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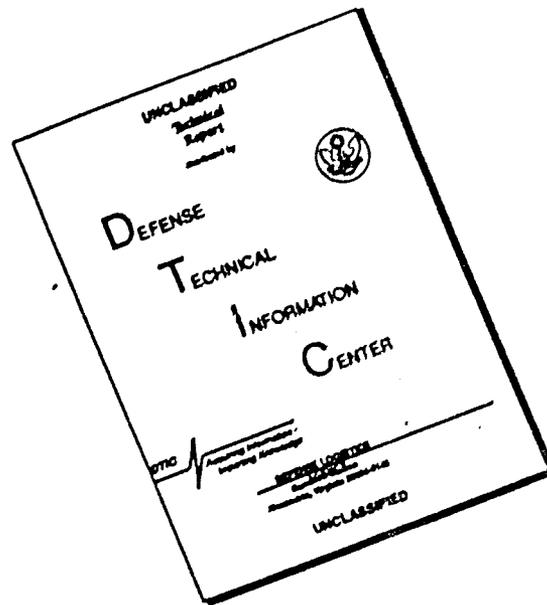
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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1st Logistical Command [u]-8

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Operational rept. for quarterly period ending 30 Apr 67.

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C. A. STANFIELD
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND
APO 96307

AVCA GO-H

15 May 1967

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

THRU: Commanding General
United States Army, Vietnam
APO 96307

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

The Operational Report of this headquarters for the quarterly period ending 30 April 1967 is forwarded in accordance with Army Regulation 1-19 and USARV Regulation 870-2.

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Charles Eifler
C. W. EIFLER
Major General, USA
Commanding

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SECTION I, SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. (U) COMMAND SECTION. During the 89 day period the 1st Logistical Command continued logistically to support the Free World Military Forces in the II, III, IV Corps Tactical Zones of the Republic of Vietnam. There was an additional effort in the I Corps Tactical Zone during the latter part of the reporting period due to the injection of US Army troops to that area in increased numbers. Command guidance was issued to plan for the arrival of elements of Royal Thai Army.

B. (U) SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MATERIAL READINESS, Annex A. The Materiel Readiness Expediter (MRE) program continued to be of great benefit to the command. MRE's provide a direct link between logistics agencies and supported units through scheduled visits to unearth problems and expedite solutions. This is accomplished by personal accelerations of standard supply and maintenance procedures in areas of need. MRE's have often been called upon by this headquarters to act as on-the-spot action officers throughout the command. The USARV Periodic Logistics Reports (PIR) submitted by the major tactical units are assigned a high priority at responsible operating and staff agency levels and are intensively managed by the Special Assistant for Materiel Readiness (SMAR). HQ, USARV approved the recommendations by this headquarters to reduce the frequency of submission of PIR's. They are now submitted bi-weekly, instead of weekly. Reporting units now receive and analyze supply status on items previously reported before submitting the succeeding report. A draft regulation governing the PIR reporting system was submitted by this headquarters to HQ, USARV at their request. It was accepted. Publication and distribution can be expected soon.

C. (C) ACofS PERSONNEL, Annex B. The assigned strength of the 1st Logistical Command increased from 57,781 to 59,731 during the period 1 February to 30 April 1967. TDA's for this headquarters and the three area commands were forwarded by USARPAC to Department of the Army 27 March 1967. TDA's for the USA Procurement Agency and two other activities were completed in January 1967 and submitted for approval. TDA's for the three Support Commands and the augmentations for the 4th Transportation Command, 14th Inventory Control Center and the GOER Company were completed and forwarded to Department of the Army by USARPAC 3 April 1967. The TDA for the Central Real Estate office was forwarded to USARV 11 March 1967.

D. (U) EDUCATION OFFICE, Annex C. Army Education Centers have been included in base development plans. However, no construction has been started yet. On 27 March 1967 the USAFI GED testing and registration sections were established at Cam Ranh Bay. 1,104 letters have been sent to American Colleges and Universities during the month of April, requesting catalogs of undergraduate colleges and graduate divisions. Response has been excellent.

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E. (U) SAFETY OFFICE, Annex D. The safety program continued to receive maximum command emphasis. Critical geographic areas at the end of the report period were Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh Bay. Port and depot material handling activities contributed to a large portion of our military disabling injuries.

F. (U) CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, Annex E. A revised manpower authorization voucher was received 18 April 1967, reducing the Local National direct hire authorization. A manpower ceiling has been imposed on daily hire authorization in conjunction with the program.

G. (U) CIVIL AFFAIRS, Annex F. Distribution of relief supplies of civic actions programs throughout South Vietnam continued at a high rate. Increased command civic action projects were initiated.

H. (U) ADJUTANT GENERAL, Annex G. LTC Hunt assumed duties as the Adjutant General 13 February 1967. Approval to purchase three additional, duplicating machines was granted by USARPAC and added storage space was procured. Further automation followed the arrival of UNIVAC 1005 machines, and certain manual functions are being transferred to the machine process. Increased postal activity necessitated closer controls and an inspection schedule was followed to check the progress of postal security and physical improvements to facilities.

I. (U) CHAPLAIN, Annex H. The Department of the Army objective of 22% of present for duty strength attending chapel services weekly was exceeded during two months of the reporting period. The average for the three months was 26.5%. The average number of services conducted per chaplain per week was 5.3 which is 3.3 above the Department of the Army objective.

J. (C) PROVOST MARSHAL, Annex I. Significant improvement was made in the physical security posture of the command especially at the Long Binh ASD. Studies were made on the progress of security programs for other ammunition storage areas. Ports were inspected and improvement in physical security standards was noted, particularly at Newport. Action was initiated to orient all incoming ships concerning security precautions. Better methods of pilferage control were implemented. Among these was offers of reward and stenciling cargo to better identify if as property of US government. Offender rates established a downward trend during the period.

K. (U) SPECIAL SERVICES, Annex J. There has been significant progress in all areas encompassed by 1st Logistical Command Special Services. The command received a large increase in R&R quotas and at the same time the percentage of fills increased greatly. Additional 16mm projectors are now available to all approved accounts. The non-appropriated fund budget for FY 68 was submitted totalling \$4,480,900.00. US Army Soldier Shows and Professional Entertainment Shows continue to arrive in Vietnam in increasing numbers. The Service Club Program is

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in the midst of major expansion in personnel and facilities as the Arts and Crafts Program is currently getting established in Vietnam. The Library Program in Vietnam is continuing to expand.

L. (C) ACofS, SP&O SECURITY BRANCH, Annex K. Hostile initiated incidents directed against Ammunition Supply Depots, Forward Support Areas (FSA) and attacks on supply ships in Vientamese ports indicated that these areas are still primary targets of the enemy. The most significant incidents included one successful instance of sabotage at the Long Binh Ammunition Supply Depot, attempted sabotage of ammunition stocks at the FSA at Song Mao, and there was damage to the port stern quarters of the United Kingdom tanker AMASTRA caused by an unknown quantity of explosive. Damage occurred while the ship was anchored in Nha Trang harbor. 1st Logistical Command Regulation 380-5 was published establishing command policy for document security. Other administrative orders were published to enhance security within the command and promote security conscientiousness in all members of the command.

M. (C) ACofS, SP&O PLANS BRANCH, Annex L. A test was conducted with a DeLong Model 159 work barge and a 8" self-propelled howitzer to determine the feasibility of utilizing the barge as a firing platform. In addition, HQ, USARV conducted a logistical support seminar 17 April 1967, concerning the feasibility of supporting combat operations in the Mekong Delta. This headquarters made a presentation involving the support of Dong Tam and "Operation Enterprise". This headquarters was tasked 21 April 1967 by COMUSMACV to study the possibility of reducing the military population in Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Vung Tau. A unit utilization survey on in-country units, to provide a data base for long range force requirements, was initiated by each director and chief of staff section for submission to SP&O by 30 April 1967. In April 1967, a study of general support group organization and staffing was conducted. In conjunction with visits to subordinates groups, evaluation was made by the various groups.

N. (C) ACofS, SP&O OPERATIONS BRANCH, Annex M. Twelve major tactical operations were logistically supported by this command during the reporting period. Nearly 2,000 tons of supplies were airdropped during Operation JUNCTION CITY. Thirty-five units (battalion and smaller) departed CONUS for Vietnam during the quarter. The 53d General Support Group arrived to become the command and control headquarters of the Vung Tau Sub-Area. Units selected for Operation OREGON were inspected prior to movement. They were generally found to have significant short falls relating to readiness status. Training inspections were made within the Saigon and Cam Ranh Bay areas. 1st Logistical Command Training Directive 14, dated 5 November 1966, was enlarged by the addition of three enclosures dealing with refresher training to prevent death or injury to friendly military and civilian personnel; a method of military instruction guide; and weapons safety refresher training.

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O. (U) ACofS COMPTROLLER, Annex N. COL John H. Harden assumed duties as ACofS, Comptroller 23 February 1967, replacing LTC H. D. Millican. LTC W. C. Stone was assigned Deputy Comptroller 7 April 1967, vice LTC B. C. Hayes. BG C. E. Beck, Comptroller, USARPAC, and USARV representatives, visited this headquarters 12 March 1967 in connection with Comptroller activities. Fund shortage was relieved to some extent during February through decommitment of \$18.1 million. Request to revise FY 67 Annual Funding Program (AFP) in April was necessary to cover \$35 million requirement to purchase equipment from Officer in Charge of Construction (OICC) in connection with RMK-BRJ demobilization. Interservice Support Agreements listing was revised as of 31 March 1967 and distributed to concerned organizations. 1st Logistical Command Regulation 37-4 in connection with reimbursements was revised and distributed. FY 68 Operation and Maintenance Army (OMA) Budget in the amount of \$501.1 million was furnished USARV. 12 February 1967, requesting authority to use the IBM 1401 Computer System at PA&E in the management of the R&U contract and other applications. The commander's Monthly Review for January and February 1967 was distributed on 20 February and 29 March 1967, respectively. The Commander's Goals for 2d Quarter FY 67 was distributed on 28 February 1967. HQ, 1st Logistical Command Organization and Functions Manual was distributed on 6 March 1967. A Data Automation Requirement (DAR) was submitted to higher headquarters on 13 March 1967 requesting approval of an Automated System or MILSTRMP Operations at the 4th Transportation Command. Formal command Review and Analysis meetings are planned to commence in May 1967. A mid-year Review and Analysis of Pacific Architects and Engineers Activities was presented to the command 15 April 1967. A Management survey of Comptrollership functions at HQ, USARSUPCOM, Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon was conducted during the period 20 March through 20 April 1967. The ACofS Comptroller assumed responsibility for publication of a headquarters Staff Directory. A revised Report Control Register listing reports required by this headquarters was distributed 8 March 1967. The US Army Audit Agency (USAAA) concluded its audit of US Army Procurement Activities, Vietnam (USAPAV) in March. An exit conference was conducted in March by USAAA in connection with the Army's Supply Support System in RVN. The USAAA conducted an entrance non-Army Agencies. The USAAA began audit of ammunition accounting procedures 12 April 1967. The General Accounting Office (GAO) conducted an entrance conference at this headquarters, 11 March 1967 in connection with off-shore procurements. The exit conference was held 23 March 1967 and covered the survey of the Saigon Port Complex and Inland Waterway System, RVN. The ACofS, Comptroller completed audit of eight non-appropriated fund activities of this command.

P. (U) ENGINEER, Annex O. 1. Repairs and Utilities Branch: Reimbursement of Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) Funds with assistance-in-Kind (AIK) Funds: A new policy has been established to provide reimbursement of OMA funds for government furnished to AIK contracted projects.

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2. Installations Branch Activities:

a. Lighting for Port Lane, Vung Ro Bay: The project to provide operational lights at Port Lane was initiated on 23 January 1967, recommending use of PA&E resources. The Engineer Command objected to the use of PA&E forces and elected to accomplish the project with troop effort after a training period. The project was completed on 25 April 1967.

b. Physical Security; Long Binh ASD: Construction effort has intensified during this period to upgrade the physical security of this ASD. Current security measures include a 100 meter wide perimeter cleared zone, tactical wire barriers, mercury vapor perimeter lighting, all-weather perimeter road, guard towers, and interior clearing.

c. Security of Ammunition Storage Areas: Recent acts of sabotage by enemy forces at ammunition supply facilities prompted a thorough review of security facilities. Support Command developed construction projects for these facilities, and programed their construction in the FY 67S Program.

d. Transphibian Tactical Crushers: On 3 March 1967, this headquarters entered into a contract for the six months utilization of two R.G. Le Tourneau Transphibian Tactical Crushers for jungle and foliage clearing operations around specified logistical facilities in RVN. The expected arrival date of the equipment is between 8 June and 8 July 1967. Initial clearing operations will commence around logistical facilities at Long Binh Post and will include operator training in operation and maintenance.

e. Vessel Turning Basin - Newport: On 5 January 1967, the Engineer Command stated that a comparison of dredging a turning basin versus a "mechanical" method of turnaround at Newport should be studied. An Architect/Engineer is currently doing preliminary field work for this study at Newport. After review of the preliminary field report, Engineer Command will decide whether to continue with an analytical study or a model study.

f. Housetrainers: This command has been allocated 257 house-trailers: 183 two-bedroom and 74 three-bedroom. A majority of the trailers were allocated to the Cam Ranh Bay Support Command; a fair proportion will be sent to Tuy Hoa and Phan Rang. The use of these trailers will provide housing for 588 male officers and female personnel.

g. The 1st Logistical Command Headquarters, Long Binh: The 50% submittal by Adrian Wilson on the new 1st Logistical Command Headquarters complex was reviewed and required changes were forwarded to the Engineer Command-16-March-1967.

h. Saigon Ferry: Of the three ferry and road routes studied by PA&E, the PA&E alternate route was determined to be the best route based on simplicity and cost of construction. On 4 April 1967, a letter was sent to Engineer Command requesting design, cost estimate, and issuance of construction directive for this route.

i. Developing FY 69R MCA Program: On 22 March 1967, USARV requested that this command reprogram the FY 66S and FY 67S MCA Programs to meet current requirements, and prepare an FY 69R MCA Program. The approved programs were forwarded to USARV 23 April 1967.

j. Demobilization of RMK-BRJ Contractor: The phasing-out of the contractor RMK-BRJ has proven to be task requiring a tremendous amount of planning, coordination and action. Accurate and complete records must be maintained on all facilities, equipment, supplies and materials.

3. Contract Operations Branch: Six officers reported for duty with this branch. Inspectors from the R&U Branch, OCE, DA, and the R&U Branch, USARPAC visited the R&U activities throughout Vietnam. Contractor entomology operations to arrest the spread of epidemic plague were successful at Vung Tau. Technical inspections were conducted at Da Nang, Phu Bai, Phang Rang, Cam Ranh Bay, Nha Trang, and Pleiku. The Mid-Year Review and Analysis proposed by the contractor was reviewed. Studies were conducted to modify the contract manning levels and density of equipment. Sixty-five major items of equipment were issued to the contractor and 74 major items of contractor-owned equipment were received. Additional tools and equipment are under procurement, and RMK demobilization assets are being screened for possible use in the R&U mission. A study is being conducted concerning aircraft requirements to support the R&U mission. Eighty-six wells were completed. Twenty-two truck fill stands, which consist of water treatment, storage, and distribution facilities, were completed by US Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (USAECV) and turned over to the contractor for operation and maintenance. Thirteen wells were also put into operation by the R&U contractor. Potable water production at contractor operated water plants increased from 4.81 million gallons per day (MGD) to 6.1 MGD, and the number of plants from sixty-four to seventy-six. Water resources surveys were conducted at Phan Rang, Dong Tam, Ran An, Ben Luc, Vinh Long, Cat Lau, and Phan Thiet. A more extensive study was initiated to permit long range planning of water requirements for that area. The results of the self-help program study produced a proposed revision of USARV Regulation 420-24, Repair and Utilities, Self-Help Program. The proposed revision requires that minor maintenance and repair of buildings and grounds be accomplished by the troops and delineates the responsibilities of the R&U contractor for fire prevention and protection, maintenance and operation of utility plants and systems, maintenance of buildings and grounds, refuse collection and disposal, and minor new construction. Policies and administrative procedures used to implement the Self-Help Program are also contained therein.

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4. Central Real Estate Office: Program to document all real property assets; During the rapid buildup of US Forces in Vietnam, the recording of real property was not accomplished at the time of acquisition. To correct this deficiency, the Central Real Estate Office has begun a program to document correctly all real property assets acquired by US Forces in the Republic of Vietnam.

Q. (FOUO) INSPECTOR GENERAL, Annex P. The office of the Inspector General extended assistance to 394 members of the command. Almost half of the number received concerned promotions, assignment instruction or transfers. Of the 40 complaints processed, four were justified. Annual General Inspection were conducted and all of the 42 units inspected received a rating of satisfactory. Supply maintenance, training and security continued to be major areas of interest.

R. (U) INFORMATION OFFICE, Annex Q. Increased proficiency and training of information personnel resulted in a marked increase of Army Hometown News releases, news stories and captioned photos. In sum, 16,252 "hometown"; 167 news stories and 303 captioned photographs were released. The audio/visual program continued its feature and hometown tape releases, with 174 for the quarter, and expanded into the motion picture field by producing four, 16mm, sound-on-film clips for Armed Forces TV. Liaison with civilian press representatives accounted for much information activity, as 155 significant press queries were handled by information offices within the command. Special projects for the quarter included: a four-hour block of instruction on information principles given to members of the 44th Medical Brigade; monthly up-dates of the Pictorial Progress Report of Facilities Development within the command; revision of an in-country orientation for all newly arrived personnel (E-6 through E-9, Warrant Officers and Commissioned Officers to grade O-5); and publication of a 30 page anniversary booklet on the command activities.

S. (U) STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE, See Annex R.

T. (U) COMMUNICATIONS, Annex S. 1. Medical Regulation communication: The remainder of the 13 KWM-2A (AN/FRC-93) Single Sideband (SSB) radios were received by the 44th Medical Brigade and the Medical regulating net was established. This net provides rapid communications from forward area clearing stations to the controlling Medical Groups and from the Groups to the Brigade Headquarters. These communications are used for regulating the flow of casualties to insure that no serious backlog is developing at any facility.

2. Command Communications: Nine AN/FRC Radio Sets became available to the 1st Logistical Command and these were installed to establish phone nets. One net includes the headquarters and these support commands and another within USASC, Qui Nhon. A net for US Army Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay was established with the 10 KWM-2A radios

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which they had already received as a result of their purchase request. These nets were established to supplement the normal common user telephone system for passage of unclassified traffic which is extremely important in nature.

It is also planned to use these radios for initial communications upon deployment of an Forward Support Area (FSA) until the Army system can respond to give communications support to the FSA.

3. Communications for Medevac (Dustoff) Operations: It became evident that medevac operations required more than one cleared tactical FM frequency. Two tactical FM frequencies (45.7 mcs and 46.9 mcs) were cleared and assigned for use as Dustoff frequencies. The frequencies were designated as primary and secondary frequencies. The primary frequency is solely for requests for medevac from ground units and coordination between ground and aircraft. The secondary frequency is for coordination between aircraft and receiving hospitals and other in-flight coordination. 46.9 mcs was designated as the primary frequency in the II CTZ and 45.7 mcs was designated as the secondary frequency in the II CTZ. 45.7 mcs was designated as the primary frequency in the III and IV CTZ and 46.9 mcs was designated as the secondary frequency in the III and IV CTZ.

4. Marine Communications: A contract was let by US Army Engineer Command (USAECOM) to install seventy-eight (78) AN/SRC-32 radios on boats of the 1st Logistical Command. The installation work is now in progress and 50% of the installations were completed by 30 April 1967.

5. Telephone Requirements - Long Binh: A plan has been developed for the Telephone Communications requirements of the 1st Logistical Command at Long Binh.

6. Communications Support Plan: A communications support plan for the 1st Logistical Command has been developed to formally identify the current communications requirements.

U. (U) PROCUREMENT, Annex T. COL Hinrichs assumed Command of US Army Procurement Agency (USAPAV) 19 April 1967. The staffing of the agency against authorized strengths increased significantly during the period. However, most of the higher level GS-11 thru GS-13 procurement specialists positions have not been filled and company grade officers assigned to contracting positions have not had prior experience. Some 125 pre-award, facilities and other inspections were performed by Quality Assurance personnel. Loss of rice continues to be a problem during the off-loading process. Stevedoring contractors have little or no control over such losses of rice during the unloading process, although they are responsible for such loss under a portion of the existing contract. Procedural steps have been initiated to fix

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the responsibility on the parties involved, i.e. stevedore, barge operator, and warehouseman and so relieve the stevedore of losses he cannot control. A general procedure has been established for the withholding of income taxes from invited contractor payrolls for Vietnamese employees. The Manpower Committee proposes a wage increase of Vietnamese employees of US Government Agencies. Major McCormick went to Dalat to assist in the settlement of dispute between subcontractors and Republic of Vietnam agencies involving an 8 million piaster payment. A total of 34 inspections related to Government Furnished Property were conducted by the Property Administration Branch, USAPAV, at installations of various contractors throughout Vietnam.

V. (C) DIRECTORATE OF AMMUNITION, Annex U. During the period ammunition issues climbed to the highest level yet recorded in a similar period, causing on hand balances to drop. The Long Binh Ammunition Depot was sabotaged once during the period. Maximum effort has been devoted to improving storage facilities, physical security and storage practices at all installations. Maintenance effort was primarily concentrated on refuzing 105 mm ammunition. The EOD incident rate continued to rise as did the number of troops receiving Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance training. A study of unit capabilities was completed. Approval was received from DA for the new Theater Required Supply Rates and Stockage Objective Rates. Final plans were developed for the conversion of stock records to automation. Approximately 17,000 tons of slow moving ammunition was identified and approval obtained for removing these items from critically needed storage space.

W. (FOUO) DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE, Annex V. Engine failure causes have been isolated in the standard Anthony rough terrain forklifts, and a field modifications kit approved for use. It has been found that stronger belly pins and radiator modifications were necessary on the D7E Caterpillar tractors used in this theater. Generator standardization plan continues slowly and the maintenance of older, non-standardization plan continues to be a problem, but has been somewhat relieved by using the Red Ball Express to expedite needed parts. In-country repair of collapsible fuel drums continues to expand, and daily output increases with the proficiency of the crews. Multifuel engines continue to fail at a high rate and, even though modifications have been made at the factory, the newer parts fail as rapidly as the older model parts. Conversion of 105 mm self propelled (SP) battalions to 155 mm SP M109 family went smoothly. New tank and artillery equipment deadline reporting system are proving a better management tool for predicting tube failure rates, permitting more realistic in-country stockage of spare parts and tubes. Plans and Analysis Branch has revised new reporting data to facilitate maintenance programming. Marine overhaul program has been completed for FY 68 and has been coordinated with 2d Logistical Command. Propulsion units on the DBL PAGE are not dependable and program for replacement must be expedited.

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X. (C) DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM, Annex W. Good weather throughout the northern portion of the country enhanced the pipeline construction effort and the offloading of POL products. Increased use of "Black Oil" as a dust palliative necessitated the conversion of some tankers to haul this product. The "Flying Tanker" has become a highly satisfactory way of resupplying forward areas with POL products. Expanded pipeline construction has released trucks for use in resupplying other areas not previously serviced by military resources. Operations in the IV Corps tactical zone marked sharp increase in the usage of all POL products, especially diesel, for the second straight quarter. Y Boat number 67 returned to service in the Saigon-Delta area after being repaired in Japan. POL product control, stockage and status data is being programmed for machine accountability.

Y. (U) DIRECTORATE OF SERVICES, Annex X. The 758th Supply and Service Company arrived in-country. Its laundry equipment raised the number of Standard "A" units (Eidal model) to 32. After conducting operation and maintenance classes on the Eidal equipment, Mr. Mike Maloney, factory technical representative, returned to CONUS. IC Reg 210-10, INSTALLATION, Contractual Laundry Service was published and distributed. Fifteen of the current sixteen laundry contracts will be extended into fiscal year 1968. Cremation equipment for ROK forces are now on site at Qui Nhon and Nha Trang. An advance party is preparing for the activation of a mortuary at Da Nang. The Director of Services and the Food Advisor attended a food and equipment conference at Fort Meade, California, 14 through 16 February. The Food Advisor made a liaison visit to CONUS, 26 March through 12 April, to verify the status of cantonment mess requisitions. A cantonment mess conference of food advisors was held at HQ, 1st Logistical Command 19 April. In February and March, 12,157 short tons of material were removed from property disposal yards. An invitation for bids on 103 line items of usable property, having an acquisition cost of \$2,382,344.00 has been mailed throughout the world to prospective bidders.

Z. (U) DIRECTOR OF GENERAL SUPPLY, Annex Y. "Project Counter" got under way in an effort to locate material and inventory stocks, identify and classify these materials as necessary. Guidance was distributed to measure the individual depot performance. A new regulation outlined procedures for the operation of Self Service Supply Centers. The rifle exchange program continued and stocks of Instrument Light M42 and Aiming Post Light M41 continued to improve. A change in reefer ship schedules will promote more efficient management of Class I supplies and reduce refrigeration requirements somewhat.

AA. DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORTATION, Annex Z. The transportation system under the 1st Logistical Command is reaching a point of maturity both in construction of facilities and in the deployment of units.

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It can meet the transportation requirements at present and those expected in the future. Increasing emphasis is being placed on the system to promote speed through efficiency and flexibility. Additional contract trucking was established to aid in clearing the port of commercial and military cargo. The railroads are receiving more attention in an effort to increase the flexibility of intra-republic movement of bulk cargo. Containership operations has been planned to gain the maximum possible benefit from this system. Through the attention focused on the civilian transportation system, significant gains have been made in moving cargo through the commercial ports and onto the Vietnamese economy.

BB. (U) For Medical Services activities refer to Annex AA.

CC. (U) For Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment activities refer to Annex BB.

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SECTION II, PART I - OBSERVATION (LESSONS LEARNED)

A. (U) ADJUTANT GENERAL

Item: Postal Officers.

Discussion: Results of inspection of postal activities reveals that most postal officers are not trained. The numerous duties and responsibilities required of a postal officer, many of them technical in nature, require that trained officers be assigned.

Observation: Officers being assigned to postal activities from CONUS, should have prior experience, or attend the Enlisted Postal Course as an observer, prior to arrival.

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(C) PROVOST MARSHAL

1. Item: Sabotage of Ammunition Storage Areas.

Discussion: Ammunition storage areas make lucrative targets for enemy sabotage efforts. The storage areas normally are dispersed over a fairly large area and providing physical security safeguards is a problem. A great deal of construction and installation improvement combined with large numbers of guard personnel may be necessary to provide an acceptable degree of security.

Observation: The criticality of the ammunition to tactical operations makes it imperative that adequate security be provided.

2. Item: Port Security for Foreign Flag Ships.

Discussion: MSTB boards all incoming U.S. flag ships and presents an orientation on policies, control measures, and security matters. Some foreign flag ships arriving carrying U.S. interest cargo do not receive the orientation. The MASTRA, a British tanker, was attacked by a VC swimmer in Nha Trang harbor. Investigation revealed that no orientation had been given.

Observation: All ship's masters are being informed of the security situation and advised what measures should be taken.

3. Item: Pilferage Prevention Measures.

Discussion: Suitable deterrents are constantly sought which will eliminate pilferage of US government supplies. Adequately marking supplies and equipment as US government property may help identify property which has been stolen.

Observation: Where items have been received without markings it should be stenciled or otherwise marked "US Govt".

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C. (C) ACOFS, SECURITY PLANS AND OPERATIONS.

1. Item: Accelerated New Army Authorization Documents System (NAADS).

Discussion: With the beginning of the accelerated NAADS program the Department of the Army placed a moratorium on submission of Modifications to Tables of Organization and Equipment (MTOE). This moratorium has not been lifted and only justified emergency requests for temporary loan of equipment are being accepted.

Observation: Routine MTOE actions are being held up unnecessarily, thus preventing this command from making necessary changes to organization as the situation dictates.

2. Item: Airdrop malfunctions attributed to the breaking of suspension webbing on A-22 containers, Operation JUNCTION CITY.

Discussion: During the airdrop operations 23-28 February 1967, there were 12 confirmed malfunctions out of 1006 loads dropped. Seven of these malfunctions were attributable to the breaking of the suspension webbing and mid-air separation of the load from the parachute. Inspection of the containers revealed that they were constructed of cotton and had been subjected to poor storage conditions for an undetermined length of time.

Observations: Cotton webbing A-22 containers should not be used if nylon A-22 containers are available.

3. Item: Ground Tactical units were not being informed of airdrop recovery personnel parachuting into areas of operation (Operation JUNCTION CITY).

Discussion: On two separate occasions, during the period 24-28 February, rigger personnel parachuting into a tactical zone without the knowledge of the tactical ground unit. The tactical unit had been informed verbally on 18 February at a meeting in II FFV headquarters. It has since become the policy of the 1st Logistical Command to give this information telephonically and then follow up with a message. This message is then acknowledged by the tactical commander.

Observation: This problem has been solved by gaining the permission and the acknowledgement of the ground tactical commander prior to the airdropping of recovery personnel into the ground commander's area of operation.

4. Item: Identification of supplies air dropped away from the drop zone, supporting operations.

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Discussion: During airdrops executed by inexperienced crews or during variable or marginal weather conditions, loads being airdropped can land in insecure or remote areas far from the intended impact point. In the case of an error, malfunction or equipment failure, the Combat Control Team (CCT) must immediately contact the aircraft commander for all available information about the load makeup. This information must then be passed to the ground tactical commander to permit him to make the decision whether to recover the material and if so what equipment and manpower will be necessary to assure successful recovery in the shortest exposure time.

Observation: The ground commander and the CCT must work closely in the case of malfunctions or drop errors to properly decide the feasibility of recovery and the resources necessary for the recovery.

5. Item: Aerial delivery containers of 105mm ammunition exploding on impact during air drop operations.

Discussion: During Operation JUNCTION CITY, on 28 February 2 A-22 containers of 105mm ammunition broke loose from their parachutes and exploded on impact with the ground. Investigation revealed that the 105mm rounds were packed in jungle packs and rigged vertically. This method was adopted after complaints were received from tactical units that the horizontally rigged jungle packs in metal container became crimped, making it almost impossible to extract the rounds from the cannisters. While the technical manual concerned (TM 10-500-32) does not address itself specifically to ammunition in jungle packs it does state that "boxed ammunition should be rigged in the habitually shipped position with the box lid uppermost". In other words boxed ammunition is to be rigged so that it hits the ground in a horizontal position. A technical evaluation of the ammunition package involved in the incident was made. It was found that all 105mm ammunition is packed in the same way once the over pack (jungle pack or wooden box) is removed. The complete round is placed inside a fiber container. The open end of the cartridge case, containing the propellant and the primer assembly, face the nose of the projectile. The projectile and cartridge case are held apart by a ring of plywood and a ring of steel through which the nose of projectile could strike the primer assembly, causing the percussion cap to fire, igniting the propellant.

Observation: All 105mm ammunition will be rigged in a horizontal position in fiber containers with a wooden box over pack.

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D. (U) L. N. N. N.

1. Item: Cost of Contractual Constructions. (Repairs and Utilities Branch)

Discussion: The use of Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funded government furnished materials (GFM) in Assistance-in-Kind (AIK) funded contractual construction has expedited contractual actions and stemmed the inflation of contract construction by reducing plaster spending.

Observation: Reimbursement of OMA funds from AIK funds for GFM supplied to AIK funded contracts preserves command resources.

2. Item: Base Development Responsibilities, (Installation Branch).

Discussion: USARV Regulation 405-3 with implementing letter of 22 March 1967 assigns base development responsibilities for Army installations to 1st Logistical Command, the Engineer Command, and various tactical units. This results in base development plans following many different channels. Another deficiency in the system is that tactical commanders are generally oriented towards tactical operations and are not staffed to perform base development functions. Master planning is normally a responsibility of an Installation Commander and a function of the Post Engineer. The implementing instructions also require that the plans go to the US Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (USAECV) for technical review and for providing base development support. In some cases, USAECV has exercised a prerogative of establishing scopes and priorities for facilities, which doctrinally lies in the purview of USARV.

Observations: Placing responsibility for all base development planning on 1st Logistical Command would eliminate the multiplicity of channels now followed and provide uniformity in planning. The Area and Sub-Area Engineers under the 1st Logistical Command would assume the master planning function with the Installation Commander retaining the responsibility for development. This would place planning responsibilities in the normal doctrinal channel. The multiplicity of responsibilities presently exercised by the USAECV results in a lateral headquarters making determinations concerning 1st Logistical Command project justification and priority that more properly should be made by a higher headquarters.

3. Item: Base Development Planning, (Installations Branch).

Discussion: To date, programming military construction to support 1st Logistical Command's facility requirements has been done on a

crash basis. This has resulted in much of the planning being done at higher headquarters or in higher headquarters making major changes to installations' plans without having time to discuss the changes with the installations. This situation has caused confusion between headquarters and conflicts between use of facilities, space allocations, and priorities. With sufficient time, the installations would have a chance to justify their requirements, incorporate the facilities in base development plans and assign priorities.

Observation: If a time is set well in advance for the annual program submission and the Installation Commanders are assigned the responsibility for the programming, there can be an orderly preparation and review of the program.

4. Item: Determination of Requirements and Construction Priorities, (Installations Branch).

Discussion: Paragraph 2, USARV Reg 405-2, and paragraph 3b, USARV Reg 415-2, states that USAECV, vice the 18th Engineer Brigade, is responsible for providing base development support and for responding directly to requests for construction in accordance with a priority list published in 1965. In the past, USAECV has taken action to reduce approved scopes of projects in an effort to balance requirements with the overall availability of engineer effort. Such actions are not consistent with the needs of this command, which are expressed in the requirements set forth in project requests. Reduction of scope and adjustments of priority are properly a function of USARV.

Observation: Referenced regulations need to be changed to reflect that USAECV is responsible for technical review of the engineering aspects of projects, and that USARV approves requirements and construction priorities based on the needs of the user.

5. Item: Programming Construction Requirements, (Installations Branch).

Discussion: Current USARV Regulations require only that component commands provide base development plans twice yearly, from which USARV will determine construction programs. These submittals are due in November and May of each year. However, in March 1967, this headquarters was required to develop two construction year programs in 18 days, in addition to the normal base development submittal due in May. Normally, development of one fiscal year construction program takes place over a one-year span. To preclude such immediate reaction requirements in the future, this headquarters is now preparing a regulation which will establish the timely development and submittal of construction programs for future fiscal years.

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Observation: This command requires a minimum of six months to properly develop one fiscal year construction program.

6. Item: Contractor Cost Accounting (Contract Operations Branch).

Discussion: Review of mid-year Review and Analysis Document prepared by the R&U contractor revealed that an analysis of the contractor's performance is not possible since few unit costs are given in sufficient detail to compare one installation with another, and cost accounting is not conducted in accordance with AR 35-100 and AR 420-16.

Observation: Contractor unit costs should be developed to compare with the annual summary of operations published by the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army. The contractor has been issued instructions directing that the standardization of in-put data for cost accounting be in accordance with AR 35-100 and AR 420-16.

7. Item: Increases to Contractor Personnel Manning Ceilings, (Contract Operations Branch).

Discussion: Studies prepared to formulate the basis for the modification to the existing R&U contract and of the requirements for support of MACV advisor elements in the Delta revealed that DA approved staffing guides, as modified by local productivity experience, should be used extensively to arrive at manning levels. Manning levels in areas for which there are no approved guides should be precisely justified.

Observation: Use of DA approved staffing guides will improve development of manning levels for contractor operated post engineer activities.

8. Item: Contractor Air Transportation. (Contract Operations Branch).

Discussion: Experience in Vietnam has proven that the R&U contractor requires readily available air transportation to transport personnel and equipment to his numerous and often isolated sites. Studies are being conducted to determine whether this requirement can best be met thru provision of military, commercial, or contractor-owned aircraft.

Observation: Readily available air transportation is essential for contractor operations in Vietnam.

9. Item: Recording of military real property has not been accomplished at the time of acquisition. (Central Real Estate Office)

Discussion: A number of factors contributed to the delay in recording military real property in Vietnam. The significant factors are:

a. Real Estate acquisition in support of the Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV) Advisory Mission outside of Saigon prior to 1 March 1966 was accomplished by the Headquarters Support Activity, US Navy. This agency was not required to report real property assets for accountability purposes. Consequently, DD Forms 1354 were not prepared and no formal inventory of real property established.

b. Land acquired in support of military construction by the Facilities Engineering Command, US Navy, as neither recorded nor transferred to the using agency. Similarly, real property data pertaining to facilities construction on the land was neither recorded nor transferred.

c. The acquisition agency for real estate provided by the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) is established in Headquarters, MACV. As a joint headquarters, it is not required to initiate DD Forms 1354 in accordance with Army Regulation 735-27.

d. Construction agencies reporting to Headquarters, US Army Vietnam (USARV) failed to comply with USARV Regulation 735-27 in that they did not prepare a DD Form 1354 for newly constructed facilities. Consequently, transfer and acceptance of construction was not documented for real property inventory reporting purposes.

Observation: The rapid buildup of US Forces in Vietnam during the past 12 months resulted in an emphasis on the acquisition of real property with less attention given to the transfer and acceptance process necessary to keep real property records on a current basis. The newly established Central Real Estate Office in the Office of the Engineer, 1st Logistical Command, was unable to assign personnel to the task of retroactively transferring all real estate assets formerly administered by the US Navy and the US Army Support Command, Vietnam. This workload has substantially been completed for leased real estate, and has been performed under contract by the Real Property Branch, PA&E. A current program will result in transfer and acceptance of real estate acquired from the RVN. The completion date of this program, however, depends largely on the Central Real Estate Office reaching its proposed TD strength. Heretofore this has not been accomplished, and losses among personnel presently assigned have caused a temporary suspension of the program. Headquarters, USARV has published command letters to require construction agencies to prepare DD Forms 1354 on new construction. This action has been only partially successful and is being followed up by that headquarters at this time. Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command is publishing LC Reg 735-27, Transfer and Accounting for Real Property, to provide specific guidance to the field to correct the existing situation.

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E. (U) INFORMATION OFFICE.

1. Item: Training of information personnel.

Discussion: There is an Army-wide shortage of qualified information personnel, and this shortage, though not critical, has been felt within the 1st Logistical Command. To combat this situation, a four-hour block of instruction on information activities was given by members of this office to members of the 44th Medical Brigade in five locations throughout Vietnam. The success of this instruction has prompted information offices within the command to organize and effect periodic "workshop" instruction for all personnel engaged in information activities.

Observation: It is felt that all personnel assigned in the information field should be screened and trained prior to assignment in order to produce to the limit of their capabilities. On-the-job-training (OJT), workshops and seminars are of great value to the information program of the command.

2. Item: Utilization of public information detachments in major commands.

Discussion: The 7th Public Information Detachment (7th PID) has become an integral part of the command's information effort. Based in Long Binh, the 7th PID sends teams throughout Vietnam to cover command activities whenever and wherever subordinate information offices cannot supply the necessary personnel. This mobility and versatility has given the information program of the command a tremendous "sixth sense" for finding newsworthy events in the more remote areas of Vietnam. Originally organized as an AE Press Camp, the 7th PID is being reorganized into a FA team (4 officers, 9 enlisted men) and a FB team (2 officers, 3 enlisted men) by USARPAC General Order Number 43, dated 1 March 1967. The FA team will remain with the 1st Logistical Command; the FB team will be reassigned to another USARV unit.

Observation: This reorganization will streamline the information capabilities of the 7th PID and is considered a valid concept to be employed in assignment of other public information detachments to Vietnam.

F. (U) DIRECTORATE OF PROCUREMENT.

1. Item: Procurement/Contracting Officers.

Discussion: The company grade officers assigned to the Agency to fill TDA positions lack prior practical experience due in part to the short tenure of these officers in the service. This coupled with the difficulty in obtaining high level procurement career DAC's has been detrimental to the administration of contracts in this hostile fire area.

Observation: Contracting Officers of a grade not less than Major and officer assistant in the grade not less than Captain are required. TDA's of procurement agencies in hostile fire areas should reflect these grades and actual assignments by DA should be made at the grade level contained in the TDA.

2. Item: Contract Laundry.

Discussion: Laundry facilities available for contract laundry are generally marginal and approximately 50% of the bidders seeking contracts do not possess plant facilities capable of meeting minimum government requirements. Prospective contractors continue to claim to have adequate facilities which, upon investigation, are found to be nonexistent or already fully committed to government contract work by other owners.

Observation: A significant pre-award and facilities survey inspection effort coupled with performance inspections are required to insure the award of contracts to responsible bidders and to obtain acceptable performance.

3. Item: Incentive Contracts.

Discussion: The rapid build-up of forces in Vietnam caused many demands to be placed on the Procurement Agency to contract for both supplies and services in a minimum of time. There was also an initial shortage of qualified sources. While the volume of requirements remains high the number of qualified sources has increased.

Observation: The availability of more qualified sources has increased the opportunity for competition and more attention is being given to the writing of incentive features into new contracts. The potential advantages to be gained from the incentive features are considerable. However, the strict control, which must be exercised, requires development of concrete criteria for the evaluation of the contractor's performance. The technical data and facilities required for such control are sometimes difficult to obtain. A current trucking

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contract with Ford-Philco was written with several incentive features which show promise of working to the distinct advantage of the US Government.

4. Item: Army Procurement Support to Air Force.

Discussion: On 12 February 1967, during discussion between members of US Army Procurement Agency and LTC Edwards (Air Force), Commanding Officer of the Saigon Area Procurement Office (SAPO) 7th Air Force indicated that the SAPO was experiencing a six month lead time in procurement of supplies from CONUS. Although SAPO is authorized to contact CONUS suppliers direct CONUS has no agency available to monitor packing, packaging, shipping to port and scheduling shipments to Vietnam. The US Army Procurement Agency with the informal agreement of Northwest Procurement Agency processed selected Air Force requests to Northwest Procurement Agency commencing 27 February 1967

Observation: During the month of March, 29 SAPO Purchase Requests (90 line items) were processed by USAPAV to the Northwest Procurement Agency. Contracts have been awarded and shipments made on the first two Purchase Requests. Procurement lead time for these actions was 25 days.

5. Item: Losses in shipment of USAID rice while in transit.

Discussion: Stevedoring contractors engaged in the movement of USAID rice from ships to warehouses have suffered financial losses attributed to pilfering which is beyond the contractor's ability to control. This has resulted primarily from port practices which prevent the prime contractors from exercising control over the rice between shipside and warehouse.

Observation: Security procedures and lack of control between shipside, dockside and warehouse in the commercial port are prime elements to be considered in the award of stevedoring contracts.

6. Item: Property Control and Maintenance.

Discussion: During the inspection of PA&E it was noted that by implementation of PA&E SOP 5-66, Area and Installation Supply Procedures, the supply accountability of PA&E was improving. However, much work must be done before the program is completely satisfactory. PA&E does not have an implementing maintenance procedure to establish the level of maintenance to be performed at different locations of activities and local procedures for The Army Equipment Records System which requires some interpretation by the contractor for Government furnished property. Inspections revealed that the maintenance program requires a written procedure to be followed by all PA&E personnel concerned in order for the program to be upgraded to a satisfactory level.

Observation: Property Administration inspectors will continue to pay close attention to contractor responsibility for the proper accounting of Government furnished property. PA&E has been tasked with drafting a maintenance program procedures and policy guide which will implement the applicable portions of Army Regulations and Armed Services Procurement Regulations.

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G. (C) DIRECTORATE OF AMMUNITION

1. Item: Sabotage at the Long Binh Ammunition Depot.

Discussion: The Long Binh Ammunition Depot was sabotaged on 4 February 1967. This was the fourth and most successful attack on the depot. Even though the ammunition losses did not create significant shortages, it was evident that losses of this magnitude could not continue. A comprehensive analysis of all aspects of the ammunition operations, including a technical evaluation of ammunition storage, was made. The analysis resulted in the development of a comprehensive plan designed to improve physical security and reduce hazards at the Depot by improving storage management. A master storage plan was developed which reduced to a minimum the number and type of hazards, so that successful sabotage would not be unnecessarily propagated throughout the depot. The lessons learned from this attack were presented to all ammunition facilities by a special briefing team.

Observation: The protection of an ammunition depot extends beyond physical security measures. A well developed storage plan and close supervision of storage practices present a would be saboteur with a much more difficult task.

2. Item: Slow Moving Ammunition

Discussion: It was discovered through an analysis of stock records that several items of ammunition were rarely, if ever, issued. Substantial amounts of such ammunition were on hand and were occupying badly needed storage space. Approval was obtained to move most of this ammunition to off shore reserves.

Observations: Frequent analysis of stock turnover rates will detect unfavorable or inefficient trends which, when corrected, permit more effective use of available resources.

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H. (FOUO) DIRECTOR OF MAINTENANCE.

1. ITEM: Anthony Standard Model 6000 lb Rough Terrain Forklift.

DISCUSSION: There have been 30 engine failures in the 197 Anthonys received in-country. These engine failures were caused by hydrostatic lock which occurred because of the presence of water or excessive preservative oil on the piston head. This problem area will be eliminated by better processing procedures and the use of exhaust system retrofit kits.

OBSERVATIONS: All incoming rough terrain Anthonys will be processed to insure that water or excessive preservative oil is not in the cylinders. Continued receipt of standardized models will increase maintenance effectiveness by the reduction in models being supported (ANNEX V).

2. ITEM: Standard Model Tractor, full tracked, Caterpillar D7E.

DISCUSSION: Numerous difficulties have arisen with the D7E tractor presently in-country. Radiator guards are not adequate and are being damaged, causing subsequent radiator core damage. Cracks have been discovered between the precombustion chamber and exhaust ports of the cylinder head. Finally, debris accumulation and belly pan punctures have occurred during jungle clearing operations.

OBSERVATIONS: These problems are being overcome by the fabrication of heavier radiator guards, the installation of new pressure relief valves, and heavy duty belly pans. Resolution of these initial problem areas and the continuation of this standardization program should reduce overall tractor deadline and facilitate repair parts requisitioning (ANNEX V).

3. ITEM: Standard Model Clark 290M wheeled tractor and LeTourneau 18 Cu yard scrapers.

DISCUSSION: There are 207 290M Clarks and 133 standardized scrapers in-country. Training has been completed in the Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon area.

OBSERVATION: The high deadline rate for wheeled tractors should be resolved by the standardization program. Proper training of the operators will enhance the performance and maintenance of the equipment.

4. ITEM: Generator Standardization Program.

DISCUSSION: Slippage of the standardization program for power generation equipment has kept large numbers of non-standard

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generators beyond their normal life expectancy. Repair parts for these (over 140 different models) are being obtained through use of Red Ball Express and purchase request. Only 4,500 standard generators, of which 3,100 are in the 1.5KW category, have arrived in RVN.

OBSERVATION: Continued difficulty will result in the acquisition of repair parts for the non-standard generators. Reduction from the present 140 different generators to the 31 types, envisaged under the standardization program, will cause relief to the repair parts problem.

5. ITEM: Collapsible Fuel Drum Repair Facilities.

DISCUSSION: The Qui Nhon facility has now reached an average of 40 drums repaired per day and is constructing a facility for the repair of the 10,000 gal. fuel containers. The Long Binh repair facility has reached 15 drums repaired per day and will increase this output as repair personnel become more familiar with procedures. Mr. George Scott, Goodyear Rubber Corporation, is presently in-country to instruct both facilities in the repair of 10,000 gal fuel containers.

OBSERVATION: Since repair facilities began operations on 25 June 1966, a total of 8,433 drums and containers have been received. Of these 5,891 have been returned to operations while 2,053 were salvaged. This is a 70% recovery rate and a 24% salvage rate.

6. ITEM: Multifuel Engine Powered Vehicles.

DISCUSSION: Multifuel Engine Powered Vehicles continue to account for the greatest portion of the tactical vehicle fleet dead-line, with the major portion of the failures attributed to the engine. However, some engine failures and a large number of the other vehicular failures are caused by the driver, either through poor driving techniques or lack of driver maintenance. The engine and power train failures attributed to the driver techniques are: (1) engine over speeding, (2) burned clutch, (3) cracked heads, and (4) overheating. The primary driving malpractices that cause these failures are: (1) downshifting at a high rate of speed or when the vehicle is heavily loaded negotiating a downhill grade, (2) placing the vehicle in forward motion using a gear other than first gear, (3) failure to properly warm up the engine prior to placing the vehicle in motion, and (4) not operating the engine at idle speed for at least five minutes prior to shutting it off. Failures that are attributed to insufficient driver maintenance are: (1) turbochargers, (2) injector pumps, and (3) excessive engine wear. Driver maintenance services that are neglected and contribute to the aforementioned failures are: (1) air filter element not cleaned or changed on a timely basis, and (2) failure to drain the fuel filtering system before starting the engine each day.

OBSERVATION: Organizational maintenance is neglected due to

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either excessive mission assignments or lack of command supervision. Support units are attempting to rectify this by requiring supported units to perform their organizational maintenance services before vehicles are accepted into field maintenance repair facilities for higher echelon repairs. The newly formed 1st Logistical Command CMMI and the Roadside Spot check Inspection teams are encouraging units to perform effective 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance. Technical assistance teams from our support units are making some progress in the areas of organizational and driver maintenance. However, it is noted that the units have only a small number of personnel available for instruction because of mission and administrative requirements. Information letters concerning these particular problems and suggested solutions have been published and distributed to unit level.

7. ITEM: Unit Utilization Survey.

DISCUSSION: Increase of in-country assets coupled with redeployment of assets within RVN necessitated an update of maintenance requirements. Simultaneously maintenance capabilities were redeveloped to produce a new data base from which to develop future maintenance requirements and capabilities.

OBSERVATION: A preliminary analysis of data being developed tends to invalidate the US Army Combat Developments Command (CDC) capability data for COSTAR maintenance units. Data developed in-country has revealed for many commodities a greater frequency of repair and a greater number of manhours required per repair than were established by the CDC study. These are attributed primarily to the more intense utilization of equipment and adverse operating environment in-country.

8. ITEM: Deadline Rate for Howitzer SP 155MM M109.

DISCUSSION: Since 24 March 1967, the M109 howitzer (155MM, SP) deadline rate has averaged from 8 to 17 percent. Immediate action was taken to insure availability of required repair parts. Included in this action was a request to CONUS depots for expedited fill of outstanding Red Ball Express, Red Ball Expanded and normal replenishment requisitions. Continued analysis of the reasons for deadlines indicated the need for a technical assistance team which was immediately requested. The team chief, LTC Savitske, arrived 19 April 1967, with remainder of the team arriving 22 April 1967. The team departed 23 April for the 25th Inf Div where operator, organizational and support maintenance training is being conducted. Current planning is for the team to visit all M109 units in Vietnam. A consolidated listing of the problem areas are:

- a. Lack of repair parts.
- b. Replacement personnel not trained on equipment.

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OBSERVATION: Additional effort must be placed at the user, organizational and supporting maintenance level to insure that all personnel are properly trained in their respective areas of maintenance and repair parts supply (PLL and ASL).

9. ITEM: Repair Parts for AN/MPQ-10A Counter-mortar Radar Set.

DISCUSSION: The AN/MPQ-10A Radar Set was operationally introduced into RVN in February 1967. Prior to introduction of the AN/MPQ-10A this headquarters requested a 180 day supply of repair parts to support this equipment until the repair parts could be obtained through normal supply channels. To-date, the only repair parts received by supporting maintenance activities have been as a result of Red Ball Express requisitions; consequently, maintenance support for the AN/MPQ-10A has been limited to exchange of unserviceable components for serviceable maintenance float items.

OBSERVATIONS: Adequate maintenance support cannot be assured for equipment introduced into this command without an adequate supply of repair parts on hand prior to operational commitment of the new equipment.

10. ITEM: Marine Craft Overhaul Program FY67.

DISCUSSION: The FY67 marine overhaul program is progressing as scheduled. All vessels scheduled will be completed.

OBSERVATION: A second drydocking/overhaul program for marine craft will provide for improvement of the overall condition of the fleet and will decrease the non scheduled maintenance requirements.

11. ITEM: Marine Craft Overhaul Program FY68.

DISCUSSION: The FY68 marine craft overhaul program was finalized during Feb 67.

OBSERVATION: The overhaul/drydocking program must be finalized during the month of Feb or earlier each year to insure full coordination for the out of country work by the 2d Logistical Command.

12. ITEM: BDL PAGE.

DISCUSSION: The propulsion units on the PAGE are not dependable. The pinion gears have provided 90 days availability and then require replacement.

OBSERVATION: The propulsion units do not provide the dependability desired for operations in RVN. The negotiation for replacement units must be expedited.

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I. (C) DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM**Item: T-2 Discharge facility at Qui Nhon**

Discussion: Discharge activities are often hampered during inclement weather due to insufficient discharging site for T-2s at Qui Nhon. Other ports in the Republic of Vietnam, after having built this type of facility, where a protected harbor exists, have overcome this obstacle. Protected anchorages permit all weather discharge of all types of cargo.

Observation: The protected anchorage for T-2 discharge area, Qui Nhon harbor, will be completed shortly and will increase the capability of that harbor to handle, load and unload T-2 type vessels.

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J. (U) DIRECTOR OF SERVICES.

1. Laundry::

a. Item: Monthly report on laundry service from contracting officer's representatives (COR).

Discussion: LC Reg 210-10, INSTALLATIONS, Contractual Laundry Service, dated 31 March 1967, requires CORs to render a monthly report to the Director of Services. Data is to be reported in the form shown as an Appendix to the regulation and will indicate the amount of service rendered and the unit cost. Item costs can be compared directly, by area and by the use of weight tables, comparative cost-per-pound figures can be obtained for each support command.

Observation: As the density of field laundry equipment improves, the management data collected from the COR reports will enable the Director of Services to pinpoint areas where contract bulk laundry is most expensive. Employment of field laundries in these areas will reduce the overall cost of laundry service.

b. Item: Study of Laundry support for US Forces in RVN: RCS MAC S4 (OT)-44.

Discussion: On 20 March 1967, COMUSMACV directed that a comprehensive study be made of the laundry support furnished to US Forces in Vietnam. The 1st Logistical Command was tasked to obtain and consolidate data provided by the support commands, the 44th Medical Brigade, the US Army Procurement Agency Vietnam, and US Army Headquarters Area Command.

Observation: Among the many factors reported were; the fact that MCA-funded fixed laundries were disapproved, the capabilities and actual production of TO&E field laundry units, the existence and usage of home-type machines by units, the capacities and actual production of contractor laundries, and estimates of the monthly piaster expenditures for individual arrangements (maid or civilian laundries). Also included were statements on programmed and planned improvements by area, and estimated piaster expenditures for the next twelve months. The study showed that while the estimated production of field laundries is 2,000,000 lbs per month, the total estimated requirement is 20,000,000 lbs per month.

c. Item: The appearance of white laundry has often been unsatisfactory.

Discussion: A large number of personnel in RVN are being quartered in semi-permanent type facilities. This has created a large laundry requirement of white bedding items. The mobile field

laundries were not designed with this type of work in mind. White laundry, being done by both contractors and field laundry units, sometimes presents a poor appearance, i.e. show a grey or yellow cast, and stains. One cause has been that some contractors have not continuously maintained quality standards. Also, in some cases even though the water source has met health and sanitation standards, compounds present in the water cause an undesirable tinting of white laundry.

Observation: The standard washing formulas prescribed by TM 10-354 are presently being translated into Vietnamese, and will be distributed to civilian contractors through the contracting officer's representatives. In addition, even through the use of bleach in field laundries is not normally authorized, on 9 April 1967, letter AVCA GS-Q, Subject: Use of Bleach in Field Laundries, was sent to the support commands, granting authority to the directors of services to authorize the use of bleach in field laundries. The letter contained a policy statement that the use of bleach would be strictly controlled and its use would be a matter of command interest. A washing formula to be used was attached.

2. Graves Registration:

Item: Use of Cemetery Platoons in RVN.

Discussion: Although there are no operating cemeteries in Vietnam, the Field Service Companies are still authorized a cemetery platoon. In lieu of their intended mission, these platoons are either fragmented to staff collecting points or used for other than graves registration (GRREG) missions, i.e. warehouse operations, security guards, etc.

Observation: When cemetery platoons are used for other than GRREG activities, their personnel do not become familiar with their specialty duties, and are not actually available for GRREG use when a requirement arises. When they are fragmented, control becomes difficult.

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ANNEX K (U) DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SUPPLY

1. Item: Reports of receiving Construction Material (Timber, airfield matting, etc).

Discussion: Reports based on counts made after the material reaches a depot are inaccurate because it is difficult to count such material after it has been stacked in depot receiving areas.

Observation: A procedure has been developed for counts to be made by transportation personnel during unloading. Reports are then forwarded to supply personnel.

2. Item: Military Construction Army (MCA) Material.

Discussion: Searches conducted to locate MCA material believed to be in RVN have revealed that many items were never properly picked up on records. This failure to record receipts can be traced to overwhelming rate at which supplies were received in the early stages of the buildup.

Observation: Thorough depot inventories and locator surveys are presently in progress. Much of this material will be located and controls established to include recording its presence and location. The feasibility of having the 14th ICG manage construction materials is under study.

3. Item: Stock Status Review

Discussion: During this reporting period all General Material Branches of this directorate continually reviewed the stock status reports published by the 14th Inventory Control Center covering both major items and repair parts. Requisitioning objectives were computed using density of equipment data and compared to published objectives.

Observation: Where differences occurred, the 14th Inventory Control Center was contacted and requested to make appropriate adjustments. The due-in quantities of many line items were corrected. This activity will continue.

4. Item: Reefer ship schedules

Discussion: A change in reefer ship schedules was made without coordinating with this Headquarters. Reefer ship schedules were changed from a twelve day schedule to an eight day schedule which reduced quantities on hand and created a "void" in deliveries.

Observation: A 60 day advance notice must be given on ship schedule changes to insure that adequate supplies can be maintained.

L. (U) DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Item: Cranes for Terminal Service Company TO&E 55-117E

Discussion: All Tml Svc Co in country were organized under TO&E 55-117D which authorized 6 cranes as follows:

1 ea 40-ton crawler Mtd.

3 ea 10-ton " "

2 ea 20-ton " "

The current TO&E 55-117E authorizes 4 ea 20-ton cranes wheel-mounted, rough terrain.

Observation: TO&E 55-117E does not provide sufficient lift capability, nor the variety and number of cranes to meet the cargo situation encountered in Vietnam, especially at ports with improved areas. In particular, the exclusion of the 40-ton crane is a significant loss in lift capability and versatility for discharge.

2. Item: CONUS Ports of Embarkation (POE) stated they were unable to identify diverted cargo when outturn reports from RVN Ports of Debarkation (POD) listed a good deal of cargo as over, short or damaged.

Discussion: In the Vietnam theater, much cargo is diverted to other than scheduled PODs to meet logistical requirements. The POE in receipt of an outturn report had no way of realizing what happened to cargo loaded for a specific port, which was listed as "short" on the outturn report.

Observation: To resolve this problem, RVN PODs have been instructed to identify diverted cargo on outturn reports i.e. "diverted from RG1" etc. Also, this headquarters now includes the POE as info addressee on Cargo Disposition Instructions to RVN PODs, when cargo is diverted.

3. Item: Rail Network Security

Discussion: Eight rail bridges were damaged by explosives and one work camp attacked. Bridges and camp were located between Da Nang and Hue. Eight locomotives and one rail crane were damaged by explosives in the Saigon Area.

Observation: Rail net is highly susceptible to guerilla activities at all locations, due to the number of bridges and the areas through which they pass. Da Nang to Hue has received the most attention during the past quarter.

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4. Item: Congestion at Air Terminals

Discussion: Reference to Item #5 comment on congestion at air terminals operational report for quarterly period ending 31 January 1967. Construction requirements have required Army Air Cargo Branch at Tan Son Nhut Air Base to relocate several times during this past quarter. Presently they are in temporary area.

Observation: Evaluation of actions taken to reduce congestion will take place after relocation is completed.

M. (U) DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

Item: Redesignation of Units.

Discussion: Department of the Army activates medical cellular detachments under the provision of TOE 8-50. This system is readily accepted as a solution toward supplementing medical units with increased capability.

Observation: Although the system of using medical cellular units is acceptable, the method for designating these units can result in error, confusion, and frustration, both administratively and logistically. At present there are two (2) 61st Medical Detachments, serviced by the Long Binh complex. Even though there is a two (2) letter designation to serve as a distinguishing factor, (i.e., 61st Medical Detachment (MB) is a General Dispensary and 61st Medical Detachment (LB) is a Preventive Medicine Survey Unit), units with same numerical designation and located in close proximity experience continual misdirecting of reports, supplies, mail, etc.

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SECTION II PART I, RECOMMENDATIONS

A. (U) ADJUTANT GENERAL: That officers being assigned to postal activities in Vietnam from CONUS have prior experience, or attend the Enlisted Postal Course as an observer, prior to arrival.

B. (O) PROVOST MARSHAL:

1. Recommend that all physical security plans for ammunition storage facilities be reviewed and that high priorities be given to personnel and construction requirements.

2. Recommend that ISTS board all vessels carrying US interest cargo and orient them on the security situation and security requirement.

3. Recommend that unmarked property, particularly that which is similar in appearance to commercial items, be marked by stenciling "US Govt" in appropriate places.

C. (U) ENGINEER:

1. Reimbursement of OMA Funds with AIK Funds: OMA funds should be reimbursed from AIK funds in all instances where OMA resources are applied to AIK funded activities.

2. Installations Branch.

a. Base Development Responsibilities: USARV Regulation 405-3 should be changed to give 1st Logistical Command responsibility for all base development planning, where the tactical situation permits, with review being done by USARV.

b. Base Development Planning: USARV should publish a regulation that assigns programming responsibilities to the installation commanders, generally outlining their duties, and establishing an annual submission date.

c. Determination of Requirements and Construction Priorities: USARV Regulation 405-2 and 415-2 should be revised to reflect that USAECV is responsible for technical review of the engineering aspects of projects, and that USARV approves requirements and construction priorities based on the needs of the user.

d. Programming Construction Requirement: USARV should review their regulation pertaining to construction programming and publish firm guidance which will allow timely submittals of construction requirements.

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3. Contract Operations Branch.

a. The contractor should be required to record all unit costs in accordance with AR 35-100 and AR 420-16.

b. DA approved staffing guides should be used to the greatest extent possible in developing manning levels for contractor operated post engineer activities.

c. The RAU contractor should have readily available air transportation to support the many installations in the Republic of Vietnam.

4. The provisions of the regulations to record all real property assets at the time of acceptance should be vigorously enforced.

D. (FOUO) MAINTENANCE:

1. No new or unique equipment should be introduced into this command unless an adequate supply of repair parts are provided in advance of the shipment and operational commitment of such equipment in this command.

2. The US Army Combat Developments Command should reevaluate the capability of COSTAR maintenance units to support counter-insurgency operations.

3. The negotiation for the new propulsion units for the BDL PAGE be completed and new units installed to increase the availability rate of this vessel.

E. (U) DIRECTOR OF SERVICES: It is recommended that the Chief of Support Services, Department of Army be requested to make a review to determine the establishment of fixed laundries in RVN in accordance with paragraph 3a(2), AR 210-130, Installations Laundry and Drycleaning, 10 August 1966. This AR states that review for requirements for the establishment of laundry is the responsibility of the Chief of Support Service to include overseas commands, upon request.

F. (U) MEDICAL SERVICES: Consideration should be given to designating TOE 8-500 cellular units by their numerical designation plus their descriptive title i.e., 61st General Dispensary, 61st Preventive Medicine Survey Unit, 61st Surgical Team, etc.

G. (U) ACoS, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS: That the moratorium on MTOEs should be lifted immediately.

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AVHGC-DST (15 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (MCS GSPOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96307 27 JUN 67

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-OT,
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 Period ending 30 April 1967 from Headquarters,
1st Logistical Command.

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning assignment of postal officers
with no prior postal experience, page 38: The 1st Logistical Command
has been advised to indicate the requirement for prior postal experience
or attendance of requisitioned postal officers at the Enlisted Postal
Course as observers.

b. Reference item concerning ammunition storage area security,
paragraph B1, page 14, and paragraph B1, page 38: 1st Logistical Com-
mand is conducting a review of ammunition storage point security. Re-
quests for construction at each base, with justification, will be sub-
mitted. Security fences will be installed with self-help effort with
the priority being determined by separate review of each request.

c. Reference item concerning port security of foreign flag
ships, paragraph B2, page 14: Concur with discussion and observation;
nonconcur with recommendations. Responsibility for port security rests
with the port commander. MSTC has no interest in foreign flag commer-
cial vessels. Procedures for briefing foreign masters have been devel-
oped by 1st Logistical Command Transportation Officer, and briefings
should continue to be given as stated in paragraph B2, page 14 of the
ORILL.

d. Reference item concerning pilferage prevention measures,
page 14 and page 38: Concur. Procedures for marking U.S. Government
property have been established at ports. This materially aids detection
of diverted cargo and the recovery of stolen goods. This is particular-
ly applicable to large containers and pallet-sized units. Recommend DA
consider requiring vendor shipments be so marked where contents or items
are not readily identifiable as U.S. Government property.

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

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AVHGC-DST (15 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS GSFOR-65) (U)

e. Reference item concerning accelerated New Army Authorization Documents System, page 15: DA placed a moratorium on submission of MTOE to facilitate establishment of the NAADS data base. NAADS cannot function as it was intended without this firm data base.

f. Reference item concerning air drop malfunctions of A-22 cargo bag containers, page 15: The Commanding Officer, 109th QM Co (AD) has already taken this action. Cotton A-22 cargo bags have been withdrawn from operating stocks. They will be retained, inspected, and used only in extreme emergencies or when nylon A-22 cargo bags are not available.

g. Reference item concerning explosion of 105 ammunition aerial delivery containers on impact, page 16: Concur. This headquarters dispatched message AVHGD-SP 13230, DTG 021204Z March to all Army Commands. Message makes reference to TM 10-500-53 which states that box ammunition will be rigged so that the lid is uppermost.

h. Reference item concerning AIC funds used to reimburse OMA funds, page 38: This is an established procedure. When OMA funds are used for construction not normally OMA, reimbursement will be effected from the appropriate accounts.

i. Reference item concerning base development responsibilities, page 38: Nonconcur. This procedure has been considered and continues to be a point of interest. Once an effective post engineer organization has been established at all bases in RVN, careful evaluation of base development responsibilities will be made.

j. Reference item concerning base development planning, page 38: Draft USARV Regulation 415-15 is in final stages for publication. It provides for the responsibilities of installation commanders.

k. Reference item concerning determination of requirements and construction priorities, page 38: The requested changes are being considered during the current revision of USARV regulations. Draft proposals will be provided to 1st Logistical Command for comment.

l. Reference item concerning programming construction requirements, page 38: USARV Regulation 415-15 contains programming instructions. It is now under revision and will soon be published.

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AVHSC-DST (15 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

m. Reference item concerning contractor cost accounting, page 39: The requirement for the contractor to comply with AR 420-16 is part of the contract.

n. Reference item concerning increases to contractor personnel manning ceilings, page 39: Use of the DA Staffing Guide is the normal method of evaluating the contractor's staffing requirements.

o. Reference item concerning contractor air transportation, page 39: Request to permit contractor operation of government-owned aircraft has been submitted to MACV. Meanwhile, the contractor has authority to lease aircraft from Air Vietnam.

p. Reference item concerning recording military real property, page 39: This matter is of utmost importance and command emphasis is being exerted to require real property accountability to be established upon turn-over of completed construction for occupancy. Recent letters from this headquarters to all commands require actions to accomplish the above; if they are unsuccessful, stronger actions will be taken. Current actions attempt to provide real property identification in order that recorded assets may be verified by site plans of the actual base or vice versa.

q. Reference item concerning training of information personnel, page 21: Every effort is being made to insure that trained information personnel, officers and enlisted, are assigned to information positions throughout U.S. Army, Vietnam. In accordance with FM 101-5, USAFV IO is working closely with USAFV AG in determining assignment of information-qualified officers and EM. On occasion, tactical unit requirements have dictated diversion of such personnel, who carry combat arms MOS's, to fill critical combat MOS vacancies. Where substitutions of other MOS personnel to fill information vacancies is necessary, on-the-job (OJT) training given by the receiving unit to such personnel would greatly assist in orienting them to the information mission of their particular unit.

r. Reference item concerning utilization of public information detachments in major commands: The reorganization of the 7th PI Detachment into one FA and one FB team has enhanced the information-producing capabilities of this unit. This concept has been employed in the reorganization of a similar PI Detachment in Vietnam. Where commands in country are widely dispersed, it is desirable to provide them with a highly mobile and flexible PI Detachment capable of operating throughout the command whenever and wherever needed.

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AVHOC-DST (15 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RES CSFCR-65) (U)

s. Reference item concerning officer qualification, page 22: assignment of qualified, experienced officers is desirable in all fields in Vietnam. However, due to the great number of officers required and current shortages, the problem is expected to continue. However, every attempt will be made to provide officers of the appropriate grade against authorized vacancies.

t. Reference item concerning unit utilization survey, page 28: COMUS personnel visited 1st Logistical Command to study the requirements vs capabilities of COSTAR units. Another study by 1st Logistical Command on COSTAR shortcomings has been forwarded to CG, USACDC.

u. Reference item concerning M109 SP howitzer deadline, pages 28 and 29: Concur with comments and observations. The ANG team is still in-country. Additional assistance has been requested from Fort Sill, Oklahoma and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland to provide organizational and support maintenance training.

v. Reference item concerning repair parts for AN/MPQ-10A Radar, page 39: Subsequent to the date of this report the 180 day repair parts package was located. Action is being taken to distribute parts to maintenance activities.

w. Reference item concerning EDL, page 39: Negotiations have been completed. A Japanese firm is designing a new propulsion unit which should be ready for installation in the PAGE this fall.

x. Reference item concerning laundry, page 39: Employment of field laundries in high cost areas will reduce overall laundry service costs and contribute to plaster expenditure reduction. New laundry units are replacing some of the obsolete equipment currently in use, and 10 fixed laundry facilities have been requested for FY 69 construction. A message is being prepared requesting that the Chief of Support Services at Department of Army review the requirements to establish fixed laundries in Vietnam.

y. Reference item concerning graves registration, page 32: Concur in unit observation. However, personnel utilization is a decision which rests with the commander concerned. Although no requirement currently exists to operate temporary military cemeteries in RVN, the presence of cemetery platoons provides the command with a capability to perform this function in the event the number of casualties sustained on a steady basis precludes continuance of a concurrent return program.

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AVHQC-DST (15 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report--Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (MCS CSFOR-65) (U)

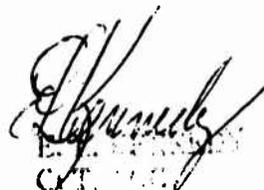
a. Reference item concerning reefer ship schedules, page 33: Concur. However, ship schedules were adjusted at the request of 1st Logistical Command DGT. The void created was of a temporary nature and the 8 day ship schedule is now operating smoothly.

aa. Reference item concerning cranes for Terminal Service Company, page 34: Concur with unit comments. USARV message AVHQC-OT 19073, DTG 251132Z March 1967 establishes procedures for units to obtain changes in their current equipment authorization. This unit should submit an MTCB with appropriate justification for the equipment changes.

bb. Reference item concerning reimbursement of OMA Funds with AIK Funds, page 38: Reimbursement of OMA funds by AIK funds for OMA resources utilized on AIK projects is being accomplished where appropriate.

cc. Reference item concerning medical services, page 39: Concur with paragraph M, page 36 and paragraph F, page 39. The Office of the Surgeon will initiate the necessary action to designate TOE 8-500 cellular units by their numerical plus descriptive titles.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


C. T. [unclear]
Asst Adjutant General

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GPCF-DT(15 May 67) 2d End (U)
SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
from HQ, 1st Log Comd (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 21 SEP 1967

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

This headquarters has evaluated subject report and forwarding
endorsements and concurs in the report as endorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

G. L. McMullin

G. L. McMULLIN
MAJ, AGC
Asst AG

1 Incl
nc

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED WHEN
SEPARATED FROM CLASSIFIED
INCLOSURE(S) _____

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CONFIDENTIAL**1st Logistical Command Average Quarterly Strength Report**

<u>Seigon</u>	<u>AUTH STR</u>	<u>ASGD STR</u>	<u>PDY</u>
February	18496	18133	17507
March	15306	14953	14630
April	15581	15234	15432
<u>4th Trans Comd</u>			
February	3598	3566	3662
March	3702	3635	3457
April	4099	3996	3902
<u>Cam Ranh Bay</u>			
February	19059	19273	17941
March	17243	16955	15978
April	16664	16628	16121
<u>Qui Nhon</u>			
February	15548	15694	14676
March	14148	13975	13458
April	14529	14135	14153
<u>HHD 1st Log</u>			
February	491	860	803
March	491	970	820
April	491	865	754
<u>44th Med Bde</u>	Units were still reported under separate commands		
February	7395	7790	7210
March	7429	7873	7210

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REPORT OF CASUALTIES
ITEM: REPORT OF CASUALTIES BY AREA AND TYPE

Discussion: The following is a completed report of casualties by area and type, death, injury or disease, rendered during the months of February, March, and April 1967.

Deaths by area	Hostile	<u>FEBRUARY</u>			Total
		SI	Accident	Natural	
Saigon	3		1		4
Qui Nhon	1		1		2
Cam Ranh Bay	1		2		3
4th TC			1		1
HHD, 1st Log Comd					
Total	5		5		10

Injuries/Disease by area	Hostile	<u>FEBRUARY</u>			Total
		SI	Accident	Natural	
Saigon	3		1		4
Qui Nhon	3				3
Cam Ranh Bay					
4th TC		1			1
HHD, 1st Log Comd			1		1
Total	6	1	1		8

Deaths by area	Hostile	<u>MARCH</u>			Total
		SI	Accident	Natural	
Saigon	5		3		8
Qui Nhon	1		1		2
Cam Ranh Bay			3		3
4th TC					
HHD, 1st Log Comd			1		1
Total	6		8		14

Injuries/Disease by area	Hostile	<u>MARCH</u>			Total
		SI	Accident	Natural	
Saigon	3	1	1		5
Qui Nhon	5				5
Cam Ranh Bay		2			2
4th TC			1		1
HHD, 1st Log Comd					
Total	8	3	2		13

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Deaths by area	Hostile	APRIL		Accident	Natural	Total
		SI				
Saigon				1		1
Qui Nhon						
Cam Ranh Bay						
4th TC				1		1
HHD, 1st Log Comd						
Total				2		2
Injuries/Disease						
by area						
Saigon	2	1				3
Qui Nhon	1					1
Cam Ranh Bay	2	2				4
4th TC	3	1		2		6
HHD, 1st Log Comd		1				1
Total	8	5		2		15

REENLISTMENT STATISTICS

JANUARY 1967

	<u>ELIGIBLE</u>	<u>ENL/REENL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>DA OBJECTIVES</u>
1st Term RA	106	16	15.1%	33%
Career RA	154	135	87.7%	80%
AUS	151	6	4.0%	6.7%
ER/NC	1	1	100%	25%

FEBRUARY 1967

	<u>ELIGIBLE</u>	<u>ENL/REENL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>DA OBJECTIVES</u>
1st Term RA	113	22	18.6%	33%
Career RA	141	127	90%	80%
AUS	155	2	1.3%	6.7%
ER/NC	0	0	-	25%

MARCH 1967

	<u>ELIGIBLE</u>	<u>ENL/REENL</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>	<u>DA OBJECTIVES</u>
1st Term RA	121	19	15.7%	33%
Career RA	122	115	94.2%	80%
AUS	158	1	06.0%	6.7%
ER/NC	0	0	-	25%

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Awards Processed by 1st Logistical Command during the period 1 Feb 67 - 25 Apr 67

	Hq 1st Log Cnd	USASC Saigon	USASC Cam Ranh Bay	USASC Qui Nhon	4th TC	44th Medical Bde	Total	
Silver Star							0	
Distinguished Flying Cross						8	8	
Soldiers Medal			4				4	
Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device		4		3		9	16	
Bronze Star Medal	58	73	93	17	12	70	323	
Army Commendation Medal with "V" Device	1	8	2	5		8	24	
Army Commendation Medal	64	118	118	38	39	170	547	
Air Medal with "V" Device						9	9	
Air Medal		1				599	600	
Total	123	204	217	63	51	873	1531	

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A. FEBRUARY

PORT OPERATION STATISTICS

INTER-THEATER DISCHARGED	SAIGON	SGN USAID	CAT LAI	VUNG TAU	GAM RANH	YUNG BO	NHA TRANG	NHA TRANG USAID	PHAN RANG	QUI NHON
S/T	169468	65451	47802	21077	141534	6755	15920	4882	0	104304
TOTAL DISCHARGED										

S/T	179845	65451	47802	26193	144992	18416	20344	5676	20736	121691
TOTAL HANDLED										

S/T	199369	81886	47967	39859	185923	19427	27672	5676	20869	132515
TOTAL HANDLED										

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B. MARCH

INTER-THEATER DISCHARGED	SAIGON	SGN USAID	CAT LAI	VUNG TAU	GAM RANH	YUNG BO	NHA TRANG	NHA TRANG USAID	PHAN RANG	QUI NHON
S/T	168735	93792	41165	9861	136854	8781	11669	4047	1111	143490*
TOTAL DISCHARGED	175189	93792	41793	19585	145320	20592	16145	5880	13394	156627*
TOTAL HANDLED	199553	101332	43521	28322	189815	21984	24421	5880	14397	170089*

C. APRIL

INTER-THEATER DISCHARGED	SAIGON	SGN USAID	CAT LAI	VUNG TAU	GAM RANH	YUNG BO	NHA TRANG	NHA TRANG USAID	PHAN RANG	QUI NHON
S/T	184460	91428	38806	16932	106507	5522	9160	6772	0	123240**
TOTAL DISCHARGED	200637	91970	42156	31909	117054	13529	16508	6772	6926	138499**
TOTAL HANDLED	233934	102475	42222	45426	169734	18782	26728	6772	7560	159725**

*Includes 9330 S/T of USAID/CPA
 **Includes 3580 S/T of USAID/CPA

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QUI NHON

	<u>FEBRUARY</u>	<u>MARCH</u>	<u>APRIL</u>
P & B	82281	102441	93301
LOCAL	3611	11405	54673
LINE	56229	45624	53573

SAIGON

P & B	162451	168422	149127
LOCAL	58538	149570	153703
LINE	33791	21640	54485

CAM RANH BAY

P & B	130196	160544	120851
LOCAL	26878	94147	42819
LINE	14807	13948	34514

Incl 10

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SAIGON COMMERCIAL PORT
 CARGO INVENTORY AGE
 TRANSIT AREAS

AGE (DAYS) PERIOD	FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL	
	S/T	%	S/T	%	S/T	%
1 - 10	5037	27.7	4888	22.7	4694	19.4
11 - 20	3587	19.6	3469	16.1	4362	18.2
21 - 30	3370	18.6	4471	20.7	4444	18.5
31 - 60	4650	25.6	5784	26.8	5169	21.5
61 - 90	781	4.3	2028	9.4	3392	14.2
91 - 120	458	2.5	424	2.0	926	3.8
OVER 120	273	1.7	508	2.8	1065	4.4
TOTALS	18,156	100.0	21,572	100.0	24,007	100.0

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