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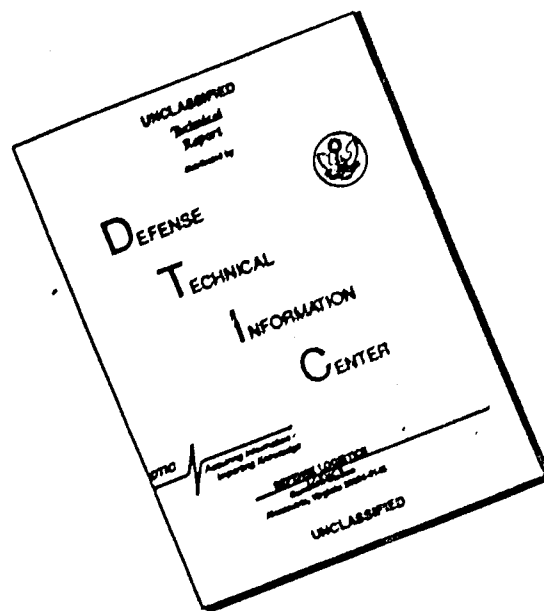
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310**

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGDA (M) (15 Aug 69) FOR OT UT 692341

5 September 1969

AD 504267


SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 18th Engineer Brigade, Period Ending 30 April 1969 (U)

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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:


ROBERT E. LYNCH
Colonel, AGC
Acting The Adjutant General

1 Incl
as

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 18th Engineer Brigade

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 18TH ENGINEER BRIGADE
APO 96377

AVBC-CS

30 April 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report of the 18th Engineer Brigade for period ending
30 April 1969, RCS, CSFOR - 65

THRU: Commanding General
U.S. Army, Vietnam
ATTN: AVHGC (DST)
APO 96375

THRU: Commander in Chief
U.S. Army, Pacific
ATTN: GPOP-DT
APO 96558

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

1. Section I, Operations: Significant Activities

a. Administration and Personnel

(1) During the period 1 Feb - 30 April 69 the following awards were presented to Brigade personnel:

Legion of Merit	2
Silver Star	4
Bronze Star	311
Bronze Star (Valor)	29
Air Medal	95
Army Commendation Medal	537
Army Commendation Medal (Valor)	<u>23</u>
Total	1001

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(2) Casualties inflicted on 18th Engineer Brigade personnel during the reporting period were:

KIA	29
WIA	175
Nonhostile Deaths	<u>11</u>
Total	215

(3) On 29 April 1969, the personnel status of the Brigade was 13,226 assigned as compared with 13,937 authorized, or 94.9% of authorized strength. As mentioned in the ORLL for the period ending 31 January 1969, the Brigade had received over 1100 enlisted personnel with MOS 11A/B/C during the period 1 December 1968 to 20 January 1969. In April 1969 the Brigade was levied for 560 infantrymen for assignment to infantry units throughout USARV. The re-assignment of these personnel, many of whom were filling key positions, caused considerable personnel turbulence and shortages throughout the command.

b. Operations

(1) Enemy Actions. Enemy activity increased sharply during the period. Several incidents, including a ground attack which severely damaged an asphalt plant at Kontum, an ambush of a road crew resulting in 25 WIA, and the destruction of 27 bridges indicated that the enemy was concentrating efforts on delaying the LOC program in II Corps.

(2) Operational Support. Major Operational Support projects absorbed 30.7% of the Brigade effort and included:

(a) Ban Me Thuot Medical Bunker. CO C, 70th Engineer Bn constructed an underground, concrete medical facility, 73' x 34' x 10', complete with plumbing, electrical facilities, and ventilation.

(b) Operation Horace Greeley. The 27th Engineer Bn and 59th Engr Co (LC) are opening and upgrading Rte 547 in conjunction with current XXIV Corps tactical operations.

(c) Qui Nhon Support Command Defensive Facilities. The 84th Engr Bn is upgrading the defenses of the 3 tank farms in Qui Nhon Depot area in response to losses incurred in recent enemy sapper attacks. Berms around POL tanks, guard towers, and stand-off chain link fences were constructed. In addition, similar defenses were undertaken at the Tuy Hoa tank farm and ASP and the Vung Ro Bay pump station.

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(d) An Khe POL Tank Farm and Adj. The 584th Engr Co raised berms in the An Khe ASP to meet minimum safety requirements while C/20th Engr Bn (C) constructed defensive facilities to include chain link stand-off fencing and berms for the POL Tank Farm.

(e) Pleiku POL Tank Farm. The 815th Engr Bn undertook standard upgrading of defensive facilities at this 50,000 BBL farm to include guard towers and stand-off chain link fences.

(f) Land Clearing. This quarter was the first in which all recently activated land clearing companies were engaged in full scale operations. These companies, along with the Brigade's combat and construction battalions using organic dozers with Rome Plow kits, cleared a total of 23,000 acres during the quarter. In the 35th Engineer Group, the 687th Engr Co (LC) displaced to Bao Loc and began clearing operations along QL-20 from the II CTZ border to the road junction with 21A. 3748 acres were cleared in seven weeks of operations. In early April, the second platoon of the company was sent to Qui Nhon to clear growth surrounding the POL Tank Farm for the United States Army Support Command; a total of 149.6 acres were cleared by the 10 dozer team in two weeks. Meanwhile the company (-) continued to clear 885 acres along QL 21A, and, after a brief maintenance stand-down, continued along QL 11 toward Phan Rang. In the 45th Engineer Group, the 59th Engr Co (LC) completed area clearing operations in Leather-neck Square near Dong Ha. A total of 6,963 acres were cleared in this first large-scale land clearing in I CTZ. After a 1 week maintenance stand-down, the unit cleared 1084 acres for the 3rd Marine Division before joining a 27th Engr Bn task force to participate in operation Horace Greely. This operation by the 101st Airborne Div is designed to open and secure Rte 547. In addition, a four dozer team from the 14th Engr Bn (C) cleared 2981 acres near FSB Jack, coordinates YD 340493, and LZ Sharon, coordinates YD 495287. The 538th Engr Co (LC) of the 937th Engineer Gp cleared 7,516 acres along QL 14 from Bian Blech to a point 10 KM east of Duc Lap. This operation will continue until the coming monsoon season makes further clearing impractical.

(3) Unit Moves and Boundary Changes: The 937th Engr Gp assumed responsibility for Phu Yen Province and that portion of Khanh Hoa Province lying north and east of CQ 170200 effective 15 April 1969. Plans were made for the 19th Engineer Bn (C) to relocate to the north and to be assigned to the 45th Engr Gp effective 1 May 1969. The current Brigade Station list is attached as Inclosure 1.

(4) Base Construction: 23.8% of the Brigade's effort was expended on base construction during the quarter. Significant developments in this area were:

(a) A list of 179 open base construction projects is attached as Incl 2. Of these, 83 projects are being closed-out leaving 96 active projects with a total funded cost of 14 million dollars. 5.2 million dollars of work remains to be emplaced. During the last quarter, the Brigade open project list contained 208 projects with a total cost of 32.2 million dollars and 11.8 million dollars of work remaining to be emplaced.

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(b) All projects directed before January 1968 are being examined, and those no longer needed are being terminated. 23 such projects were closed out during the reporting period. During the next quarter, it is anticipated that base construction backlog will continue to decline, with primary effort in this area being allocated to SEA hut construction and critical projects.

(c) As the Brigade shifts emphasis to LOC work, a large number of units are shifting their base camps to remote areas to facilitate the accomplishment of their LOC tasks. Rather than initiate base construction, living fighting bunkers are being used with good results. The structures are cooler than TWF buildings, afford good security and the brigade's plan for the construction allows 50% of the unit to be performing its primary mission within 10 days after relocation and 100% within one month. At present, thirteen companies are using living fighting bunkers, and six more are preparing to move into them.

(d) Of particular importance is the progress of the MACV "Get Well Program." This program to build living areas for MACV advisors at 60 different sites was undertaken in December 1968. During the reporting period 6 sites were completed and work was started on an additional 12 sites. With regard to the total program, a total of 6 sites have been completed and a total of 20 sites are being worked on.

(5) LOC Construction. 45.5% of the Brigade effort was expended on LOC work during the period with 82 km paved to MACV Standard. Other major accomplishments were:

(a) A flow chart/critical path diagram has been set up which establishes and schedules the Brigade major highway upgrading program through 1971. All troop and major equipment assets have been programmed to complete this work which will involve over 50% of the brigade effort.

(b) During the period, the 815th Engr Bn successfully placed a semi-permanent wearing surface on the Pleiku bypass using a blade-laid plant mix. This type of treatment will be very beneficial to protect base course in place from the coming monsoon, since there are insufficient assets to machine pave all prepared base course prior to the rains. Use of this surface treatment on other sections of LOC will allow road crews to work far ahead of the pavers.

(6) Engineering Plans. The Engineering and Plans Section, EPS, continued to monitor designs throughout the Brigade and completed many studies on construction problems and techniques.

(a) Significant designs produced by EPS this period included several bridges, one of which was a 3600 foot long steel stringer, pile bent structure using a precast concrete deck. The design was performed for ARVN Engineers who will construct the bridge.

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(b) To alleviate the large backlog of water wells to be constructed in the II Corps area, a study was completed of various methods of constructing wells using locally available materials and TO&E equipment. Plans and instructions were forwarded to units in the field for execution.

c. Supply and Maintenance

(1) Shortages of construction materials in the Cam Ranh Bay area continue to be a problem. The lumber shortage is particularly critical. Presently there are extreme shortages of the following construction materials:

(a) Lumber	8x14	1x12
	8x16	1x8
	2x8	1x6

(b) Reinforcing steel (all sizes)

(c) Welded wire concrete reinforcing mesh.

(d) Electrical materials.

(e) Plumbing materials.

(2) All items listed above are in a due-in status at depot. The electrical and plumbing supply shortage has been alleviated somewhat by USARV permission to draw certain items in Cam Ranh Bay depot which were previously marked for PA&E.

(3) The last stage in the transfer of several major items of equipment to ARVN units was also conducted during this reporting period. Several problem areas developed which were not anticipated. A representative of this section has been required to be in Long Binh during the entire transfer to coordinate and direct the transfer. Many of the trouble areas have been rectified, and the second phase of the transfer is expected to take place with considerably fewer problems than the first.

(4) A three day conference with the Commodity Managers at USAICCV for major engineer equipment was held during the month of April. During this conference, problem areas were discussed both from USAICCV point of view and ours. This was extremely successful and produced many answers to problems being encountered by many of our units. Also as a direct result of this meeting many items of equipment were released on the spot by the commodity managers present. Because of the success of this conference, it is hoped similar meetings can be conducted frequently.

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(5) The Brigade CMMI Team inspected 29 engineer companies during this reporting period. Nineteen units achieved a satisfactory rating, while 10 units were unsatisfactory. The Brigade average D/L rate for this period was 11.9%.

(6) To administer the Army's \$11,000,000 equipment buy in the 18th Brigade, an MCA-LOC Project Office was established at this Headquarters during the reporting period with a Major and a Captain assigned the responsibility of staffing the section. Additional action offices were established at the 35th, 45th, and 937th Engineer Group Headquarters. The following was accomplished to insure timely processing, placing into service, and future support of this equipment:

(a) Arrangements were completed at Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh Bay to process and stage equipment as it arrives in country. Letters of instruction were distributed to personnel responsible for off-loading air cargo informing them of the action necessary upon receipt of MCA-LOC equipment. All personnel handling air cargo were given posters depicting the markings of MCA-LOC equipment to insure proper identification of equipment.

(b) A series of meetings with representatives of 1st Log Command and the Support Commands of both Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh Bay were conducted to discuss what support could be expected upon the arrival of MCA-LOC Equipment. As a result of these meetings, several areas of support were clarified, including transportation of the equipment from the docks or aerial ports to the local staging area, provision of fuel and water, special handling equipment required to process equipment, and assignment of a contact officer to help in coordinating the support to the processing unit.

(c) A repair parts warehouse was established at Cam Ranh Bay. Five repair parts specialists were placed on TDY to 35th Engineer Group to operate the warehouse. Repair parts were shipped from Long Binh to the repair parts warehouse where they were inventoried, binned, and put into a stock control system. The stock control system used was taken from the USARV "Maintenance Contractor Guidelines." Representatives from S&M Division, USARV Engineer Section, inspected and assisted in the operation at the warehouse. Some refinements were made based on the inspection results, but, on the whole, the operation was termed a major success. In addition to the establishment of the warehouse operation, arrangements were made with the depot at Cam Ranh Bay to supply pallets and boxes required to ship repair parts to user units. A forklift was obtained from the Materials Handling Equipment Pool at the depot on a weekly basis.

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(d) Information published in Maintenance Bulletin 69-1 was placed into a working repair parts supply system. Requests for repair parts were forwarded to this Headquarters on a DA Form 2407. Items not in stock are forwarded to USARV Engineer Section for further supply action. Training of operators was accomplished on various types of equipment. Quinton Engineers provided the technical assistance and instructors which greatly enhanced the value of the training to the operators. A maintenance contract was awarded to Dynalectron Corporation, and currently there are 10 Dynalectron personnel working at the repair parts warehouse. Billeting is being provided by the 35th Engineer Group.

d. Surgeon

(1) The Brigade medical units are 100% assigned vs authorized Medical Corps strength and will remain so until early August.

(2) The enlisted medical personnel shortage has been partially alleviated. The priority placement of incoming medical personnel by the Brigade Personnel Section has achieved a more efficient distribution Brigade wide.

Section 2: Lessons Learned

(a) Administration & Personnel

(1) Employing Local Nationals

(a) Observation: In late March 1969, the hiring of permanent RVN civilian employees was suspended. This action has had a detrimental effect upon those units which have moved since March because the civilian employees have refused to move and the unit cannot hire replacement personnel at their new location. This has resulted in a reduced work force.

(b) Evaluation: In Vietnam, family ties are very strong, and the average Vietnamese would rather quit his job and seek other employment than move with the employing unit regardless of the incentives offered. Since the implementation of the civilianization program in the fall of 1968, local nationals have made up a substantial portion of the engineer work force. At the same time emphasis has been placed on LOC upgrading in the Brigade AO which will require frequent unit moves. This is a significant change from base construction requirements, which allowed an Engineer unit to remain in the same location for a period of a year or longer.

(c) Recommendation: In view of the fact that engineer units will be committed to LOC upgrade through 1971 and thus in a mobile state, it is recommended that Engineer units return to full MTOE military strength with an equivalent reduction in civilian strength.

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b. Operations:

(1) Port Construction Requirements

(a) Observation: Major ports, such as Cam Ranh Bay, have a requirement for continuous maintenance.

(b) Evaluation: There is presently no military port construction capability at Cam Ranh Bay. During the reporting period, this headquarters has received several requests for needed repairs to port facilities to which it has been unable to respond due to lack of a unit to do the work. The contractor system has not been sufficiently responsive to alleviate the problem.

(c) Recommendation: That one of the following alternatives be put into effect: Assign port construction units to the engineer brigades to cover major ports, provide the installation engineer with port repair capability, or modify contracting methods to permit timely response to requirements by the contractor.

(2) Swimming Pool Construction

(a) Observation: When installing a plastic liner in a swimming pool, if filter holes are cut before the pool is filled, they often end up misaligned once the pool is filled.

(b) Evaluation: The liner apparently shifts somewhat while the pool is filling. Therefore precut holes in the liner will not line up with the filter hoses in the side.

(c) Recommendation: That the cutting of holes in the plastic liner be delayed until the water level in the pool has reached within one foot of the filter hose openings. By this time the weight of the water will prevent the liner from shifting.

(3) Sandbag Deterioration:

(a) Observation: Plastic sandbags have a short life in the dry season when exposed to the sun. Cloth sandbags appear unaffected by the sunlight.

(b) Evaluation: The direct sunlight seems to break down the plastic in the sandbag and causes it to split and curl. The result is rapid deterioration of bunkers and revetments.

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(c) Recommendation: That the top layer of a revetment or bunker which will be exposed to direct sunlight be constructed using the cloth sandbags. The cloth bags will endure the direct sunlight without deterioration and protect the plastic bags.

(4) Grass Seeding Application Rates

(a) Observation: Doubling or tripling the application rates for bermuda seed will initially mean a higher germination rate per square foot, but many young plants are crowded out later and die. The rate cost-effectiveness comparison of this practice is not favorable.

(b) Evaluation: The ability of bermuda grass to send out runners along the ground and establish new clumps of grass is one of the principle reasons it was adopted for use in Vietnam. The runners themselves form an erosion preventing mat. The grass will not send out runners if planted at a heavier rate than 15-18 lbs per acre.

(c) Recommendation: That bermuda seed be applied at a rate of 18 lbs/ acres on all unimproved sites. This will leave the grass plenty of room to establish runners. A heavier application rate (Up to 45 lbs/acre) may be used in areas where a true lawn is desired, such as those areas around billets and hospitals.

(5) Optimum Timing of Grass Seeding

(a) Observation: In areas where bermuda seed was planted after the close of the monsoon season, the seeds germinated but the young plants were soon desiccated by the extreme heat.

(b) Evaluation: Moisture in the soil was sufficient to cause the seed to germinate and to sustain the grass for a short while. However with subsequent dry weather, the soil completely dried out and the young grass was unable to survive.

(c) Recommendation: Units should adhere to published guidance concerning optimum planting periods. Ideally, seed should be sown early in the monsoon season. This will give the grass a chance to become established before the heavy rains begin.

(6) Use of Chemical Mulches in Grass Seed Operations.

(a) Observation: A light application of a chemical mulch over the grass seed will reduce the time required for germination and hold the seed on the ground until it has established roots.

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(b) Evaluation: Though experience in using chemical mulches is limited, their use in high risk areas, such as steep slopes or ground subject to prop wash, appears warranted. Asphaltic mulches, such as peneprims can be applied with an asphalt distributor at a rate no greater than 0.1 gal/yd². Any heavier application will actually seal the soil and prohibit growth. Coherex can be used on iron free soils and can be applied mixed with water, (6 parts water, 1 part coherex), fertilizer, and seed through the hydroseeder.

(c) Recommendation: That use be made of chemical mulches on high risk areas, if available. The mulch acts to hold moisture in the soil and still does not form a solid enough surface to retard growth.

(7) Damage to MACV Advisor Facilities

(a) Observation: Many MACV Advisor Facilities are in remote areas subject to direct and indirect hostile fire.

(b) Evaluation: To date almost all facilities have been standard wood buildings constructed above ground. Many of these locations are particularly susceptible to frequent attack by enemy mortar crews. The standard wood frame building does not provide adequate protection for the occupants without excessive revetting.

(c) Recommendations: That living-fighting bunkers be considered when directing construction of MACV Advisor Facilities. The 18th Engr Bde has recently instituted a policy to review designs for MACV sites prior to construction to determine if the design is appropriate for that area.

(8) Power Distribution for Tactical Operation Base (TOB) Camps

(a) Observation: To accomplish its LOC mission, the 18th Brigade frequently relocates company sized units into small isolated base camps. The Brigade has been given authority to construct such base camps up to funding limitation of \$25,000 per project. This authority provides a flexible and responsive system to provide adequate base camps for the unit involved. The authority, however, is only for huts and does not include power distribution, security lighting, or the authority to requisition generators.

(b) Evaluation: The lack of authority to install a power generating and distribution system and security lighting results in an incomplete facility and requires the unit to operate in a less than secure manner due to lack of adequate lighting. TOE generators are inadequate in number and size to carry the load in such camps.

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(c) Recommendation: That USARV approve the use of 30KW, 60KW, or 100KW generators on an individual basis for TOB camps and grant approval authority for power distribution within TOB Camps to the 18th Engineer Brigade.

C. Logistics

(1) Vehicle Maintenance

(a) Observation: About 1/3 of the company-sized units inspected this reporting period failed their CMMI.

(b) Evaluation: In a majority of the cases, the reason that units fail to pass their CMMI is that there are too few supervised organizational maintenance periods; units fail to immediately requisition needed repair parts; and they fail to evacuate the equipment when DSU Maintenance is required. Command supervision by knowledgeable personnel can resolve these deficiencies; however, the key lies in training of NCO's and junior officers to recognize these management deficiencies as highly detrimental.

(c) Recommendation: While this headquarters is taking steps to rectify this situation, the observation points up the need to continue to emphasize maintenance and maintenance management. Recommend that the concept and procedures of proper maintenance be given greater emphasis in service schools, particularly for NCO's and junior officers.

(2) Equipment Arrivals

(a) Observation: Lift data on equipment arrivals is difficult to obtain.

(b) Evaluation: With critical shortages existing for some items of engineer equipment, it becomes necessary to shift assets within the Brigade. The lack of lift data on in-country equipment arrivals precludes planning for its proper distribution. Equipment is sometimes received and put into service before its in-country presence is known. This requires additional transshipment which could otherwise have been avoided.

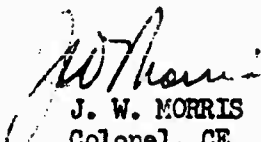
(c) Recommendation: USARV transmit all lift data electronically as soon as possible. USARV make available to the Brigade the information on all full shipments, confirmed or not, so that planning can begin and alternate resources can be utilized until arrival of equipment is confirmed.

d. Organizational: None

e. Others: None

2 Incl

1. 18th Bde Station List
 2. 18th Bde Open Project List
- Incs wd Hq, DA


J. W. MORRIS
Colonel, CE
Commanding

//

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30 April 1969, RCS, CSFOR - 65

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AVHGC-DST (30 Apr 69) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of the 18th Engineer Brigade for period ending
30 April 1969, RCS CSFOR - 65 (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 963751 3 JUL 69

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

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

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 30 April 1969 from Headquarters, 18th Engineer Brigade.
2. (C) Comments follow:

a. (C) Reference item concerning "Employing Local Nationals," section II, page 7, paragraph a(1); concur. This item concerns reduced work force as a result of the civilianization program. The problem area is recognized by this headquarters and action has been initiated to restore engineer units to full military TOE strength. HQ USARV has requested that six engineer battalions be reorganized. The remaining units will be reorganized as spaces become available. Unit will be advised.

b. (U) Reference item concerning "Port Construction Requirements," section II, page 8, paragraph b(1); concur. Available contractor effort is limited and too slow in responding to emergency repair requirements. Deployment of a port construction unit to the 18th Brigade is under consideration at this time. Deployment will be dependent on the provision of an adequate supply of construction materials and a well integrated program of construction. Unit will be advised.

c. (U) Reference item concerning "Sandbag Deterioration," section II, page 8, paragraph b(3); concur. USARV is responsible for sandbag testing in RVN which has been in progress since the latter part of 1968. Reports on the testing program are being forwarded to OCRD at six month intervals. The purpose of the testing program is to determine the relative durability of the burlap, Camaburg, polypropylene and acrylic bags. Experience to date has substantiated the comments of the 18th Brigade in their ORLL. This headquarters, by message to DA (15 May 69), stated a preference to stock acrylic and burlap bags, neither of which deteriorate in sunlight like the polypropylene bag referred to by the 18th Brigade. Unit will be advised.

d. (U) Reference item concerning "Grass Seeding Application Rates," section II, page 9, paragraph b(4), the following is provided: USARV Reg 420-74, w/C1 dated 20 Dec 68, indicates a seeding rate for other than true lawns of 18 lbs/acre, which agrees with that portion of the 18th Brigade

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of the 18th Engineer Brigade for period ending
30 April 1969, RCS, CSFOR - 65 (U)

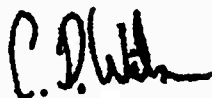
recommendation. The heavier application rate (up to 45 lbs/acre) is less than that recommended by the USARV Regulation. This recommendation will be taken under consideration by a qualified agronomist, and the USARV Regulation amended, if required. Unit will be advised.

e. (U) Reference item concerning "Damage to MACV Advisor Facilities," section II, page 10, paragraph b(7); concur. As new requests for construction of MACV advisor facilities are submitted to USARV, they will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine if special protective construction is warranted. Unit will be advised.

f. (U) Reference item concerning "Power Distribution for Tactical Operation Base (TOB) Camps," section II, page 10, paragraph b(8), nonconcur in that portion of recommendation concerning granting approval authority for power distribution within TOB Camps to the 18th Engineer Brigade. USARV Reg 415-1, Construction, under USARV Cantonement Standards (APPI) authorizes use of TOE generators, only, for electricity in Field Standard Cantonements. Requests for exceptions to this policy may be submitted when circumstances indicate the necessity for same. Further, MTOE 5-115G for the Engineer Construction Battalion authorizes 7 ea 25 outlet light sets and 26 ea flood light sets, whereas MTOE 5-35G for the Engineer Combat Battalion authorizes 3 ea 25 outlet light sets; all of which may be used for illumination in TOBs. Unit will be advised.

g. (U) Reference item concerning "Equipment Arrivals," section II, page 11, paragraph C(2); nonconcur. USARV is not the proper source for obtaining lift data on special equipment arrivals. The USAICCV, through which the initial requisitions are channeled, receives shipment status notification from the shipper and port concerning shipments by requisition number and/or transportation control number. The major item managers at the USAICCV maintain current status on all major items of equipment inbound from CONUS. The 18th Engineer Brigade, by liaison with the USAICCV, can obtain necessary lift data for specific requisitions. Total retransmission of all lift data would place unreasonable administrative burden on whatever headquarters provided the service. By informal coordination with the USAICCV, the same results can be obtained. Unit will be advised of above comment.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



C. D. WILSON
1LT, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
18th Engr Bde

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GPOP-DT (30 Apr 69) 2d Ind (U)


SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 18th Engr Bde for Period Ending
30 April 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 25 JUL 69

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

This headquarters has evaluated subject report and forwarding indorse-
ment and concurs in the report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


C. L. SHORT
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

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