0	6.7	18.3
OH-13	65	69.8	2.7	27.5
OH-23	148	56.8	14.9	28.3
UH-1B	141	73.0	5.1	21.9
UH-1C	278	73.0	8.3	18.7
UH-1D	751	76.4	5.2	18.4
UH-1H	226	85.0	4.3	10.7
CH-47	147	69.7	10.7	19.6
CH-54	3	77.9	15.7	6.4

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b. Performances standards. The following aircraft did not meet DA goals due to NORS and/or NORM:

TYPE A C	NORS		NORM	
	1st CAV	USARV	1st CAV	USARV
OH-13			X	X
OH-23		X		X
UH-1B	X	X	X	X
UH-1C		X	X	X
UH-1D		X	X	X
UH-1H				
CH-47			X	
CH-54		X		
O-1	X			
U-1				
U-6	X			X
RU-6				
U-8				X
RU-8				
OV-1	X		X	X

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c. Flying hour program: The following aircraft once again exceeded the DA Flying Hours Program as recommended by SB-1-1:

UH-1	126%
CH-47	111%
OH-23/23	123%
O-1	131%

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TO				PHONE LB4279	

8. (C) Other Major Items of Equipment:

a. Status:

ITEM	NO. ITEMS REPORTED	AVERAGE % OR	AVERAGE % NORS	AVERAGE % NORM
Truck, 5 Ton Dump	2259	89.7	3.0	7.3
Radio Set AN/GRC-26	207	83.1	12.8	4.1
Radio Set AN/GRC-46	609	83.0	9.2	7.8
Vehicle Recovery M88 & M578	154	79.5	11.4	9.1
Generator 15 KW & Over	1287	80.5	12.7	6.8
Tank, M48A3	296	86.5	4.1	9.4
Radio Set AN/GRC-106	210	85.9	7.7	6.4
Radar Set AN/GRC-33	35	68.4	18.0	13.6
Crane, Crawler, 10 Ton	33	77.0	10.3	12.7
Loader, Scoop	286	76.6	10.1	13.3

b. Comments:

(1) Item: Truck, 5 Ton Dump.

(a) Scope and Impact: The deadline rate of this truck affects construction operations in RVN.

(b) Causative Factors: Shortages of multifuel engines, radiators, fifth wheel, fuel injector pumps and turbo-charges.

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ACTION PRIORITY	MAJ HUNSAKER	LTC PENNY	LB4279		
FO					
(c) Resume of Action Taken: An estimated 70 multifuel engines are required to deplete the backlog. 427 were received in September and 390 are programmed for October, plus 100 repair kits. USATAC Field Maintenance Technicians are visiting using units to provide assistance; an additional team of 18 technicians is due in-country soon. (a) Current Status: During September the OR rate decreased 0.4%, halting the upward trend of August. As a result this item will continue to be reported. (e) Future Action Required: Daily monitoring of NOR rate will continue. Engine receipts will be monitored and coordination maintained with ATAC, AMC and LCO-P. (2) Item: Radio Sets, AN/GRC-26 and AN/GRC-46. (a) Scope and Impact: No change. (b) Causative Factors: No change. (c) Resume of Action Taken: Major component failure rates are monitored in an effort to insure prompt supply of components for repair of sets. Materiel Readiness expeditors are being used to speed the flow of parts. (d) Current Status: During September 1967 the OR rate for the AN/GRC-26 radio set increased 0.7%.					
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(e) Future Action Required: No Change.

(3) Item: Vehicle Recovery M88 and M578.

(a) Scope and Impact: No Change.

(b) Causative Factors: No Change.

(c) Resume of Action Taken: No Change.

(d) Current Status: During September, the OR rate increased 0.4%, while the NORS portion of the NOR rate decreased by 2.5%.

(e) Future Action Required: No Change.

(4) Item: Generator 15KW and Over.

(a) Scope and Impact: No Change.

(b) Causative Factors: No Change.

(c) Resume of Action Taken: No Change.

(d) Current Status: During September, the OR rate increased 2.1%, resulting in an OR rate of 80.5, which is above the MACV standard. If this downward continues, this item will no longer be reported.

(e) Future Action Required: No Change.

(5) Item: Tank, M48A3.

(a) Scope and Impact: No Change.

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(b) Causative Factor: No Change. (c) Resume of Action Taken: No Change. (d) Current Status: The OR rate increased 4.4% during September, bringing it to 80.5%, above the MACV standard. This improvement was due primarily to a decrease in the NORM. If this upward OR rate trend continues, the Tank M48A3 will be dropped from this report. (e) Future Action Required: No Change. (6) Item: Radio Set AN/GRC-106 (a) Scope and Impact: No Change. (b) Causative Factors: No Change. (c) Resume of Action Taken: Receipt of parts is still being monitored closely and has improved somewhat. (d) Current Status: The OR rate increased 1.1% during the month of September, bringing it above the MACV standard. If this trend continues this item will no longer be reported. (e) Future Action Required: No Change. (7) Item: Radar Set AN/TPS-33. (a) Scope and Impact: No Change. (b) Causative Factors: No Change. (c) Resume of Action Taken: No Change.					
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INFO							
(d) Current Status: The OR rate decreased during September by 15.4%, due primarily to an 11.7% increase in the NORM as a result of a simultaneous turn-in of 5 PU-422 generators. (e) Future Action Required: No Change. (3) Item: Crane, Crawler, 10 Ton: (a) Scope and Impact: The deadline rate of this crane reduces the command capability for handling crushed rock in rock quarry operations. A shortage of cranes on hand requires increased use of Loader, Scoop in lieu of Crane, Crawler. (b) Causative Factors: These cranes are 14. to 17 years old. Rebuild criterion has been limited to 10%, per SB 5-75 dtd Oct 62, and change 1 dated Dec 65. Because of their age and since the cranes are in continuous use under adverse climate and terrain conditions, most of them require in excess of 10% rebuild. On hand quantities of this item are significantly below the authorized quantities, which also contributes to an extra workload on the cranes on hand and limits available maintenance time. (c) Resume of Actions Taken: All 10 Ton Cranes are scheduled to be replaced under the Closed Loop Program during the 3d and 4th quarters, FY68, by 12½ Ton Lorain Crawler Cranes.							
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(d) Current Status: The OR rate during September decreased to 77%, which is 3% under the MACV standard.

(e) Future Action Required: Arrival of replacement cranes is being monitored.

(9) Item: Loader, Scoop:

(a) Scope and Impact: These Loaders are used primarily to handle crushed rock in quarry operations. The deadline rate affects the command's ability to perform rock handling and crushing functions.

(b) Causative Factors: The quantity of Loaders on hand is significantly below the authorized quantity. In addition, these Loaders are often required to perform the functions of the Crawler, Crane, 10 Ton, of which there is a shortage in the command. These factors result in a heavy usage of the Loader, Scoop, with limited time for maintenance.

(c) Resume of Action Taken: 104 new Loaders are scheduled to arrive in October 1967, but no lift data is available.

(d) Current Status: The OR rate during September decreased to 76.6%, which is 3.4% below the MACV Standard.

(e) Future Action Required: Monitor arrival of replacement Loaders.

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c. Critical Items: No Change.

d. Significant Problem Areas: No Change.

SECTION III - SERVICES

9. Services Situation:

a. (U) Procurement: September 1967 Procurement

Activities are listed below:

<u>TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>DOLLAR VALUE</u>
Awards under \$10,000	0	0
Procurement actions over \$10,000	37	27,765,031
Imprest Fund Transactions	390	41,443
All other miscellaneous transactions	<u>784</u>	<u>773,688</u>
TOTAL FOR MONTH	1,211	28,580,162
Awards of Indefinite Quantity Delivery Contracts	6	1,415,648
Contracts under Administration	126	425,301,563
Procurement requirements processed to:		
WESTPAC	11	2,196,581
CONUS	<u>131</u>	<u>804,606</u>
TOTAL	142	3,001,187

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b. Laundry: Total Eidal Laundry units in-country = 96.

c. Bath: "o Change.

d. Graves registration:

(1) Mortuary Affairs: Mortuary operations continue
as usual.

(2) Personnel Effects Depot Status (Sep 67 performance)

(a) Cases on hand beginning of month	404*
(b) Cases received	455
(c) Cases completed/shipped	404
(d) Cases on hand end of month	455

* The previous LOGSUM reported cases on hand at end of August as 464. A physical inventory revealed that 404 cases were on hand.

(3) By returning personal effects cases to USMACV and 5th SFG, the total number of cases on hand was reduced by 41.

e. Food Service:

(1) The Command Menu Board met on 27 September 1967. Changes were made to the 28 day cyclic menu, based on the desires of all members present and as limited by the cost of the ration and status of supplies. A committee has been appointed to completely up-date and revise the 28 day cyclic menu.

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(2) USARV Food Service personnel conducted three liaison visits during the month. f. <u>Property Disposal:</u> (1) There was one sale during the month of September, Number 92-42-8005, opening on 19 September. This sale had an acquisition cost of \$2,418,876 (1,881 short tons) and had a return of \$88,202. Term scrap contracts had proceeds of \$22,075 for the month. The total return to the government for the month was \$110,277. (2) Usable property in the command rose slightly during the month due to segregation/reclassification of scrap to usable items for sale purposes. The inventory on hand is \$22,429,504 at acquisition cost or 12,353 short tons. Approximately 50% of the property is sold, 20% listed on invitation for bid, 20% reported to the sales office, and 10% is being screened and prepared for sale. (3) The scrap property inventory in the command remained constant at 30,381 short tons. (4) The US Army Audit Agency completed an audit of the Foreign Excess Sales Office on 16 September 67. Action has been initiated to correct those deficiencies requiring					
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immediate attention as indicated by the audit team. The official report of audit has not yet been received.

(5) The retrograde of scrap from RVN to Okinawa was stopped as of 30 September 1967 because of higher priority requirements for transportation space.

(6) There is no change in status of in-country sales or the country-to-country agreement being pursued by the United States Embassy.

10. (U) Significant Problem Areas: None.

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SECTION IV - TRANSPORTATION

11. (U) Transportation Situation:

a. Port Operations: (1) A total of 660,776 S/T of cargo was hauled at USARV operated water terminals during September. This represents a decrease of 48,000 S/T's over the month of August. Total retrograde tonnage during September was 23,301.

(2) Fendering operations on deep draft berths at Newport were completed on 22 September. All four deep berths are now operational.

(3) On 29 September, 5th Transportation Terminal Command, Qui Nhon Port handled a total of 10,120 S/T during the 24 hour reporting period for that port.

(4) Thirty-four ships were diverted to other RVN ports to meet logistical requirements of the command. Eleven of these diversions (32%) were ammunition ships.

(5) Current developments in the Sea-Land Containership program are follows:

(a) Crane erection and pier modification at Can Ranh Bay are progressing ahead of schedule. Crane number one is completed. Crane number two will be completed by 10 October, 14 days ahead of schedule. Pier modification has been completed.]

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(b) The caissons on the Delong pier at Cam Ranh Bay have been filled with sand as ballast. The idea of installing sea cocks for extremely high tides has been discarded. (c) Erection of Sea-Land maintenance buildings in the three areas have begun with Cam Ranh Bay and Newport slightly behind schedule. (d) Marshalling areas for Sea-Land operations are progressing on schedule. Electrical facilities for all areas except Newport are within schedule. Additional emphasis has been placed on the completion of this requirement. b. <u>Highway Operations:</u> The USARV maintenance regulation, concerning administrative vehicles, was expanded to include parts supply procedures. The final draft will be returned to the field for final comments before publication. MACV assigned USARV the mission of management control for Roll on/Roll off Semitrailers. USARV further assigned the mission to 1st Log Comd. A regulation providing broad guidance for control of RO/RO semitrailers is in the final preparation stage and should be published during the next reporting period. c. <u>Air Operations:</u> (1) The passenger channel from Cam Ranh Bay to					
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McChord is now in full operation. This replaced the Pleiku - Travis and Cam Ranh Bay - Travis channel. The change was orderly and the 22d Rept Bn has experienced no major difficulty in handling the traffic. Present Army Passenger channels are:

- (a) Bien Hoa to Travis AFB, California
- (b) Bien Hoa to McGuire AFB, New Jersey
- (c) Tan Son Nhut to Travis AFB, California
- (d) Cam Ranh Bay to McChord AFB, Washington

(2) The new Travis - Phu Cat cargo channel is in operation and replaces the Travis - Pleiku channel. Cargo destined for Qui Nhon, An Khe and Pleiku will travel this channel and terminate at Phu Cat. Retrograde air eligible cargo will be shipped via the following channels.

- (a) Saigon to Kelly AFB, Texas
- (b) Saigon to Dover AFB, Delaware
- (c) Saigon to Travis, AFB, California
- (d) Cam Ranh Bay to Dover AFB, Delaware
- (e) Cam Ranh Bay to Kelly AFB, Texas
- (f) Cam Ranh Bay to Travis AFB, California
- (g) Phu Cat to Travis AFB, California

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(h) Da Nang to Travis AFB, California

(i) Da Nang to Norton AFB, California

(3) Air Shipment of retrograde air eligible cargo

is being stressed throughout the command to ensure maximum use of available space.

d. Rail Operations: Approximately 496 kilometers of the VNRS were available for use during the month. Due to the fact that some of this track is isolated only 400 kilometers is actually utilized at this time. Tonnages moved over the operational segment totaled 15,523 S/T as opposed to the 20,455 S/T moved during the month of August. Tonnages shipped decreased mainly due to fire damage to a RR bridge in the Phu Cat area. This damage caused a 10 day interruption to rail movement of general cargo, ammunition to Phu Cat Air Base, and rock shipments in support of the road building program north of Phu Cat.

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				PHONE LB 4279	
<u>SECTION V - LOGISTICAL PLANS</u> 1. (C) <u>USARV Base Development Ad Hoc Study Group:</u> An Ad Hoc Study Group is currently reviewing the base development program for both tactical and logistical unit bases throughout USARV, and is analyzing these programs to determine their validity to meet present and future base requirements mission. The group will continue to make recommendations for the revision, curtailment and/or deletion of base facilities in the light of current austerity programs. Evaluations of Dau Tieng and Tay Ninh have been completed and have been provided to the respective installations. Camp Enari and Pleiku Installation are now being staffed within Headquarters, USARV. 2. (C) <u>Combat Service Support Study in Vietnam:</u> An Ad Hoc Study Group is being formed to evaluate the efficiency of combat service support units of the 1st Logistical Command. Conclusions from this study will establish the basis for the number and composition of combat service supports to be assigned in support of the logistical mission of the 1st Logistical Command.					
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DENCE TION INFO	RELEASED BY MAJ HUNSAKER	DRAFTED BY LTC PENNY	PHONE LB4279		
3. (C) <u>Joint USARV - 7th Air Force Survey</u>: By direction of COMUSMACV a joint Army/Air Force Team has been formed to evaluate cross-service aspects at the air bases in RVN. Overall objective is to avoid duplication of efforts, reduce overall personnel requirements and increase efficiency of operations. To date, surveys have been completed at Phan Rang, Tan Son Nhut, and Cam Ranh Bay. When one service can more effectively provide logistical support and/or services, Interservice Support Agreements are negotiated. Substantial improvement in cross-servicing and related activities has resulted.					
CONTROL NO.	TOR/TOD	PAGE NO. 35	NO. PA.	DE IDENTIFICATION	INITIALS
REGRAIDING INSTRUCTIONS				CONFIDENTIAL	

DD FORM 173-1
NOV 68

REPLACES EDITION OF 1 MAY 58 WHICH WILL BE USED.

PPC-Japan

UNCLASSIFIED

Security Classification

DOCUMENT CONTROL DATA - R & D

(Security classification of title, body of abstract and indexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is classified)

1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Corporate author)		2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	
OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D. C. 20310		Secret	
		2b. GROUP	
		4	
3. REPORT TITLE			
Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam			
4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)			
Experiences of unit engaged in counterinsurgency operations, 1 Aug - 31 Oct 1967			
5. AUTHOR(S) (First name, middle initial, last name)			
CG, USARV			
5. REPORT DATE		7a. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES	7b. NO. OF REFS
20 November 1967		185	
8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.		8b. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
b. PROJECT NO.		T674275	
c. N/A		9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)	
d.			
10. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT			
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY	
N/A		OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D. C. 20310	
13. ABSTRACT			

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DD FORM 1473
NOV 63

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