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<th>AD NUMBER</th>
<th>AD385850</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>CLASSIFICATION CHANGES</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TO:</td>
<td>UNCLASSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM:</td>
<td>CONFIDENTIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITATION CHANGES</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TO:</td>
<td>Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM:</td>
<td>Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Administrative/Operational Use; 11 MAY 1967. Other requests shall be referred to Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Washington, DC 20310.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORITY</td>
<td>31 May 1979, DoDD 5200.10 OAG D/A ltr dtd 29 Apr 1980</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C.  20310

IN REPLY REFER TO
AGAM-P (H) (5 May 67) FOR OT

11 May 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 2d Logistical Command (U)

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

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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(Continued on page 2)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 2D LOGISTICAL COMMAND
APO San Francisco 96248

RIBCSB-H
February 15, 1967

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

THRU: Commanding General
United States Army, Ryukyu Islands
ATTN: RIC-MH
APO 96331

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

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

SECTION I

Significant Organization Activities

(C) The 2d Logistical Command, providing logistical support to Southeast Asia, the Ryukyu Islands, and other areas in the Western Pacific, operating seven days per week, conducted operations for the full ninety-two days of the reporting period. During this period, the following significant activities took place:

a. Movements:

(1) Scheduled Roll-on/Roll-off (RO/RO) service between Okinawa and Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon has indicated the effectiveness and responsiveness of scheduled sealift to specific ports using
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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

roll on - roll off transportation methods. Tonnages moved by RO/RO vessels from Okinawa to RVN during the reporting period were as follows:

(a) November (7 sailings):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>S/T</th>
<th>M/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>RO/RO Trailers</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Box General Cargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo Gross Tonnage</td>
<td>11,356.1</td>
<td>37,825.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo Delivery Tonnage</td>
<td>8,979.0</td>
<td>22,925.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) December (7 sailings):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>S/T</th>
<th>M/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>RO/RO Trailers</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>2672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Box General Cargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo Gross Tonnage</td>
<td>11,335.3</td>
<td>38,917.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo Delivery Tonnage</td>
<td>8,517.0</td>
<td>22,704.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) January (4 sailings):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>S/T</th>
<th>M/T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>RO/RO Trailers</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicles</td>
<td>1465</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Box General Cargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo Gross Tonnage</td>
<td>3,190.6</td>
<td>29,446.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cargo Delivery Tonnage</td>
<td>6,369.0</td>
<td>20,152.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Air Cargo Moved, in pounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NOV 66</th>
<th>DEC 66</th>
<th>JAN 67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Inbound</td>
<td>1,977,250</td>
<td>2,000,210</td>
<td>2,099,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Outbound</td>
<td>10,347,278</td>
<td>10,034,814</td>
<td>9,963,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Handled</td>
<td>12,324,528</td>
<td>12,035,024</td>
<td>12,063,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Shipped to SEA</td>
<td>9,960,074</td>
<td>9,196,267</td>
<td>9,424,915</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2

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

(3) Total Air Cargo Moved to SEA, in pounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nov 66</th>
<th>Dec 66</th>
<th>Jan 67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saigon</td>
<td>4,698,821</td>
<td>3,834,079</td>
<td>4,101,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cam Ranh</td>
<td>2,267,433</td>
<td>1,489,783</td>
<td>1,738,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nha Trang</td>
<td>671,147</td>
<td>1,026,268</td>
<td>814,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qui Nhon</td>
<td>2,590,966</td>
<td>1,666,057</td>
<td>1,850,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danang</td>
<td>317,037</td>
<td>335,526</td>
<td>332,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Khe</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>41,054</td>
<td>41,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korat</td>
<td>368,661</td>
<td>815,674</td>
<td>723,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>44,001</td>
<td>29,962</td>
<td>16,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udorn</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ubon</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>4,343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) During the report period, there were six (6) SEA/LAND sailings between CONUS and Okinawa, resulting in the following net tonnages being moved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nov 66</th>
<th>Dec 66</th>
<th>Jan 67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Inbound</td>
<td>35,303 M/T</td>
<td>15,028 M/T</td>
<td>53,278 M/T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Outbound</td>
<td>1,920 M/T</td>
<td>391 M/T</td>
<td>2,393 M/T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Handled</td>
<td>37,223 M/T</td>
<td>15,419 M/T</td>
<td>55,671 M/T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Terminal operations conducted during the reporting period included the following:

(1) Cargo operations workload:

- Average turn-around time per vessel: 2.2 days
- Average actual cargo discharge time per vessel: 23.6 hours
- Average actual load time per vessel: 28.2 hours
- Total military inbound cargo discharged: 434,970 M/T
- Total military outbound cargo loaded: 360,911 M/T

- General cargo: 425,547
- Refrigerated cargo: 13,220
- Ammunition: 6,203

- Commercial cargo discharged through terminal: 11,441 M/T
- Commercial cargo loaded through terminal: 4,521 M/T

- POV shipments:
  - To CONUS: 350 (4,331 M/T)
  - To other areas: 61 (724 M/T)

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(2) Harbormaster operations: 364 ocean vessels were serviced, as follows:

- Military vessels at Naha Military Port: 119
- Commercial vessels at Naha Military Port: 98
- MTNS vessels at Naha Military Port: 8
- Commercial vehicles at Naha Commercial Port: 59
- Navy vessels at White Beach: 50
- Navy vessels at Tengen Pier: 14
- Tankers at Kin: 5
- Tankers at Chimu-Wan: 11

(3) Marine Maintenance Program: the following vessels underwent or are in the process of undergoing maintenance in an expanding marine maintenance program:

(a) USARRYIS Fleet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Commenced</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LT-531</td>
<td>23 Aug 66</td>
<td>14 Nov 66</td>
<td>Annual Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCM-8331</td>
<td>15 Nov 66</td>
<td>18 Nov 66</td>
<td>Emergency Repairs</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCI-8530</td>
<td>8 Dec 66</td>
<td>30 Jan 67</td>
<td>Annual Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-626</td>
<td>12 Dec 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Annual Overhaul</td>
<td>Fernandez Shipyard, Sangley Point, Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-487</td>
<td>14 Dec 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT-1963</td>
<td>4 Jan 67</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Annual Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) RVN Fleet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Commenced</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y-67</td>
<td>7 Aug 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Naval Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y-73</td>
<td>7 Aug 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Naval Ship Repair Facility, Yokosuka, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCI-8095</td>
<td>28 Aug 66</td>
<td>3 Jan 67</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCI-8139</td>
<td>28 Aug 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCI-8150</td>
<td>28 Aug 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCI-8189</td>
<td>28 Aug 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCM-8203</td>
<td>28 Aug 66</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCM-8204</td>
<td>28 Aug 66</td>
<td>3 Jan 67</td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

(b) RVN Fleet (Cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vessel</th>
<th>Commenced</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y-100</td>
<td>7 Sep 66</td>
<td>4 Nov 66</td>
<td>Depot Maintenance</td>
<td>Okinawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 Nov 66</td>
<td>19 Dec 66</td>
<td>Emergency Repairs</td>
<td>Fernandez Shipyard, Sangley Point,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-646</td>
<td>10 Dec 66</td>
<td></td>
<td>Major Overhaul</td>
<td>Philppines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) US Navy

| LCU-1616 | 18 Jan 67 | 21 Jan 67 | Rudder Repairs | Okinawa |
| LCU-1495 | 30 Jan 67 | —         | Emergency Repairs| Okinawa |

(c) Maintenance Support Mission:

(1) In June 1966, Department of the Army officially assigned 2d Logistical Command an expanded general maintenance support/overhaul mission in certain specific commodity areas. The commodity areas originally assigned and subsequently added to are reflected below, together with cumulative items repaired through 31 January 1967:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(a) Tactical Whe</em>l Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subassemblies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*(b) Material Handling Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**(c) Generators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*(d) Small Arms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*(e) Air Conditioners and Refrigerators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*(f) Artillery and Mortars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Cumulative Production

(g) Wire Communications Equipment 1,857
(h) Chemical Equipment (including masks) 781
(i) Fire Control and Photo 563
(j) Recoiless Rifles 0

*The AMC FY 67 tactical wheel vehicle major assembly overhaul program was revised in November 1966. Revision of program maintenance was primarily caused by the slower receipt of repair parts than anticipated through November. This resulted in a failure to meet quarterly production as originally scheduled. Evacuation of 1,881 major assemblies to CONUS was required to eliminate excess assemblies due to the revised program.

*During the month of January 1967, the 1st Cavalry Division in RVN delivered to Okinawa 1,243 tactical wheel vehicle subassemblies for repair and return. Approximately 800 of these subassemblies were repaired and returned after a 10-day period. The remaining subassemblies have been repaired and are awaiting shipment to RVN.

**Generator Repair: Receipt of unserviceable standard generators as proposed by the AMC FY 67 Overhaul Program failed to materialize in quantities sufficient to warrant program maintenance. A very large volume of non-standard equipment not noted by AMC has been received for repair and return. As a result of this, reprogramming of generators was required.

(2) In order to prepare for the expanded maintenance mission, action was taken to identify facilities, capital equipment, personnel, and repair parts requirements.

(a) In the areas of facilities, two permanent type maintenance facilities are now under construction which are scheduled for completion in the 3rd quarter of FY 67. One is a 17,500 square foot maintenance shop and the other is an 8,000 square foot Calibration Standards Library as an addition to the Calibration facility. In addition, internal action is being taken to effect redistribution of existing assets. It is anticipated that 334,000 square feet of facilities will be
available for maintenance use by 1 July 1967.

(b) 113 pieces of capital equipment have been identified and ordered which are required to increase production capability. 50 pieces have been received, and an additional 15 items are in transit to the 2d Logistical Command. The remaining items are nearly all in the ECGK area and have long production lead times. This poses no immediate problem as this equipment is required to support the new family of radios and avionics which we are not scheduled to start on until FY 68.

(c) In early November, coordination was made with USARPAC and USARV to initiate repair of tactical wheeled vehicle end items evacuated from RVN. Results of this coordination ended in Okinawa having assigned to its maintenance program the repair of approximately 80 wheeled vehicles per month. Repair parts have been requisitioned to repair 150 vehicles presently on hand.

(3) Calibration:

(a) Approximately 90 percent of the calibration requirements for Areas I and II (Thailand and Vietnam), INCS (Integrated Wideband Communications System) for STRATCOM ware met during the quarter. This was new to the system and consisted mostly of commercial test and measuring equipment.

(b) Due to a critical shortage of personnel (INCS 35H and 35B), it was necessary to defer some calibration service beginning 1 January 1967. All units effected were notified. Although all possible command actions have been taken to alleviate the shortage, to include personal contact with Department of the Army, Office of Personnel Operations, the personnel situation for the 3d quarter, FY 67, does not look bright at this time.

(4) The 2d Logistical Command Materiel Readiness (Equipment Serviceability Profile) picture for the reporting period was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorized Reportable Equipment</th>
<th>667</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Hand</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh.t</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equipment Serviceability Profile ........ 80-07-13
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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65)

Readiness condition of units within the command:

14 units reported a 0-1 rating
3 units reported a 0-2 rating
3 units reported a 0-3 rating
4 units reported a 0-4 rating

d. Data Systems operation for the reporting period included the following:

1) 3S Processing: Total input to the computer decreased by 20 percent from the previous quarter. The total input was 5,200,189 transactions, of which 593,946 or 11.4 percent were requisitions. Of these requisitions, 364,421 or 61.3 percent were from Vietnam. Computer output resulted in 236,038 Materiel Release Orders, a 27 percent decrease from the previous quarter. The percentage of Materiel Release Denials returned from storage was reduced from 8 percent in the previous quarter to 5 percent for this reporting period.

2) One Day Cycle: On 4 October 1966, the daily computer cycle was achieved. Improvements in the processing plus the decreasing backlog from the more frequent cycling has allowed the processing of a cycle a day. Translated into work accomplishment, this means that transactions are processed within twenty-four hours of receipt, and Materiel Release Orders are sent out daily.

3) Reconciliation of Customer Due-In: The processing required to provide a back-order reconciliation between 2d Logistical Command and its customers has been completed. Customers were provided with status cards on due-out from Okinawa, direct delivery due-out or passing order status on 2d Logistical Command files. The number of transactions transmitted was over 90,000.

4) Requisition Analysis: The requisition analysis program got into full operation during the reporting period. A machine-prepared listing is now furnished customers on a daily basis to show where their errors were in document format and coding under MILSTRIP. This listing also shows the transceiver time lag of customers' requisitions.

5) MILSTRIP Implementation: Planning began on Military Standard Movement Procedures (MILSTRIP) implementation.

6) Requisitioning Objectives and Replenishment Requisitions: Requisitioning Objectives were updated and a complete cycle of
replenishment requisitions was completed in December. Over 83,000 candidate replenishment requisitions were produced, with a monetary value in excess of one-half billion dollars.

e. During the reporting period, the 2d Logistical Command's capabilities were increased by the assignment of three (3) units: in December, the 245th Supply and Service Battalion was assigned; in January, the 237th Classification, Collection and Salvage Company and the 541st Supply Company arrived and were assigned to the command. Conversely, the command lost to RWN the services of the 154th Transportation Company (Tml Svc) in December. At the close of the reporting period, the following units were assigned or attached to the 2d Logistical Command:

**UNITS:**

HHC 2d Logistical Command
US Army Support Company
US Army Terminal Company
US Army Augmentation, 2d Logistical Command
US Army Counterinsurgency Support Office, Okinawa
Trailer Service Division, 2d Logistical Command
Troop Command
4th Military History Detachment
5th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Disposal) (TM KA)
26th Transportation Battalion (Terminal) HHD
58th Supply Company (Hy Kat) (?-
117th Transportation Det (BARC Ops & Maint) (TM FS)
137th Ordnance Company (Special Ammo) (GS)
175th Ordnance Company (Ammo)
185th Supply Company (GS)
196th Ordnance Battalion (Ammo) (DG) HHC
229th Transportation Company (Tml Svc)
237th Classification, Collection and Salvage Co
245th Supply and Service Battalion
267th Chemical Company
339th Supply Company (GS)
340th Supply Company (Repair Parts)
384th Trans Det (Tug Crew) (TM FN)
386th Trans Det (Tug Crew) (TM FP)
387th Trans Det (Floating Crane Crew) (TM FL)
389th Trans Det (Tug Crew) (TM FP)
404th Trans Det (Div Cont) (TM IF)
412th Trans Company (Tml Svc)
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**498th Trans Det (Tug Crew) (TM FN)
**515th Ord Company (Special Ammo) (GS)
526th Maint Company (HV Equip) (GS)
541st Supply Company
555th Maint Company (HV Equip) (GS)
585th Maint Company (HV Equip) (GS)
657th Ord Company (Calbr)

*Unit attached
**Personnel TDY RVN
***Duty Station Guam

f. Supply Operations: There has been a steady increase in supply support to customers rendered by the 2d Logistical Command Directorate for Supply Operations. Demand Accommodation and Demand Satisfaction rose from 65 percent and 34 percent, respectively, in November 1966 to 84 percent and 72 percent in January 1967. Improvement in both areas is attributed to revision of the ASL and the receipt of stocks as a result of the first replenishment buy of selected items submitted by 2d Logistical Command after being delegated the mission of computing RO's on 1 November 1966. The following significant supply operations-type actions were accomplished during the reporting period:

(1) During the reporting period, three weapons systems (M102, M107 and M110) were placed in the intensive management program. This program provides for direct requisitioning between USARV and the CONUS NICP. All repair parts peculiar to the three systems have been shipped to USARV.

(2) In accordance with 33 procedures, and as prescribed in AR 730-45, a cyclic inventory has been initiated. Beginning 8 January 1967 and continuing through December 1967, approximately 300,000 items will be inventoried. Inventory count cards are received from the Directorate for Data Systems class (FSC). An average of 6,000 count cards are received per FSC and must be accounted for in five days.

(3) RED BALL EXPANDED was initiated on 16 January 1967. RED BALL EXPANDED (RBX) has provided a means for the rapid procurement of depot stocks for agencies within Southeast Asia.
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SECTION II

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Training and Organization

In the field of supply operations, an incompatibility between the civilianized CONUS base and the militarized overseas base has been vividly brought to the fore. In the 2d Logistical Command, Army personnel must be employed to perform many supply operations functions which are performed by DACs in CONUS. Because the Army supply system, in its CONUS depots, uses mainly Department of the Army civilians, there is no military training base for these skills; ergo, an insufficient military force to man similar activities when the need arises.

It appears that the only training base in the supply and maintenance specialties for military personnel are those which are concerned with running unit supply, or at the most at regimental or division level. Personnel so trained and experienced are not acquainted with the sophisticated computerized supply system (KILSTRIP/LISTRAP) which is in existence at the higher echelons. In addition MOSs should be written to perform this job in order to produce personnel who have been trained and experienced in the more sophisticated procedures of depot and ICF level supply operations and management.

A related problem area deals with MOSs which are too general in nature. The soldier working in the small post supply activity has the same MOS as one working in stock management; yet the two jobs and skills needed to perform them are vastly different.

In essence, unless steps are taken to develop a definitive MOS structure, personnel schooled or trained in these MOSs, and are then given opportunity to put their training to use, the task of operating overseas logistical installations will continue to suffer. The problems are inherent in any type of activity where an unskilled force must train and operate concurrently. Once trained in the job, these soldiers are soon lost thru rotation to CONUS. The fact that these trained resources lose their identify and are largely dissipated upon rotation to CONUS rather than conserved and improved through utilization in the CONUS logistics establishment aggravates the existing problem.
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Recommendations:

1. That an MOS structure (enlisted and officer) be developed which will identify qualified personnel to work at the higher level logistics operations activities in overseas areas.

2. That a broader base be established and more intensive instruction be given to train personnel in the fundamentals of the Army's computerized supply system.

3. That personnel so schooled be assigned to CONUS depots and ICPs in order that the much-needed experience might be obtained.

4. That once this resource is established and MOS identified, it be controlled in much the same manner we control other specialized personnel in critical demand (i.e., calibration specialists, etc.).

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[Signature]

1 Incl as

ROLLIN T. STEINMETZ
Colonel, GS
Director, Plans & Mgt
1. Provides wholesale logistical support to U.S. Forces and other authorized requisitioners in Southeast Asia, the Ryukyu Islands, and other areas of the Western Pacific. Performs logistical functions to include RO computation; stock fund budgeting; stock record support; receipt, storage and issue of Class I, III (Package) and II & IV items (except medical and cryptographic equipment).

2. Provides an expanded general support overhaul maintenance for Southeast Asia and the U.S. Army Ryukyu Islands. This includes the repair of major assemblies, sub-assemblies and selected major items evacuated from Southeast Asia under the USARPAC maintenance program.

3. Provides Army calibration services to the Western Pacific area; serves as Western Pacific focal point for distribution of calibration standards.

4. Operates Army Map Depot and provides map distribution to authorized requisitioners in the Western Pacific Area.

5. Provides Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) services in the Ryukyu Islands, except for areas under the specific control of other services.

6. Operates and maintains an oxygen and acetylene plant for the manufacture of liquid and gaseous oxygen, nitrogen and acetylene.

7. Provides Conventional and Special Class V support to the U.S. Army Ryukyu Islands and maintains an off shore reserve for Southeast Asia. Makes emergency issues to forces in Southeast Asia as required. Conducts a complete ammunition maintenance program to include surveillance, renovation and demilitarization.

8. Programs and monitors all Army cargo and passenger movements through on island air and water terminals. Operates U.S. Army Trailer Service agency (Pacific), providing specialized support by the Roll on/Roll off shipping system.

9. Operates the Naha Military Port, the Sub-Port at White Beach, other anchorage used by the military service within the Ryukyu Islands, the Army Harbor Fleet and the Marine Maintenance Facility. Provides marine maintenance support to Vietnam. Conducts Search and Rescue operations as directed by CG, USARVIC. Performs ocean tows as requested by MSTS and under MSTS control.

10. Manages and coordinates the operation of the Army Aircraft Spectrometric Oil Analysis Laboratory within USARPAC to include USARV, Vietnam.

11. As part of the U.S. Army Ryukyu Islands defense forces, assists in the protection of US personnel, facilities, and material in the Ryukyus against internal disturbance; in the provision of natural disaster relief; and in the ground defense of the Ryukyu Islands against external attack.
Subject report has been reviewed and the following comments are submitted:

a. Reference Section I:

1. Paragraph a(3): Da Nang is misspelled.

2. Paragraph c(2): The term "capital equipment" is defined as "Mission Essential Equipment."

3. Paragraph c(2)(a): "17,500 square foot" is inaccurate; should read "16,000 square foot."

4. Paragraph c(3)(b): Shortage of calibration personnel has been well documented in this headquarters, in HQ, USARPAC and Department of the Army. The status of MOS's as of 31 January 1967 was:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MOS</th>
<th>Auth</th>
<th>Voucher</th>
<th>AGG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35H</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35B</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USARPAC Confidential Message GPLO-SM 4591, dated 21 February 1967, subject: Shortage of Calibration and Instrument Repair Specialists, advised that all outstanding requisitions for MOS 35H would be filled by 24 February 1967, which would result in the attainment of full authorized strength in that MOS by April 1967. This message also indicated that 17 personnel, MOS 35B, would be assigned from COMUS school output on 17 March 1967. To date no name fill has been received on either of these MOS's.

5. Paragraph e: The 416th Transportation Corps Detachment (Tug Crew) (TM FN) is omitted from the unit listing.

b. Reference Section II:

1. Training and Organization: The military personnel training problem has been brought to the attention of higher headquarters.

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on several occasions, including a recent GAO survey. Although several DAC supply specialists have been recruited from CONUS, the requisite recruitment lead time precludes the rapid mobilization of a DAC workforce of the size required for the 2d Logistical Command mission.

(2) Recommendations: This headquarters concurs in the 2d Logistical Command recommendations. It is recognized, however, that these recommendations must be implemented at Department of the Army level. Further, it is recommended that an additional identifying prefix be added to the MOS of personnel qualified to work at the higher level logistics operation activities.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

KEITH B. KEITH
Captain, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

1 Incl
nc
SUBJECT: Operational Report—Lessons Learned for the Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65), HQ 2d Log Comd

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

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

(C) This headquarters concurs in the basic report as indorsed with the following comments:

a. Reference paragraph c(3)(b), Section I, Basic Report and paragraph a(4), 1st Indorsement:

(1) DA and USARYIS were provided a resume of fill action, to include name fill, for MOS 35B and MOS 35H by USARPAC msg GPAG-PE 7543, DTG 24O156# Mar. This msg also queried DA for information on non-arrivals.

(2) In order to provide the most economical and efficient utilization of calibration personnel, fixed laboratory and equipment resources, this headquarters obtained DA authority for USARYIS to approve TDY in excess of 180 days during the overseas tour, except for continuous TDY in one location, for personnel assigned to the USARPAC Calibration Center located in Okinawa.

b. Reference page 11 and 12, Section II, Basic Report and paragraph b, 1st Indorsement:

(1) Information received from DA indicates recent action has been taken to give more effective training to enlisted supply personnel. Several courses have been established at Fort Lee, Virginia, to include an eight week NCOLP course, a four week supply refresher course, and a two week mechanical stock fund course. Also, the AIT supply clerk course being given at Army Training Centers is being revised to include more instruction on ADP procedures.

(2) The recommendations pertaining to the identifications and control of logistics qualified personnel are implemented by AR 614-132, which establishes the Logistics Officer Program, and AR 600-200, which outlines the non-commissioned Officer Logistics Program. This subject will be addressed to USARYIS by separate correspondence.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Incl
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