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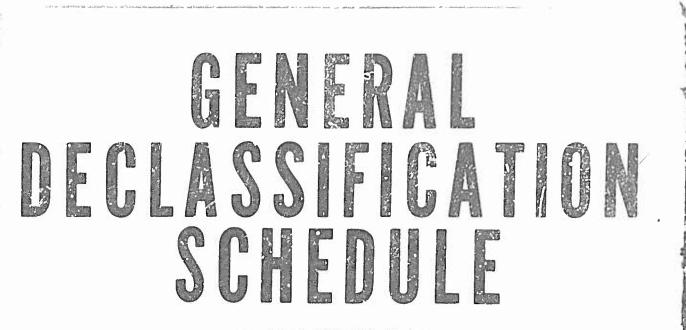
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NFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL VASHINGTON, D.C. 20310 "C IN REPLY REFER TO 2 October 1967 AGAM-P (M) (19 Sep 67) FOR/OT-RD-670628 X N SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (ARS) (22 00 00 TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION a a 1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation by USACDC in accordance with paragraph 6f, AR 1-19 and by USCONARC in T 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. $\geq \alpha$ 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. ACCI OLAL 01 BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY: 90 eth G. Mickham KENNETH G. WICKHAM Major General, USA 1 Incl The Adjutant General as DISTRIBUTION: Commanding Generals US Continental Army Command US Army Combat Developments Command Commandants US Army Command and General Staff College US Army War College US Army Air Defense School US Army Armor School US Army Artillery and Missile School US Army Aviation School US Army Chemical School US Army Civil Affairs School US Army Engineer School US Army Infantry School **REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED** US Army Intelligence School WHEN SPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURES INFIDENTIA FOROTRO 670628

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS, 1ST MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (ARS) APO San Francisco 96307

AVGJ ACO

SUBJECT:

15 May 1967

Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 $(RCS CSFOR_{65})$ (U)

TO:

Commanding Officer 525th Military Intelligence Group APO San Francisco 96307

(0) The following report is submitted in accordance with USARV Regulation 870-2, dated 19 July 1966:

SECTION 1 SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

(U) The Battalion was operationally engaged in the performance of its mission for the entire reporting period, a total of 89 days.

(C) The primary mission, that of providing tactical interpretation of aerial imagery resulting from tactical air reconnaissance operational elements operating from the Republic of Vietnam in support of all Free World ground forces, was successfully accomplished during the reporting period. Reproduction of aerial imagery and delivery of imagery to the requesting units, were also accomplished most successfully. Statistically, the increases are as follows compared to the previous reporting period.

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	<u>1 Nov 66-31 Jan 67</u>	<u>1 Feb-30 Apr 67</u>
Items of military significance extracted from aerial imagery:	23,669	71,663
Imagery Interpretation reports:	2,243	2,566
Imagery reproduction:	898,623 ft	931,947 ft
Aerial delivery of imagery to requestors:	1,,187	1,231

ACSFOR-RD File 670628

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

AVGJ-ACO SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

(C) Personnel of 1st MIBARS have completed a large number of special studies and projects in support of units throughout the Republic of Vietnam. Instruction in various facets of the aerial reconnaissance system and associated procedures has also been provided by MIBARS to requesting units. In addition to the above, MIBARS personnel have provided imagery interpretation and/or reproduction support to virtually all major ground operations throughout RVN. Representative examples of the special support provided by MIBARS are illustrated by the following:

1. An ES-38 school was conducted by MIBARS, with personnel from 1st Inf Div, 1st Air Cav Div, 73rd Avn Co and 131st Avn Co included among the students.

2. A study of the Thi Bon River and its tributaries (Quang Nam Province) was completed for Naval Advisory Group. The study included location of sand bars and other obstacles, probable ambush sites, updated locations of fishing villages and similar objectives of study.

3. Support was provided to the Mapping Division, USARPAC, in the form of a sketch map of the A Shan Special Forces Camp, Da Hang Town Plan Revision and a mosaic of the area south of Da Hang.

4. Mosaics and target folders were prepared for use by Air Force FAC's.

5. MIBARS assisted numerous units in planning for Red Hase and conventional photographic support for upcoming operations. ROK and ARVN units, as well as US, were supported in this manner.

6. Examples of imagery interpretation (II) and/or reproduction support provided to major operations throughout RVN are the following: Operation Big Spring - 173rd Airborne Ede; Operation Fairfax - 199th Light Inf Ede; Operation Enterprise - 9th Inf Div; Junction City - 25th Lif Div; Operation Parametta -1st Australian Task Force.

7. A special study of the Van Co Dong River (southwest of Seigon) was prepared for the 517th Engineer Det (Terrain).

8. Canal studies, including the determination of obstructions, bridge heights and clearances, were prepared for the 4th Rivarine, IV Corps.

9. A hand-held camera mission was flown following the 27 February recket attack on Da Nang Air Base, in order to obtain photography of the rocket launch area.

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15 May 1967 SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April-1967 $(RCS CSFOR_{65})$ (U)

10. Source data, overlays and related materials were provided to 64th Engineer Det (Terrain), I FFV, to assist that unit in its 1:50,000 over wrinted map sheet project.

11. Numerous targets have been photographed for use by USN SEAL teams in IV Corps. The targets, photographed by MIBARS hand-held photographers, consist of possible ambush sites to be used by SEAL personnel. Many of the sites have already been utilized.

12. Logistical support, as related to photographic expendables, was provided to various units, including Special Forces and ROK units.

13. Mosaics and road and trail overlays of the DMZ were prepared by MIBARS for I Corps.

14. Mosaics of MACV compounds in Hue, Quang Tri, Dong Ha and Tam Ky were furnished to CRD for operational planning purposes.

15. A special area study consisting of the reporting of trails, streams and field positions, was prepared for the G2 Advisor, III Corps.

16. Artillery positions were evaluated for IV Corps, and overlays prepared showing fields of fire, obstacles, means of communications, A/W positions and trench systems.

17. Comparative cover mosaics of the A Shau Valley road area were prepared for and delivered to the I Corps G2.

18. Aerial color transparencies of the Da Nang port facilities and Marble Mountain Air Base were obtained for the Senior MACV Advisor, I Corps.

19. Comprehensive intelligence support, as provided by MIBARS, can be effectively illustrated by the Battalion's participation in the recent Air Force/I FFV operation in the Song Ky Lo Valley area of II CTZ. Battalion Headquarters provided II assistance to the operation, while the II Corps MIBARS Detachment (D) provided hand-held camera and lab processing support.

(C) During the quarterly period, MIBARS supported 5th Special Forces Group on numerous occasions. The following examples are cited:

1. A special study of drop zones (DZ's) was prepared for 5th Special Forces, I Corps. MIBARS hand-held and Air Force tactical photography was utilized for the study.

2. MIBARS personnel provided technical supervision and assistance to Detachments B-50 and B-52 in setting up field-expedient 35mm photolabs. Training of Special Forces personnel by MIBARS in processing, developing and contact printing of 35mm film was also accomplished.

3

AVGJ-ACO

15 May 1967

4

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFCR-65) (U)

3. A helicopter landing zone study was completed for 5th Special Forces, I Corps.

4. Hand-held photography of beach landing sites was obtained for 5th Special Forces, IV Corps. The sites were photographed from a distance of 2500 feet off-shore, at an altitude of 100 feet, so as to achieve the same perspective that an actual landing party would have.

5. Photographic support, in the form of beach, highway and defense position studies, was furnished to 5th Special Forces and the Naval Advisory Group for use in a III MAF operation, Deckhouse 8.

6. MIBARS provided assistance to 5th Special Forces Group in obtaining color slide coverage of Special Forces camps throughout RVN. The requirement for this coverage was levied upon 5th Special Forces by a Pentagon briefing officer.

(C) The Battalion has sent imagery, II reports and instructional material related to imagery interpretation in Vietnam to the Chief of Staff, G2, US III Corps Headquarters and Fort Hood, Texas. The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory at San Francisco, California, was provided instructional material on the In-Country Imagery Interpretation Course (IIIC). Large amounts of imagery of Vietnam have also been forwarded to the Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Maryland, to provide this school with more imagery directly concerned with internal defense. 1st MIBARS will continue to support other units and organizations in this respect, whenever possible.

(C) During the reporting period, the MIBARS Hand-Held Camera Program has grown from the experimental to the fully operational stage. Fifteen Pentar 35mm cameras with 200mm lenses have been distributed throughout the four Corps areas of KVN and have been used for operational hand-held missions with significant results achieved. Requests for additional cameras are being submitted by field units as well as requests for 1st MIBARS technical assistance. The 500mm and 1000mm Nikkor lenses and Nikon cameras that were being operationally tested by the Special Projects Photographic Team have been utilized successfully in over twenty-five combat reconnaissance missions as well as in ground observation posts throughout RVN. Currently, 1st MIBARS plans to purchase five additional 500mm lenses and five 1000mm lenses with Nikon cameras to equip each MIBARS Detachment with this special reconnaissance capability. Both lenses can be used to achieve high-magnification, high-resolution photography from the relatively safe altitude of 2,000 feet. 1st MIBARS will also procure 22 additional Pentax 35mm cameras with 200mm lenses for distribution to field units.

4

AVGJ-ACO SUBJECT:

15 May 1967 Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

1st MIBARS has a special reconnaissance team set up at each of its detachments providing immediate aerial photographic capability to any request through the G2 Air of each Corps or Field Force. It is envisioned that these teams will be utilized for only special spot-target missions and will serve primarily as a training base for MIBARS provision of instruction to personnel of other units in developing their own Hand-Held Camera capability. Since the inception of the Battalion's Hand-Held Camera Program, over 100 hand-held camera missions have been flown by MIBARS personnel in support of Free World Forces combat unit plans and operations. In order to demonstrate to potential users the advantages of an organic unit Hand-Held Camera Program, a Hand-Held Camera Course is currently being conducted in conjunction with the 1st MIBARS 52 Air School. During the reporting period; the Commanding General, COMUSMACV, was briefed on the entire scope of the MIBARS Hand-Held Camera Program and his approval was expressed. Under the auspices of the Research and Development Brauch of MACV J2, 1st MIBARS is testing additional hand-held camera equipment for possible operational use. An adaptor for the Nikon F camera which converts it to a 4"x5" format, offering both negative and polaroid capability in conjunction with the 500mm or 1000mm lenses is currently being tested. A night-photographic capability is also in the development stage. To meet the operational demands of the overall Hand-Held Camera Program, MIBARS is in the process of establishing a complete 35mm photolab capability at each of its four detachments and Headquarters Company. Additional photographic equipment to improve the MIBARS 35mm processing support capability is being requested through appropriate supply channels. Coordination with USARV Signal Section is currently being effected in order to expedite the receipt of essential photographic equipment.

(C) During the quarterly period, action has been taken by the MIBARS to participate in joint tactical exploitation teams for purposes of supporting combat operations of US and Free World Forces units. The concept of the tactical exploitation team envisions the use of MIBARS personnel who are wellqualified in hand-held camera techniques and experienced II's capable of accurate interpretation of both IR and conventional photography. These personnel are attached to the major operational commands and operate from forward operations bases (FOB's) in support of combat operations. The photographer performs aerial observer duties and uses hand-held cameras with 200mm, 500mm and 1000mm high-magnification lenses in order to obtain pinpoint photography of known or suspected areas of enemy activity and/or movement. The II personnel perform an immediate readout of all resulting photography at the FOB. MIBARS Hand-Held Camera and II personnel have participated in several operations and continuing programs in which the tactical exploitation team concept was operationally tested. In one operation, a team effort, consisting of USAF FAC and VL person-

AVGJ-ACO 15 May 1967 SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

nel combined with ROK Army OB specialists, POW interrogators and MIBARS personnel to provide on-the-spot targeting support for USAF strike aircraft, ROK ground force elements and supporting field artillery and naval gunfire. Evaluation of operation results has confirmed the value of this team concept. During another operation, which was conducted by I FFV, over 105 strike aircraft were directed against targets selected by the Tactical Exploitation Team. The team, consisting of Air Force and Army intelligence personnel, in addition to MIBARS and FAC personnel, substantially contributed to the success of the operation, by providing accurate and timely targeting information.

(C) Since mid-February, the 1st MIBARS Special Studies Team has been engaged in full-time support of Project Way Side. Project Way Side is a concept for the " use of photogrammetric control to supplement Artillery Survey in the establishment of battery positions, registration points and target areas upon a common grid in Vietnam." This "photogrammetric control," as supplied by AMS, has been utilized as a parameter input to the AR-85a Viewer/Computer, a component of the AN/TSQ-43 Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facility (TIIF). This parameter input was proposed in lieu of "map spot" input, as set forth in current doctrine. The accuracy of "map spot" input for South Vietnam is not reliable to less than 50 meters. In conjunction with these tests, it has been proven that the AR-85a has the capability to measure accurately the coordinates of frame photography to within a circular error average of 3.05 meters. This average error was determined through measurements from photography ranging in scales wetween 1:1,000 and 1:100,000. This series of tests proved that the AR-85a is a nighly reliable instrument and that Project Way Side data is not only an acceptable input, but provides the source data required for accurate targeting for artillery and aerial attacks on enemy positions and movements. During the quarterly period, detailed instruction concerning the operation of the 22-85a and the other principal components of the TIIF, was provided to personnel of the 4th MID, 4th Inf Div.

(C) The problem of unreliable radio communications still exists. The Air-Ground Operations Net utilizes the AN/GRC-26 radio which has been in the Army Inventory for over 15 years. This high-frequency (HF) radio, due to long distances, weather interference and lack of sufficient frequencies cannot give adequate communications support to the Aerial Reconnaissance System in Vietnam. The USARV Signal Office and the 1st Signar Bde conducted a number of studies and tests and recommended a dedicated long-line teletype network to replace the Air-Ground Operations Net. However, due to limited equipment and nonavailability of certain necessary components, this plan has had to be re-evaluated. As of the reporting date, USARV Signal personnel continue to work in cooperation with MACV

6

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AVGJ_ACO 15 May 1967 SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

J6 and the 1st Signal Bde to overcome this problem.

(C) The U-6A aircraft, presently utilized within the Delivery Platoon for delivery of aerial imagery and reports to requesting units, does not meet all requirements for sustained operations. Primarily, it lacks speed for rapid dissemination of information to remote units. Also, the aircraft presently used do not contain the ARC/102 radio needed for making instrument flights during periods of low ceiling and poor visibility. The use of an aircraft possessing these two capabilities, as well as those now possessed by the U-6A, will greatly increase the responsiveness and capabilities of the Delivery Pletoon. The X--A Hummingbird, or similar aircraft, will satisfy the requirements of speed and all-weather operations. The interim use of an aircraft on the order of the U-8 will greatly improve the Delivery Platoon's capabilities.

(C) It was determined that existing II Keys concerning South Vietnam are inadequate. This was found to be true with both conventional imagery and IR. The 1st MIBARS has completed an II Key and is in the process of reproducing, initially, 80 copies to be distributed throughout RVN. Eventually, another 80 copies will be reproduced for II unitatin CONUS. Approximately 85 rolls of imagery were used to provide over 200 examples of IR and conventional imagery of RVN. The imagery depicts defensive positions, both insurgency and counterinsurgency, lines of communications, industrial areas, agricultural area and other activities typical of each Corps area. The estimated date for distribution is May 1957.

(C) The possibility of having IR utilized more effectively in Vietnam has become a reality due to the MIBARS In-Country Imagery Interpretation Course (IIIC). This course is conducted bimonthly by personnel of the 1st MIBARS. IR has proven to be of great value in Vietnam, used either by itself or in conjunction with other sensors. IR deals with energy (heat) whereas conventional imagery deals with photographic images. IR should be flown at night and targets shoul be of pinpoint or strip coverage rather than area coverage as was previously employed. It was apparent that users were unaware that the IR sensor during daylight hours recorded mostly visual light rather than IR emissions. This situation is being remedied by the IIIC instruction. So far, a total of four classes have been presented to US imagery interpretation personnel. The length of the course is five days.

(C) The plans for a MIBARS G2 Air Course of instruction, mentioned in the last quarterly report, have been completed. Two classes of 11 students each, including ROK and Australian personnel, have received instruction at the MIBARS School facility. Student response has been excellent and in time, this course of

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AVGJ_ACO SUBJECT:

15 May 1967 Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

instruction will materially assist in alleviating the problem of a lack of properly trained G2/S2 Airs in RVN.

SECTION 2 Part 1 Observations (Lessons Learned)

Training and Organization

(C) <u>ITEM</u>: Need for additional photographic equipment, camera maintenance and expendable supplies to assist supported combat unit Hand-Hald Camera programs.

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: Numerous requests have been received by the MIBARS from supported Field Forces/Corps and major US and Free World Forces combat units for Hand-Held Camera training and logistical support to meet current planning and operational requirements. MIBARS is providing training assistance to raquesting units through the G2 Air Course of instruction and through the provision of qualified technical personnel who conduct required training to meet supported unit objectives. However, additional action must be taken to facilitate the receipt of cameras, photographic processing equipment and expendable supplies through normal supply channels. MIBARS will continue to provide guidance and supervision, training and Hand-Held Camera quality control. However, due to the rapidly increasing scope of the Hand-Held Camera Program throughour RVN, it is deemed necessary that the above logistical support become available to requesting units in an expeditious manner, through normal supply channels.

(C, <u>OLITIVATION</u>. Frontung, hand-held camera processing equipment and expendable photographic supplies by major combat units for intelligence purplases must be given increased enthasis in view of the evidenced operational mod which currently exists in the field. Hand-held camera use by aerial observers has proven its combat effectiveness through operational use. Widespread dissemination and use of hand-held photographic equipment is considered essential in order to properly exploit initial intelligence indicators received, in the most expeditious manner.

8

AVGJ-ACO

SUBJECT:

Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RUS CSFOR-65) (U)

(C) ITEM: In-Country Imagery Interpretation Course (IIIC)

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>. Interpretation of Infrared (IR) is an area of aerial reconnaissance which needs much improvement. It is realized that more intelligence can be extracted from IR imagery than has been in the past. Previous experience, using IR and conventional imagery in a simultaneous mode, has proven with the highest degree of certainty the necessity for multisensor coverage in support of counterinsurgency operations.

(C) <u>OBSERVATION</u>: An In-Country Imagery Interpretation Course of instruction is being conducted by the MIBARS. This course is being presented at Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The instruction is intended to familiarize the II who is unfamiliar with IR imagery, with the capabilities and varied applications of this unique sensor. Moreover, the course is designed to teach the student imagery interpreter the proper methods and procedures needed to extract the maximum from the intelligence contained in the imagery he is working with.

(C) ITEM: Implementation of Tactical Exploitation Teams

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: Proper exploitation of all available intelligence sources and agencies is considered essential for the provision of accurate and timely targeting information for combat unit operations. Operational field testing of the Tactical Exploitation Team concept has demonstrated the need for increased emphasis on the provision of tailored teams of intelligence specialists to meet priority targeting requirements of combat units.

(G) <u>OBSERVATION</u>: The Tactical Exploitation Team concept, which provides MIBARS hand-held photographers and II'S, along with other Army and Air Force intelligence specialists, to a comprehensive intelligence collection, analysis and targeting program, has proven by the medium of the above initial operational testing to be an effective means of obtaining and formulating targeting information for immediate use of combat units.

Operations

(C) ITEM: TILF "Elack Box"

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9

AVGJ_ACO SUBJECT:

15 May 1967 Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFCR-65) (U)

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: The "Black Box" is a required component of the TIIF that translates output information from the AR-85a Viewer/Computer to the teletype As of 30 April, no in-country TIIF's have been equipped with this component part.

(C) <u>ORSERVATION</u>: The ADFSC FADAC/THF Team is aware that this problem exists. Numerous inquiries have been made to the firm that contracted to produce this component. The contractor states that "production problems" have occurred.

(C) ITEM: TIIF AR-85a Viewer/Computer

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: The computer in the AR-85a is a complex piece of electronic equipment containing many miles of wiring and circuits. In Vietnam, the most inimical factor affecting the computer is moisture.

(C) <u>OBSERVATION</u>: The AR-85a computers used by MIBARS have experienced little difficulty with moisture when the computer is used on a daily basis. The more hours a computer is used, the less the amount of maintenance is required.

(C) ITEM: AR-85a Air Filters

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: There are a total of **six** air filters on the computer of the AR-85a, Improper care causes the computer to overheat. Clogged air filters allow dirt particles to obstruct delicate electronic circuits.

(C) <u>OBSERVATION</u>: All of MIBARS THE operators have received instruction on the maintenance of these air filters. Weekly maintenance is now required by this unit.

(c) ITEM: Communications

(C) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: The Air-Ground Operations Net is currently in operation, but is still inadequate to fill the communications needs of the Aerial Reconnaissance System in Vietnam.

(C) **QBSERVATION:** The Air-Ground Operations Net utilizing the AN/GRC-26 radio cannot adequately fulfill the communications needs of the 1st MIBARS USARV Signal Operations, in conjunction with the 1st Signal Bde and MACV J6 personnel, are presently re-evaluating a dedicated long-line network to replace the Air-Ground Operations Net. If this plan is accepted, the system

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AVG. ACO SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967

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will provide adequate communications for the Aerial Reconnaissance System in Vietnam.

(E) ITEM. Use of Gronaflex Subdued Masters - 1:50,000 Map Overlays

(U) <u>DISCUSSION</u>: This unit has initiated a research program on reproduction of defense overlays and associated media so as to accomplish the necessary dissemination. It is felt that current defense overlays disseminated in a timely manner through (ARS) elements to requesting major unit commands will considerably improve and facilitate the provision of intelligence information to supported units. Through the use of Cronaflex Subdued Masters of the complete L7104 map series, scale 1:50,000, coverage of Vietnam, subordinate MIBARS Detachments will be able to disseminate defense overlays to requestor units on a timely basis. All intelligence information derived from the interpretation of tactical aerial reconnaissance photography will be plotted on the subdued masters. The overprinted masters will then be used with an ozalid process for inexpensive map reproduction. The use of the over-printed map sheet will save the user much time and preclude duplication of effort caused when items are required to be replotted on situation maps or acetate overlays. The dissemination of overprinted subdued map sheet defense overlays to the various intelligence agencies, e.g., Corps, Divisions, MID's, Engineer Detachments (Terrain) and CICV, will greatly facilitate their intelligence collection efforts.

(U) <u>OBSERVATION</u>: Action has been taken by the MIBARS to request Cronaflex Subdued Base Masters for use in (ARS) detachments 1:50,000 map overlay projects. Coordination and liaison with US Army Engineer Command, USARV, ACofS, M&I, has been effected for this purpose. To facilitate reproduction of overlays, extensive research concerning the most appropriate reproduction system has been accomplished. The following ozalid machine is highly recommended: BLU-RAY White Printer (Reproduction Set, Ammonia Process) (NO FSN), Model 842-45. This ozalid machine was initially requested in accordance with DA Circular 345-8, dated 25 June 1966. It has a maximum capacity of 42" roll paper (as large as is available in the Army inventory), light weight - 123 lbs (shipping weight - 155 lbs), 115V 60-cycle electrical system. It is easy to operate and a one-hour class could teach operation and maintenance. The size is ideal to maintain mobility and flexibility. In addition, the expendable supplies are available in-country (paper % ammonia). This machine was highly recommended by key TOPO and engineer personnel for use by (ARS) detachments.

> SECTION 2 Part 2 Recommendations

AVGJ_ACO

15 May 1967

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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFCR-65) (U)

1. (C) That necessary action be taken by all responsible intelligence, signal and logistical support agencies to expedite the supply of essential photographic equipment and expendable materials to requesting combat units in the field.

2. (C) That the TIIF "Black Box" be obtained at the earliest possible date to provide full operational capability via teletype circuits to units equipped with the TIIF.

3. (C) That the AR-85a Viewer/Computer be operated a minimum of three hours a day to avoid moisture build-up in the computer.

4. (C) That the air filters on the AR-85a Viewer/Computer be cleaned on a weekly basis.

5. (C) That increased emphasis be placed on the provision of combat intelligence specialists in the form of Tactical Exploitation Teams to support combat unit operations from FOB's and field locations.

6. (U) That two U-8 aircraft be obtained for use by MIBAES Delivery Platoon until such time as the XV-4A Hummingbird, or an aircraft with similar capabilities becomes available for MIBARS use.

7. (C) That copies of the instructional materials and programs of instruction used in the G2 Air School and IIIC, be distributed by USARV to all units utilizing G2/S2 Air and II personnel unable to attend the MIBARS courses.

8. (U) That action be taken by Headquarters, MACV and Headquarters, USARV, to assist MIBARS in obtaining Cronaflex Subdued Masters of the complete series of L7104, scale 1:50,000, map coverage of Vietnam, and five BIULRAY White Printers (ozalid machines).

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SUBJEST: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 (103 CSFOR-65) (U), (1st Military Intalligence Battalion (ARS), APO 96307)

HEADQUARTERS, 525th Military Intelligence Group, APO 96307, 14 June 1967

TO: Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam, ATTN: AVO-DH, NPO 96307

This command finds the observations and recommendations in basic report to be valid and comprehensive and concurs therein.

FOR THE COLMANDER:

1 Incl 8.8

W. A. FREEMAN LTC, AIS Adjutant

13 UNCLASSIFIED



AVHGC-DST (15 May 67) 2d Ind SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375

6 AUG 1967 TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT, APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the period ending 30 April 1967 from Headquarters, 1st Military Intelligence Battalion (ARS) as indorsed.

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning unreliable radio communications, page 6: Reliability of communications will be improved by SSB equipment which will be introduced in FY 68.

b. Reference item concerning communications, page 10: The observation indicates that action is being taken to improve the situation.

c. Reference item concerning instructional material, section 2, part 2, paragraph 7: Concur. The most effective means of distribution of this material would be through the separate detachments of the MI Bn (ARS). The distribution of the material in this manner would also provide a ready source of answers to questions raised by the material and POI's.

d. Reference item concerning Cronaflex Subdued Masters, section 2, part 2, paragraph 8: Nonconcur. Unit has abandoned project utilizing Cronaflex Subdued Masters; they will instead use plain Cronaflex, without map base image, thus eliminating any requirement for topographic support.

e. Reference item concerning U-8 aircraft, paragraph 6, page 12: Nonconcur. The U-8A aircraft is not restricted from instrument flight due to the fact an ARC/102 radio is not installed. Additional Army aviation assets are programmed to become available within the 525th MI Group during August 1967. Their assets will provide an additional capability in performance of the 1st MIBARS mission requirements.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Cpt. AGC Assi Adjutant General

14 CONFIDENTIAL

3d Ind (U) GPOP-DT(15 May 67) SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967 from HQ, 1st MI Bn (ARS)(RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

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

This headquarters has reviewed subject report and concurs in the report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

5

HEAVRIN SNYDER CPT, AGC Asst AG

15