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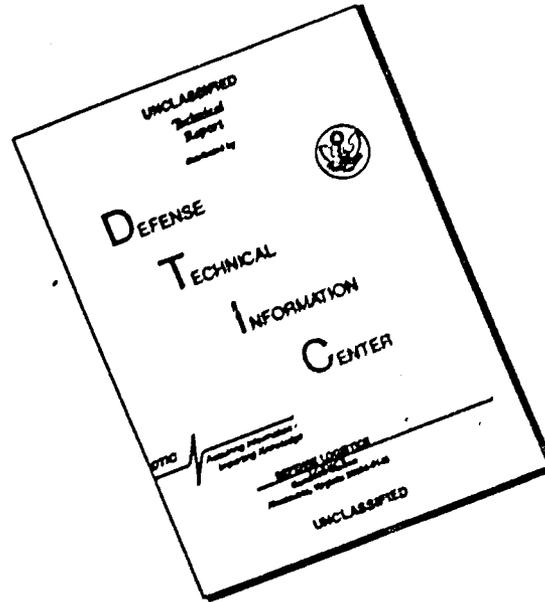
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO
AGAM-P (M)(17 Apr 68) FOR OT RD 681160

24 April 1968

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 1st
Logistical Command, Period Ending 31 January 1968 (U)

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

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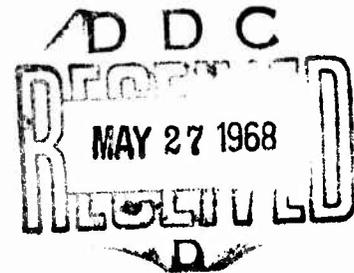
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1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND



OPERATIONAL REPORT—LESSONS LEARNED

1 November 1967 — 31 January 1968

RCS CSFOR-65

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND
APO 96384

AVCA GO-H

14 February 1968

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January
1968 (ECS CSFOR-65) (U)

THRU: Commanding General
United States Army, Vietnam
APO 96375

Commander in Chief
United States Army, Pacific
APO 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development
Department of the Army
Washington, D.C. 20315

The Operational Report of this headquarters for the quarterly
period ending 31 January 1968 is forwarded in accordance with Army
Regulation 1-19 and USARV Regulation 1-19.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



N.B. ELDRED
LTC, AGC
Adjutant General

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SECTION I
SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. (U) COMMAND GROUP. During the past three months, Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command relocated from Tan Son Nhut to Long Binh, Vietnam. Colonel Sidney V. Bingham, Chief of Staff, departed the command and was replaced by Colonel Patrick E. Watson. Before the move, the headquarters was visited by the Honorable Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and the Honorable Dr. Robert A. Brooks, Assistant Secretary of the Army. The new headquarters location was visited by General Harold K. Johnson, Department of the Army Chief of Staff, General Dwight E. Beach, Commander-in-Chief, US Army, Pacific, and General William C. Westmoreland, Commander, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Improved management of resources and more responsive logistical support of combat operations have continued to receive command emphasis during the period. Efforts to improve the logistics system in United States Army, Vietnam have been concentrated on the identification and disposition of excess stocks and the physical cleanup of the 506th Field Depot. (Complete list of visitors attached as Inclosure 8).

B. (U) SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MATERIEL READINESS, Annex A. There are currently 25 Materiel Readiness Expeditors (MREs) located in key areas throughout Vietnam, providing a direct link between support commands and their supported units. Follow-up action on problems reported in the US Army, Vietnam (USARV) Periodic Logistic Reports (PLRs) consumed the major effort of this office. An average PLR processing time of 10 to 12 days was established. On 12 January 1968 the office was disbanded and its functions distributed between the Directorates of General Supply and Transportation.

C. (U) ACoFS, COMPTROLLER, Annex B. The Fiscal Year 1969 Command Budget has been prepared and will be forwarded to USARV in early February 1968. A new disbursing account was established at Bien Hoa on 1 November 1967. The US Army Audit Agency (USAAA) conducted two major vertical audits, one concerning general purpose vehicles and the other on subsistence requirements and distribution. In addition, two major management studies concerning the Central Real Estate Office in Saigon and the need for a comptroller element at support command and depot levels were made by this office. A new Organization and Functions Manual was distributed in December 1967 and a new Staff Directory in January 1968. Department of the Army approval was received for the Data Authorization Request (DAR) to extend the Standard Supply System (SS) to Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh Bay. An intensified effort is being made to identify, report, and have validated, high dollar actions under the Army Cost Reduction Program. The Modified Military Pay Voucher System was put into effect at the 91st Finance Section at Long Binh, and finance service for 1400 MACV advisors was transferred from Saigon to Pleiku and Da Nang to place it closer to duty areas. The Fiscal Year 1968 Budget Execution

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Review was forwarded to USARV, including the FY 68 requirements up to 30 June 1968.

D. (U) ACoFS, PERSONNEL, Annexes C, D, and E. Significant civil affairs activities included the conduct of all civic action/community relations projects in connection with the Christmas/Tet holiday period, the continued progress of the Long Binh Post People-to-People Program, the receipt of a mission to coordinate all military civic action within and contiguous to logistical base areas, the shipment of 768,390 pounds of commodities through the Civic Action Distribution Point, and the continued efforts by all subordinate units in the conduct of military civic action and community relations programs. The present command strength is 51,143, which represents 91.1% of authorized strength. A previous command overstrength in direct hire employees was reduced to the authorized level by 20 December 1967. A manpower survey of this headquarters was conducted by US Army Pacific (USARPAC) in January 1968. Term findings have not been announced. The number of officer and enlisted clubs and messes increased by 12 to 74. Two additional education centers were established, giving the command a current total of seven. The Army motor vehicle accident rate continued its upward trend but still remains below the USARV-established expectancy rate.

E. (C) ACoFS, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS, Annexes F, G, and H. Security Division, Annex F. Hostile forces conducted twelve major attacks which affected this command: six against storage areas, four convoy ambushes, one ammunition barge and one maintenance area. On 18 January 1968, 1st Logistical Command Regulation 381-5 was published with guidance concerning timely and accurate submission of intelligence spot reports. Two Sabotage Threat Surveys were conducted on storage areas. Two messages were sent to subordinate units of the command concerning the requirements to update National Agency Checks when the previous check was made five years ago or longer.

2. Plans and Force Developments Division, Annex G. Representatives from this command serving as logistics advisors on the United States Army Vietnam (USARV) Ad Hoc Committee for base development made field trips in November and December 1967, and January 1968. The purpose of these field trips was to survey base camp sites, reevaluate previously surveyed base development requirements, and make adjustments in the base development programs as required. A Division representative attended a Military Assistance Command Vietnam (MACV) J5 meeting to review a proposed format for Commander-in-Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) Command Force Data Print-Cuts/Cards which will be used in conjunction with OPLAN 67-68 (Post Hostility Activities). During December 1967 and January 1968 this command developed updated input data for the United States Army Pacific (USARPAC) Study, "Combat Service Support Staffing in Vietnam," which was initially prepared in June 1967.

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3. Operations Division, Annex H. Command activities during November and December 1967 and January 1968 were highlighted by the arrival of the 101st Airborne Division (-) and the 11th Light Infantry Brigade, and the logistical support provided the significant ground operations in the Dak To area. The 101st Division arrived during the period 3-19 December from Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The airlift of the Division involved 10,195 personnel and 5,624 short tons of impedimenta. The command assisted other USARV Commands in receiving the Division and helped it get established. The 11th Light Infantry Brigade arrived from Hawaii during the period 19-21 December. Destined to become a part of the Americal Division, the Brigade arrived via sea lift at Qui Nhon. The United States Army Support Command, Qui Nhon supervised the arrival of the Brigade, the discharge of its impedimenta, and movement to its base camp at Duc Pho. Some 3266 of the Brigade's 3566 personnel were transported to the base camp by convoys of the 8th Transportation Group (Motor Transport), while 300 were airlifted. In anticipation of the arrival of additional five ton tractors for the command, heavy-truck driver training programs were scheduled by Transportation Groups (Motor Transport) in Qui Nhon Support Command and Saigon Support Command. During the period 20-26 November 1967 the command supported the 26th Marine Regiment at Kho Sanh with the air drop of 355 short tons of all classes of supplies. In December, a total of 724 short tons of supplies were air dropped in two separate operations; one in support of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade from 14-18 December, and the other from 21-29 December in support of the 5th Special Forces Group. Thirty-seven tactical operations were supported by the command in November, December and January. At the end of January, 23 of these operations were still in progress. Six Forward Support Areas (FSAs) were established while four others continued operations. At the end of January 1968 eight were still in full operation, one had been closed and one was preparing to close. Operations in the Dak To area adequately tested 1st Logistical Command's ability to provide continuous support under both adverse conditions and rapidly changing situations. The force supported increased from brigade size to a full division in ten days. In a 24 day period, 118,646 rounds of artillery ammunition were expended by Dak To units. A continuous combat essential air mission to resupply Dak To was conducted from 15 through 27 November 1967. From 1-26 November, 12,733 short tons of supplies were received by the Dak To FSA. Of this total 5,138 short tons were delivered by arial means.

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F. (U) DIRECTORATE OF AMMUNITION, Annex I. Malfunctions experienced with mortar ammunition are felt to be primarily caused by propellant deterioration. The US Army Munitions Command (USAMUCOM) has been asked to conduct a complete investigation. The abandonment of serviceable ammunition by tactical units continues to be a problem. Copies of incident reports involving such ammunition are sent to HQ, US Army Vietnam (USARV) for their action. Ten Class V items were included on the Available Supply Rate (ASR) list on 31 January 1968. This headquarters is now working with an automated ammunition stock records system which has greatly facilitated reporting and management of materiel. Issues have continued to increase reflecting the demands of the additional units now in the theater and the increased tempo of tactical operations. A recommendation to convert all TOE 9-17 units to the G-series TOE has been forwarded to HQ, USARV.

G. (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING, Annexes J, K, L, and M. Troop Operations Division, Annex J. Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam (USARV) delegated Operations and Maintenance, Army (OMA) project authority to the Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, for maintenance and repair not to exceed \$200,000 and for minor construction not to exceed \$25,000, which is the maximum authorized within USARV. A study of logistical support to Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) Advisory Teams indicated a need for standard facilities for small advisor teams. Field laundry production rose from 11.1 million pounds to 11.8 million pounds, a six percent increase during the reporting period. Four new commercial laundry contracts were awarded bringing the total number of active contracts to 20. Field bath construction continued to rise consistent with increased field requirements.

2. Facilities and Engineering Division, Annex K. A concerted effort is now being applied to rapid construction of the 506th Field Depot facilities at Long Binh. A lack of design criteria and a change in concept as suggested by the USARV Ad Hoc Committee have delayed the construction of a vitally needed parachute maintenance facility at Cam Ranh Bay. The 4th Transportation Command has been requested to review the requirement for a turning basin at Newport Army Terminal. The US Navy is constructing two warehouses adjacent to the Newport Army Terminal. Further construction is planned for a containment area in the same vicinity to house both Army and Navy personnel working at the terminal. In August 1967 a letter contract was awarded to the DeLong Corporation for placing a hardwood wear deck on all 1st Logistical Command piers. Work was completed except for Pier #2 at Cam Ranh Bay by 1 November 1967. On 19 January 1968 this headquarters approved a Purchase Request and Commitment (PR&C) for OMA funds for a three month contract extension for the use of two 97.5 ton amphibious tree crushers in order to provide additional time for testing and

evaluation of the crushers. A request for the construction of five barge points on the Dong Nai River near Long Binh was submitted by this headquarters on 26 December 1967. A requirement for maintenance dredging exists at various ports in Vietnam and priorities have been established and forwarded to the US Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (Provisional).

3. Installations Management Division, Annex L. The Central Real Estate Office (CREO) continued its efforts to solve the problem of unsatisfactory lessor maintenance by means of more workable procedures and the development of new maintenance provisions. A significant number of leases were terminated in connection with the move out of Saigon, and the accompanying restoration claims are being settled satisfactorily. The program of renegotiation of leases to provide for quarterly, rather than annual, payments made noteworthy progress and has curtailed the number of cases of uncollectable unearned rent. Due to the disapproval of the CREO TDA by Department of the Army, a recommendation was submitted to HQ, USARV that they assume the mission of the Central Real Estate Office. The phase-down of the RMK-BRJ contractor effort attained balanced force in contractor operated camp facilities and production plants. Construction material valued at \$54,000,000 and 1400 items of equipment will be released from contractor depots located at Thu Duc Island, Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Da Nang prior to July 1968.

4. Contract Operations Division, Annex M. Comprehensive technical inspections were conducted of the Repairs and Utilities (R&U) Contractor's activities at Qui Nhon, Phan Rang, Phu Tai, Nha Trang, Dalat, Cam Ranh Bay, Ban Me Thout, Blackhorse (Xuan Loc), Phu Loi, and Soc Trang. A team from the Division conducted a thorough analysis of the validity of the base and cost data which is being submitted by the contractor in the Unit Expenditure Report. The final report of the US Army Japan Management team was received and it recommends numerous changes in the contractor's organization and his management procedures. A summary of the Grand Hotel project was prepared and forwarded to the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee for Investigations. Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. (PA&E) is to begin using Government furnished teletypewriter facilities, and to phase out leased equipment, with a resultant saving of \$85,000 yearly. An evaluation of pesticides and rodenticides presently in the inventory resulted in revisions to established requisitioning objectives, cancellations of due-outs, and evacuation of selected pesticides from Vietnam. The manning level estimate for the Qui Nhon support area for Fiscal Year 1969 was completed, and will be used to prepare the cost estimate for FY 69 and to better evaluate bids on the contract. Fourteen facilities for the treatment, storage, and distribution of water from deep wells were completed, and the USARV Surgeon approved

in-line chlorination as sufficient treatment to render water potable from nine different wells.

H. (U) DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SUPPLY, Annex N. During the logistical buildup, emphasis was placed on port clearance at the expense of effective depot operations. In an effort to alleviate problems which developed, a review and revision of the receipt, issue, and locator procedures for the 506th Field Depot was accomplished, and a command program for the phasing out or redistribution of excess material was implemented. New stockage objectives for Class I theater requirements were approved by the Department of the Army in December 1967. Class I support to the Delta region should improve with the recent arrival of a refrigerated barge, and one more due in February 1968. The 1st Logistical Command plan for supply data systems was approved by HQ, US Army Vietnam (USARV) in November 1967, while a proposed logistics data system plan is currently being staffed. The 14th Inventory Control Center has converted to the IBM 7010/1460 computer configuration and present plans call for a similar installation at the Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon Depots, and the 506th Field Depot. The 4th Transportation Command has developed systems specifications for an automated port operation, which should have equal application at the 5th Transportation Command, Qui Nhon and the 124th Transportation Command at Cam Ranh Bay. Planning has been initiated for the establishment of a depot at Vung Tau which, when completed, will assist in relieving the heavy workload at the 506th Field Depot. The supply mission for the stockage of repair parts for the Computer, Gun Direction, M18, has been assigned to the Cam Ranh Bay Depot. Project Check, a study of audit trails and requisitions, was conducted by the directorate with assistance from USARPAC, from 20 October 1967 to 1 December 1967. Causes for lack of audit trails and delays of requisitions were identified and corrective action was undertaken to alleviate problems.

I. (U) DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE, Annex O. The installation of reticulated foam kits has been suspended as a result of in-country testing. The initial stockage support is being re-evaluated by US Army Mobility Equipment Command (USAMECOM) in order to change their existing policies with regard to support packages, stockage support lists and the depot supply line. Difficulties encountered due to defects in transmission support brackets of the Clark 290M tractor have been remedied through the application of a field expedient fix. Application of unauthorized modification to the cooling system of D7E tractors was causing head assemblies to crack. Using units were informed of this and the deadline rate due to head assemblies is being closely monitored.

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J, (U) DIRECTORATE OF PROCUREMENT, Annex P. Purchase Requests and Commitment forms (PR&Cs) processed during the period 1 November 1967 through 26 January 1968 totaled 584 at a value of \$29.6 million. Total PR&Cs processed during FY68 amounted to 1751 valued at \$304.8 million. As of 27 January 1968, excluding Blanket Purchase Agreements (BIA), 170 contracts valued at \$436 million were under the administration of the United States Army Procurement Agency Vietnam (USAPAV). During the report period 24 monthly and four quarterly reports were prepared and forwarded to the appropriate agency. Command efforts were successful in reducing 2nd Quarter FY68 off-shore procurement to \$.5 million as compared to \$5.9 million in the 2nd Quarter of FY67. As a result of the Advanced Procurement Plan, five FY69 PR&Cs were received as of 27 January with a value of \$36.1 million. The first FY68 PR&C was not received until the 4th Quarter of FY67. A plan for the procurement of Repair and Utilities (R&U) services for FY69 in Vietnam, a portion of which will be based on competition for the first time, has been approved by the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense. Agricultural calendars for growing areas in Vietnam are completed. Efforts are being made to reduce the loss of fresh fruits and vegetables due to excessive time in storage. Estimated fresh fruit and vegetable requirements to be purchased in various regions throughout Vietnam have been distributed to the field offices and two representatives. The integration of our source list with Air Force, Navy, Pacific Architects, and USAID, covered in the previous report, is complete and the source list has been expanded by 129 (13% increase). Through the joint efforts of the USAPAV contracting officers and price analysts, a reduction of \$3,101,112 was accomplished during negotiations involving sole source or only-responsible contractor proposals. PA&E has reduced its estimated \$3 million of excess supplies by \$1,739,431.74. Due to strong directives and frequent inspections aimed at management improvements by USAPAV, a general improvement has been noted in all areas of PA&E supply operations. A study has been completed for the management of supplies and equipment in the event the Qui Nhon area R&U contract for FY69 is not awarded to PA&E, Inc. US Army registry numbers can be placed on the exterior of Government owned contractor operated vehicles which eliminates the problem of contractors having to register vehicles with the Vietnamese Government. A block of numbers was issued to the contractors. A request for waiver of the Defense Base Act, as it applies to Korean employees of US Government invited contractors was made and granted.

K. (C) DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM, Annex Q. Enemy action against petroleum facilities and operations continued. Y-Boats will continue to resupply Phan Thiet through the use of floating hose-line. Plans and preparations are being made to relocate the eight inch beach pipeline running from the petroleum jetty at Qui Nhon to Tank Farm Number

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One. Fuel in excess to flight requirements of C-130 aircraft (Wet Wing) continues to be defueled at locations where sufficient runway length is available. Conversion of all empty general purpose cargo vehicles with 600 gallon skid mounted tanks and 500 gallon collapsible drums continues in II Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ) North to supplement line and local bulk petroleum hauling vehicles, for which replacement tractors and trailers are not available. Completion of the An Khe-Pleiku pipeline will solve the resupply problems at Pleiku. Commercial in-country contractors are starting to make drummed fuel available at Nha Trang and Qui Nhon. In addition, they will soon start furnishing bulk petroleum hauling vehicles at Qui Nhon to supplement military local capability. The US Air Force is now flying empty 55 gallon drums airlifted from Class III supply points, forward supply areas, and divisional forward support elements provided drum shipments are accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer, stating drums are empty and plugs in drums are wrench tight. Customers will continue to receive 55 gallon drums of fuel until they start returning all empty 500 gallon collapsible drums for refilling or repair. Bulk petroleum handling capabilities at Qui Nhon continue to increase. This is noted by the capability to discharge lightened T-2 Tankers and the addition of 150M BBLs of welded storage tanks.

L. (U) DIRECTORATE OF RETROGRADE AND DISPOSAL, Annex R. The increased retrograde tonnage shipped has averaged 25,000 short tons per month for the period 1 November 1967 through 31 January 1968. This compares to an average of approximately 20,500 short tons shipped during the previous 90 day period. The Property Disposal Program has improved with authorization to accept piasters and sell property for importation into the Republic of Vietnam. The additional authorization of equipment for property disposal holding activities has increased their capability to store and segregate property so that a higher dollar return can be realized for the Government. A total of 25,400 short tons were removed and 69,413 short tons were sold, constituting a return of \$1,583,069 to the Government.

M. (U) DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORTATION, Annex S. Newport and Cam Ranh Bay set records in November 1967 by handling 117,316 short tons (ST) and 199,697 ST respectively. Vung Tau handled a record 68,188ST in December 1967. Effective in December, tonnage figures for Dong Tam are being maintained and forwarded to higher headquarters. The containership program became a reality on 8 November 1967 with the arrival of the SS OAKLAND at Cam Ranh Bay. Rail is being utilized for movement of retrograde cargo from staging areas to the port. An average of 780,466 ST of cargo was moved by highway per month during the period; approximately 60% by contractor and 40% by military assets. A total of 17,298 troops arrived in Vietnam via sea and Air.

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N. (U) DIRECTORATE OF FOOD. The Directorate of Food was established by the Commanding General on General Orders Number 19 dated 12 January 1968. The stated mission of the Directorate is quoted from the general order as follows:

"This office will direct and control the 1st Logistical Command Food Supply System in providing all Class I supplies to supported forces in Vietnam. Supervise requisitioning, receiving, recovering, storing, and distribution of all food items in support of military operations. Exercise staff responsibility for support services pertaining to bakery, ice, ice cream plant, and food service matters rendered through US Army support commands."

The proposed Table of Distribution has been submitted and the Organization and Functions Manual has been revised. Pending final approval, the assigned personnel will continue to perform the functions previously accomplished by the Subsistence Branch, Directorate of General Supply.

O. (U) ADJUTANT GENERAL. See Annex T.

P. (U) CHAPLAIN, Annex U. As of 31 January 1968, 1st Logistical Command had a total authorization of 70 chaplains. Sixty of these spaces are filled with one Jewish, 46 Protestant, and 13 Catholic chaplains. Sixty-eight of the 74 authorizations for chaplain assistants are filled. The number of services conducted by each chaplain per week increased and exceeded the USARV goal. Attendance also increased because of additional services conducted during the holiday season. A total of 2,770,045 \$VN were donated through chapel offerings during November and December 1967, and January 1968. Electronic organs were placed on the Command Control Items List. Chrome plating of altar brassware began.

Q. (U) COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE, Annex V. A new 1st Logistical Command communications center is under construction at Long Binh and is expected to be completed in July 1968. Commensurate with the move of the headquarters to its new location, command personnel installed all the wiring and the telephones in the new buildings, commencing on 11 September 1967 and completing the operation on 29 December 1967. A new distribution system for the headquarters' Standing Signal Instructions/Signal Operating Instructions (SSI/SOI) was initiated and is expected to result in increased security and less administrative workload should a compromise occur. A similar project to compartmentalize the distribution of National Security Agency produced low level crypto systems has been submitted to higher headquarters. Additional radio frequencies were allocated to Pacific

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Architects and Engineers, Inc. (PA&E), which will increase their capability to provide timely repair and utilities support to serviced areas. Direct coordination with CONUS-based supply organizations with a minimum of down time is now possible for the command through the use of the USARV teletype conference circuit.

R. (U) INFORMATION OFFICE, Annex W. 1st Logistical Command led all major Army units in Vietnam with 10,577 hometown news releases and 1,470 hometown photo releases. A total of 887 hometown radio tapes were released including holiday messages. News stories totaled 252, and 217 photo captions accompanied the news releases. Continued emphasis is placed on subordinate command information offices to seek out, write, and photograph news in depth throughout their areas of responsibility. A total of 205 press queries were received from news representatives, of which more than half resulted in person-to-person contact with the newsmen. Increased emphasis has been placed on input for the Army Daily Summary with the number of items published steadily increasing. A total of 89 articles were submitted to USARV for inclusion, of which 68 were published. Four mimeograph newspapers are being published either weekly or bi-weekly by subordinate information offices. The first three issues of the new command newspaper, the 1st Logistical Command Vietnam Review, were published and distributed. Work continued on updating an informational brochure with a planned publication of 60,000 copies.

S. (U) INSPECTOR GENERAL, Annex X. Inspector General assistance was extended to 517 members of the command. Approximately 50% of the requests concerned dissatisfaction with assignment, non-receipt of orders, promotion, and pay. Of the 41 complaints processed, five were justified. There were 47 Annual General Inspections conducted, of which 46 of the units received a rating of Satisfactory. Supply, maintenance, training, and security continued to be major areas of interest.

T. (C) PROVOST MARSHAL, Annex Y. Inspection teams have visited each of the major subordinate commands to assist commanders in the implementation of the 1st Logistical Command Regulation 525-2, Control and Safeguarding of Supplies and Materiel. Continuing emphasis is being placed on physical security through staff visits and publication of the security bulletin. The third US Coast Guard explosive loading team has been approved for deployment to the Qui Nhon area. A fourth team has been requested for assignment to the Vung Tau area. Provost Marshal statistics indicate an increased offender rate for the 2nd Quarter of FY68.

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U. (U) SPECIAL SERVICES, Annex Z. Progress continues in all areas of the 1st Logistical Command Special Services program. Increased command emphasis is being applied to reduce the number of unused Rest and Recuperation (R&R) allocations. Over 450,000 persons were entertained by military and professional touring shows, including more than 128,000 by the Bob Hope Christmas shows. Five new service clubs opened and 17 additional facilities are programmed for construction or activation during the remainder of the fiscal year. More than 450,000 personnel availed themselves of service club activities. By 31 January 1968, there were 58 libraries in operation, with 26 more scheduled to open during the next quarter.

V. (U) STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE (SJA), Annex AA. A total of \$13,506 in personal property claims was paid and the SJA handled 1,965 legal assistance cases. The courts-martial rate within the command remained below the Army-wide level. During the past quarter, the command tried 15 General Court-Martial cases, 243 Special Court-Martial cases and 105 Summary Court-Martial cases. Non-judicial punishment was imposed in 3,526 instances. Additionally, a Legal Affairs Handbook was published dealing with legal problems peculiar to personnel in the Republic of Vietnam.

SECTION II PART I
OBSERVATIONS (LESSONS LEARNED)

A. (U) ACofS, COMPTROLLER

1. Item: Army Cost Reduction Program.

Discussion: The application of the provisions of AR 11-20 (Army Cost Reduction Program), in addition to the present MACV Directive 37-22 (MACONOMY) and USARV Regulation 11-1 (USARV Management Effectiveness Program) creates a redundant reporting requirement. Compliance with one program meets the criteria of the other programs. In addition, a Management Improvement Program and a Management Effectiveness Program are parallel and complementary to the MACONOMY and Army Cost Reduction Program. The misinterpretation and lack of understanding of program relationships compounds as it filters down through the levels of command. All the reports must be based on the same statistical documents normally generated at the functional operating level. Since this data must be maintained as a matter of operational necessity, reporting the information once under a single program would be sufficient for US Army Audit Agency validation. All management type programs have the objective of producing effective management at a reasonable cost without degrading the mission. Compounding redundant management reporting is diametrically opposed to the objectives of the programs. Consolidation of reporting would permit a more intensive application of effort in achieving validated results from one management program irrespective of the title, be it Army Cost Reduction, MACONOMY, or Management Effectiveness.

Observation: a. DD Forms 1603, 1604, and 1605 are required by the Defense Department for reporting cost reductions. They provide all of the detailed data desired by MACV Directive 37-22 and USARV Regulation 11-1.

b. The various programs at the different echelons of command should be placed within a single staff agency, i.e., ACofS, Comptroller or ACofS, G-4. Presently the Army Cost Reduction Program is under the auspices of the G-4, while the other programs are monitored by the ACofS, Comptroller. Within the 1st Logistical Command, all the programs are monitored by the ACofS, Comptroller.

B. (U) ACOFS, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS

1. Item: Instructions for the proper execution of DD Form 1584 (National Agency Check Request).

Discussion: Copies of detailed instructions for completion of the DD Form 1584 were distributed to all persons within 1st Logistical Command requiring a National Agency Check. The step-by-step instructions reduced the number of forms incorrectly submitted and insured greater accuracy and completeness of information submitted.

Observation: Use of detailed written instructions for completing DD Form 1584 has greatly reduced the number of forms incorrectly submitted to higher headquarters and reduced unnecessary administrative effort.

2. Item: Enemy initiated activity checklist.

Discussion: 1st Logistical Command Regulation 381-5, Intelligence Spot Reports, now contains itemized checklists of questions covering various types of hostile incidents. The checklists, especially in the case of ambushes of friendly convoys, have led to more detailed information being received on which a more thorough analysis may be made and steps recommended to minimize adverse results of future like occurrences.

Observation: The use of checklists has provided the command with more complete details of enemy initiated activities and, therefore, a more comprehensive analysis capability.

C. (U) DIRECTORATE OF AMMUNITION

1. Item: Trial shipment of M86A1 propellant charges for 175mm guns.

Discussion: A requirement was placed on this command to monitor a trial shipment of M86A1 propellant charges in order to test a new type of container which holds nine charges. The shipment was inspected and photographed upon receipt at Cam Ranh Bay. Various modes of handling and transport were used for movement to depot, ASP and gun site. Comments and photographic coverage were made for each phase, and a report was furnished to USARV for inclusion with user comments.

Observation: The container does present handling problems and may not provide adequate protection for the charges. Final evaluation, however, rests with the user.

2. Item: Renovation capabilities.

Discussion: An ammunition renovation detachment consisting of 65 personnel is located at each of the three support commands, and are capable of performing routine maintenance, reconditioning, inspection, renovation, and modification of ammunition. Due to workload, equipment, and facility problems, however, the majority of effort has been expended in the packaging of ammunition for issue or retrograde.

Observation: Full and proper use of these units is hampered by the lack of adequate facilities and the necessity for repackaging large amounts of ammunition for issue and retrograde. The maintenance facility at Qui Nhon has recently been completed and is being used, while one for Cam Ranh Bay has not yet been approved. The Long Binh facility should be ready by 1 April 1968.

3. Item: Ship manifests and stowage diagrams.

Discussion: Due to last minute diversions of many ammunition ships because of unforeseen demands, off-load at a non-scheduled port is sometimes hampered because of a lack of manifest and stowage diagram documents. Current US Army Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency (USAAPSA) policy is to forward the documents to this headquarters and the original port of call only.

Observation: During the January 1968 USARPAC Ground Munitions Conference, USAAPSA was asked to furnish copies of manifests and stowage diagrams for all ammunition vessels to each of the support commands so that they might better react to a last minute diversion from the original port of discharge.

4. Item: Palletization of ammunition.

Discussion: The increased use of palletization has been beneficial in the storage and handling of ammunition. It is now common practice for ammunition to remain palletized from the vessel off-load point until it is issued to the firing unit. This saving in handling time has resulted in better service to units and an increased ability to handle peak issues of heavy artillery ammunition. Conversely, palletization has resulted in an increased reliance on materials handling equipment (MHE).

Observation: A unit by unit survey is underway to determine the training status of MHE operators and if sufficient quantities and types of cranes and forklifts are available to provide rapid response to mission requirements and maximize unit lift capability.

5. Item: Increase in 4.2 inch mortar short round malfunctions.

Discussion: Malfunctions have occurred primarily within newly manufactured lots. In three of 14 cases investigated, the presence of wet propellant charges was noted.

Observation: Possible causes include propellant breakdown, presence of moisture due to container deficiencies, and incorrect adjustment of the charge necessary for the desired range.

6. Item: Mortar ammunition containers.

Discussion: Ammunition containers, particularly those for mortar type ammunition, have an extremely short life due to the adverse environmental conditions prevalent throughout Vietnam. Outer containers must have structural strength to permit handling and palletization. The inner package must withstand exposure to high heat, humidity, and excessive rainfall without deteriorating to the extent that moisture can come in contact with the ignition system.

Observation: Ammunition containers packaged in the present configuration will deteriorate in a relatively short time with six months to a year considered the maximum permissible storage life. Beyond this period, deterioration is rapid. The wire bound crate which has been used extensively as an outer pack is a prime example of lack of structural strength.

D. (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING

1. Item: Interservice Support Agreements (ISSA).

Discussion: The US Navy has been tasked for logistical support in I Corps Tactical Zone. Where Government facilities are not available, contractual arrangements may be made with commercial firms to provide such a service.

Observation: Action was taken by this headquarters to request USARV to negotiate an ISSA with the Navy to provide commercial laundry service on a non-reimbursable basis in I CTZ as is provided for the Navy in II, III, and IV CTZs by the Army.

2. Item: USARV approval of Purchase Request and Commitment Forms (PR&C).

Discussion: USARV Regulation 715-1, 11 February 1967, with Change 1, 6 March 1967, requires that all PR&Cs which will involve an in-country procurement of a restricted item in excess of \$250 be reviewed and approved at USARV prior to certification of appropriated funds by the 1st Logistical Command Comptroller. The purpose of this procedure, as stated in the regulation is "to have senior commanders personally review foreign source requirements and to approve those foreign source items which are of compelling emergency and cannot be foregone." An additional purpose of the review is to control piaster expenditures. Both of these procedures can be accomplished without forwarding each individual PR&C to USARV. Each PR&C is reviewed by the appropriate 1st Logistical Command Directorate. Those in excess of \$25,000 are reviewed by the Chief of Staff, and all PR&Cs in excess of \$400,000 are reviewed and approved by the Commanding General prior to their being forwarded to USARV G-4 for their approval. A copy of each funded PR&C is forwarded to the 33d Finance and Services Division which is assigned to the USARV Comptroller. Control of piaster expenditure could be effected by periodic monitoring of reports of PR&C expenditures by that agency. By eliminating the procedure of forwarding each PR&C to USARV for approval, procurement action could be initiated approximately seven days earlier. The resultant time savings would be very beneficial to this command since many of the PR&Cs request services or the procurement of items as soon as possible.

Observation: The elimination of forwarding PR&Cs to USARV for approval would expedite the procurement of required services and restricted supply items while still providing an adequate review of requirements and control of piaster expenditures.

3. Item: Programming construction requirements.

Discussion: The majority of the requirements submitted for inclusion in the FY 67S Military Construction Army (MCA) Program have not been scheduled for construction by USARV. Numerous follow-up letters for specific projects have been sent, but many of these have still to be answered. Although the 1st Logistical Command has submitted requirements for the FY 70 MCA program as requested, they have little significance since no information has been received to date on the approval of project submittals made for the FY 67S/69 MCA programs. A request was submitted on 14 October 1967 for construction of post engineer facilities at An Khe to replace facilities that had been destroyed by enemy action. It was not until 25 November 1967 that a construction directive was issued, and to date no construction has taken place. Similarly, a request made in September 1967 for post engineering facilities at Pleiku was answered stating that a construction directive would be issued by 30 September. To date no construction directive has been issued.

Observation: Under present procedures, information on approval of construction requirements is not provided to the user until a construction directive is issued. Since a firm construction program has not been developed, the user does not know when the required facilities will be built. This lack of information prevents adequate determination of future requirements and makes operational planning difficult. Further, there appears to be an inordinate amount of time required to get approval and a directive issued for the construction of essential facilities.

4. Item: Maintenance of leased properties.

Discussion: Although procedures have been established whereby maintenance costs incurred by the Government on leased properties for which maintenance is the responsibility of the lessor are recouped, lease provisions that do not clearly define the obligations of both parties have caused both confusion and possible monetary loss.

Observation: Clear and workable maintenance clauses have been developed for insertion in new leases. Existing leases will be modified where possible to include similar provisions.

5. Item: Payment of rents in foreign currency.

Discussion: A large number of leases held by US Forces in Vietnam contain payment clauses which purported to establish rental payments in accordance with the current rate of exchange. These clauses, however, are subject to interpretation. A test case decision by the Comptroller General ruled that the amount paid would be only the amount of piasters stated in the lease without regard to fluctuations in the exchange rate. This has resulted in considerable ill will on the part of lessors affected.

Observation: Payment clauses should be clearly worded and understood by both parties. Current policy now provides that the rent payable will be stated in piasters only with no reference to an equivalent dollar value or rate of exchange.

6. Item: Uncollectable, unearned rent.

Discussion: The program of converting advance rental payments from an annual to a quarterly basis has been effective in curtailing a rising trend in uncollectable debts owed the United States by Vietnamese lessors. The problem, however, has not been completely eliminated.

Observation: A possible solution lies in reimbursement with AIK funds provided by the Vietnamese Government for this purpose, and has been recommended to MACV.

7. Item: The accuracy of the contractor's base and utility production data.

Discussion: The rapid expansion of facilities and the R&U contract in Vietnam caused considerable time lag to develop in the contractor's recording of the real property which he maintains and the development of an accurate reporting system for utilities production data. The contractor only estimated this data when it was requested by the Government. A study by the Contract Operations Division of this directorate disclosed that the contractor had a tendency to inflate the estimated base and production data. The Government acceptance of estimated data did not provide the contractor with an incentive to stress development of accurate data reporting procedures. As a result of this study, the contractor was directed to use only the actual data in any analysis presented to the Government. This directive resulted in increased emphasis by the contractor to improve his data collection system. It is expected that both the base data and utility production data will be accurately reported in calendar year 1968.

Observation: Unless the Government insists that accurate data be submitted, contractors will only develop data that reflects favorably on their operations.

8. Item: R&U support for Quan Loi.

Discussion: R&U support at Quan Loi has lagged behind the increasing troop population. This resulted from the rapid build-up of the troop strength at Quan Loi without sufficient attendant planning information being provided to the 1st Logistical Command Engineer. Reaction time of the civilian contractor to recruit, hire, and often train new personnel, especially Local Nationals, is a minimum of three months. A limited local skilled labor force, local restrictions on entry of Third Country Nationals, and recruitment of US personnel from CONUS contribute to the contractor's delayed reaction time.

Observation: The 1st Logistical Command Engineer requires early notice of known significant changes in base development to insure that the R&U contractor increases his support commensurate with base development.

9. Item: Review of supply status of pesticides and rodenticides.

Discussion: The indiscriminate shipment of pesticides and rodenticides into sub-tropical, or similar, areas during military build-ups without guidance from medical and engineer entomologists or other competent authority, may result in large quantities of materials totally unsuited for use against insects or rodents and may flood storage space with slow moving materials.

Observation: Shipment of pesticides and rodenticides should be regulated by qualified personnel to insure that the most effective product and quantities are used.

E. (U) DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SUPPLY

Item: Excess Materiel.

Discussion: Excess materiel was accumulated at depots due to lack of a centralized supply management capability for Vietnam, inadequate depot procedures, and inadequate facilities.

Observation: The establishment of a centralized management capability, adequate depot procedures, and facilities is essential. The established centralized management capability has been improved by the installation of an improved ADP system and depot procedures have been revised and improved. An aggressive program for the development of adequate depot facilities is underway.

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F. (C) DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE

1. (U) Item: Initial Stockage Support.

Discussion: US Army Mobility Equipment Command (USAMECOM) Support Lists were not being properly utilized. Items on the USAMECOM Support Lists were found to be inadequate in relation to need of the using units. Items of support packages were being returned to Okinawa due to a fallacy in documentation procedures. Policies in effect at the present time with regard to the depot supply line must be altered in order to increase both supply efficiency and economy.

Observation: Changes in source codes, support package quantities and proper utilization of USAMECOM support lists are expected to drastically reduce the amount of unneeded parts which are filling the shelves. The alterations will also provide for a more realistic backup supply source both at depot and in CONUS.

2. (U) Item: Transmission Mounting Support Bracket, Clark 290M.

Discussion: Engineer units were experiencing cracks in the rear transmission mounting support brackets (Part #561306). Since the fault has been found in 20 of 21 tractors belonging to a unit, it was determined that the problem was not caused by operation but rather a design shortcoming.

Observation: Field expedient repairs were accomplished by welding on cover plates, thereby giving additional support to the front frame assembly. Findings have been forwarded to USAMECOM for final evaluation.

3. (U) Item: Cracked Head Assemblies, D7E Tractor.

Discussion: Land clearing units were experiencing a high mortality rate on head assemblies for the D7E tractor. Through an investigation, it was determined that unauthorized cooling system modifications were causing the engines to overheat, thereby cracking the head assembly. Restricting the flow of air as well as allowing mud to build up and cake on the tractor could cause more serious problems.

Observations: All units having the D7E tractor were notified of the results through a maintenance bulletin. All future deadlines for head assemblies are closely being watched.

4. (C) Item: Painting Landingcraft Lusterless "OD".

Discussion: A medium boat company commander observed that his vessels frequently received sniper fire in areas where identical type

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US Navy vessels were seldom fired upon. The only dissimilar feature was the color of the paint; Navy vessels are lusterless "OD" while Army vessels were Gloss Haze Grey. The apparent deterrent effect of "OD" color is presumably attributed to one of the following:

- a. Many of the "OD" colored Navy vessels are heavily armed.
- b. The "OD" vessels tend to blend with the densely foliated background along the narrow waterways. This command authorized the painting of the Army vessels "OD" as an exception to TB 746-93-4. The modification was recently approved by USANECOM. The cited TB is being revised accordingly.

Observation: Sniper fire incidence rate has reduced subsequent to painting the vessels lusterless "OD".

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G. (U) DIRECTORATE OF PROCUREMENT

1. Item: Establishment of a contingency fund at Northwest Procurement Agency (NPA).

Discussion: Approximately 30% of the Purchase Request and Commitments forwarded to CONUS require additional funds. This causes an increase in the procurement lead time of approximately 14-21 days.

Observation: USAPAV has requested that a contingency fund be established at NPA and the Comptroller, USAPAV, will establish the fund by 15 February 1968.

2. Item: Modification to cardboard containers.

Discussion: After using a newly adopted cardboard container for approximately 60 days, it was discovered that the container held the heat generated by the produce as well as the heat generated from sitting in the sun during the palletizing and loading operation. Practically no circulation of air was being afforded the product. After much experimentation, the box has been modified by providing four each 4 x 1 1/2 inch slots along each side to permit air circulation.

Observation: Any container to be used for shipping should be tested using all items to be shipped to all destinations under varying conditions.

3. Item: Identification of perishable produce for expediting handling.

Discussion: After sustaining substantial losses of produce caused from sitting at air terminals awaiting trans-shipment, it was discovered that in spite of the item initially moving as perishable subsistence, during the period it was waiting trans-shipment it lost its identity. After discussing the matter with airlift control officials it was agreed that paper signs with the words "Perishable, Expedite" would help speed the shipment of this produce. These paper signs have been printed and are affixed to each pallet of produce leaving Dalat. Officials at trans-shipment points have indicated that this has been helpful in expediting the produce for movement.

Observation: Perishable shipments should always be identified so that all personnel handling the shipment are aware that expedited action is required.

4. Item: Determining responsibility of Vietnamese contractors.

Discussion: Vietnamese contractors and business people are prone to bid on all types of solicitations, not taking into account their companies' or facilities' capabilities. Their thinking behind this is that if they can get a contract, then they can buy or lease required equipment or facilities to fulfill requirements. Screening each of these offerors on pre-award surveys has created a sizeable workload on the Directorate of Quality Assurance.

Observation: The Quality Assurance approach to this is to perform a comprehensive survey on each offeror, determining his production capabilities and pitfalls he may encounter relative to performance on specific requirements. All offerors found not responsible are visited or called in. Each defective area or shortcoming within the offeror's organization is fully explained. Offerors are fully advised as to why their qualifications have made them ineligible. This program has been gratifying in that it provides the contractors a better understanding of our needs and requirements. They, in turn, have improved their organizations, facilities and capital equipment in the interest of possessing the capability on future solicitations. In view of this program, undesirable offerors and agents are being eliminated and those with a potential that are selected are providing services in a more efficient manner, ultimately beneficial to each party. Small, inexperienced Vietnamese contractors are beginning to realize the monetary value that can be gained through sound and improved managerial techniques.

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H. (C) DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM

1. (C) Item: Resupply of Phan Thiet by Y-Boat.

Discussion: Rough seas accompanying the monsoon season at Phan Thiet tore loose three barges anchored off-shore used as floating storage at Phan Thiet. All three of the barges were severely damaged, requiring that they be removed to Cam Ranh Bay to effect required repairs. An effective and rapid means of resupply of Class III had to be found to support combat operations at Phan Thiet. It was determined that a Y-Boat could be satisfactorily anchored off-shore and a floating hose used to pump fuel ashore to support combat operations.

Observation: Use of cargo and gas barges for floating storage is not practical during the monsoon season. High winds and waves affect the barge mooring. A system of pilings spaced at 100 foot intervals out to safe draft for Y-Boats is an effective method of Bulk Class III Supply to isolated operations such as Phan Thiet. The floating hose can be secured to the pilings, thereby reducing damage caused by wave action pulling and breaking the floating hose-line.

2. (C) Item: Additional Bulk Transport Capability.

Discussion: During the battle for Dak To, bulk petroleum local and line haul capabilities had to be augmented. Through the use of 600 gallon skid mounted tanks and 500 gallon collapsible drums, all available general purpose cargo vehicles and trailers were converted to bulk petroleum hauling vehicles to supplement normal petroleum transport capacity and meet the greatly increased requirement.

Observation: 500 gallon collapsible drums and 600 gallon skid mounted tanks can be successfully used to convert cargo trucks, trailers, and semi-trailers into bulk petroleum hauling vehicles. This lesson learned at Dak To has been distributed to all commands.

3. (C) Item: Jet fuel from aircraft fuel tanks (Wet Wing).

Discussion: C-130 aircraft have flown into supply points and forward support areas carrying fuel in excess to the aircraft's requirement to fly to and from the supply point or forward support area. This excess fuel was defueled as a means of aerial

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resupply. The quantity of excess fuel delivered by this method usually exceeded that carried by the C-130 as normal cargo (4,500 gallons). In most cases it was found that seven to eight thousand gallons of bulk JP-4 could be drained from the aircraft's fuel tanks. In addition, limited cargo or personnel could still be carried within the aircraft. It was discovered that wing structural fatigue developed in one of the C-130's used to deliver bulk JP-4 to forward support areas. Investigation revealed that short runways combined with the heavy fuel load caused the structural fatigue. The aerial tanker (Wet Wing), the name applied to this form of fuel delivery continues, however, but only to areas where there is sufficient runway to accommodate the excess fuel carried.

Observation: Defueling of C-130s still is one of the best methods of supplying the maximum amount of jet fuel that a C-130 can deliver in addition to transporting either personnel or cargo into or out of the supply point or forward support area. An airfield of adequate length is necessary to use this system, however.

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I. (U) DIRECTORATE OF RETROGRADE AND DISPOSAL

1. Item: Use of the shaped charge M2A3 to demilitarize 175mm gun tubes and 8-inch Howitzer tubes in RVN.

Discussion: The recommended use of shaped charge M2A3 to demilitarize heavy gun tubes has been adopted by Department of the Army as a field expedient in RVN. To date, approximately 85 heavy gun tubes have been demilitarized using this procedure.

Observations: Use of this method of in-country demilitarization of heavy gun tubes saves retrograde transportation cargo space. The demilitarized gun tubes are now being turned over to property disposal yards for appropriate disposal action.

2. Item: Removal of slide rails from heavy gun tubes.

Discussion: Related to demilitarization of heavy caliber gun tubes is the removal of slide rails for subsequent use on new tubes. Watervliet Arsenal has requested that whenever possible, upon demilitarization of the tube, the slide rail should be saved to reduce the cost of new tubes by approximately \$1,000. The accomplishment of this task has been difficult and time-consuming but efforts continue.

Observation: Once the procedures and equipment necessary for rail removal have been determined and finalized, time studies can be completed to indicate the average amount of saving per tube.

3. Item: Shipment of Basic Issue List Items (BILL) with combat vehicles and artillery pieces.

Discussion: Since the inception of the Closed Loop Program, continuous difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient quantities of BILL for retrograde with combat vehicles and artillery pieces. Frequent correspondence from applicable COMUS commands and USARPAC has cited the urgent requirement for BILL to be retrograded. This command initiated action in November 1967 to improve the retrograde of BILL. In January 1968, the shortage of BILL was reiterated with emphasis placed on return of BILL from the user units.

Observation: Inherent to the retrograde of BILL with combat vehicles is the improvement of property accountability procedures. Interest and attention through command channels to the lowest echelon is necessary to insure that property receives proper care and accountability.

4. Item: Removal of explosives from combat vehicles before retrograde.

Discussion: Recent reports have indicated explosives were found in several combat vehicles being disassembled for rebuild in a CONUS depot. While the soldier in Vietnam becomes accustomed to the presence of high explosives, the failure to remove such articles before retrograde creates a potential hazard to civilian maintenance personnel in CONUS. This headquarters is implementing stringent procedures to eliminate this hazard.

Observation: To insure the removal of all explosives from combat vehicles, thorough inspections must be performed, followed by certification of ammunition removal by a commissioned officer. Tanks present a particular problem since explosive articles may become lost beneath the turret and, under certain conditions, in the engine compartment. The turret must be slowly rotated at least one full circle while an examination of the hull interior surface is made through the battery box access door. In addition, the power pack must be removed to inspect the engine compartment interior.

J. (U) DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORTATION

Item: Increased difficulty has been encountered in the movement of oversized and/or overweight cargo.

Discussion: Poles varying from 40-80 feet in length, steel "I" beams, house trailers without wheels, and large generators are not compatible for movement by TOE truck companies. Experience has demonstrated that assistance must be obtained from engineer and maintenance units to move the cargo. Not only is this procedure cumbersome, but it also detracts from the performance of the unit's mission.

Observation: A request for special lift equipment has been submitted to USARV. Once approved, a MTO&E will be initiated to augment each support command with sufficient equipment to facilitate the movement of overweight/oversized cargo.



K. (U) ADJUTANT GENERAL

1. Item: Transfer of Records.

Discussion: Due to the personnel turbulence experienced in Vietnam and the authorized deviations from Army Regulations governing disposition of records, special emphasis was placed on records management prior to transfer. A class on records management was presented to administrative personnel of the headquarters on 27 December 1967 and served as a refresher course in proper procedures. Deviations from the Army Regulation were pointed out, and proper procedures for records transfer and destruction were emphasized.

Observation: No difficulty was experienced in the transfer of records. Records were received within the proper time frame and no errors were noted in the preparation for transfer.

2. Item: Use of forms indicating common errors in preparation of messages and correspondence.

Discussion: The Adjutant General Mail and Distribution Branch has compiled a list of common errors made in the preparation of messages and correspondence. Two forms were designed listing common errors made; one comprised of errors relative to messages, and one of errors concerning correspondence. The appropriate form listing minor errors found in correspondence/messages is attached to the file copy that is returned to the originating staff office while an indication of major violations is returned for corrective action prior to release.

Observation: Significant value has accrued from the use of these forms. Preparing offices have responded positively and the quality of outgoing correspondence/messages has improved.

3. Item: Destruction of classified information.

Discussion: The AG Classified Repository is now conducting a review of all classified documents on a semimonthly basis rather than monthly as practiced in the past. This procedure was established to insure a continuous review is made to reduce the number of classified documents maintained on file.

Observation: This practice is more satisfactory since prompt destruction of excess material enables the repository to maintain better control of classified defense information.

L. (U) CHAPLAIN

1. Item: Control of electronic organs to preclude issue to units without adequate chapel facilities.

Discussion: It was discovered that organs, Federal Stock Number (FSN) 7710-823-9755, were issued to units where adequate chapel facilities, conforming to the basis of issue contained in Common Table of Allowances (CTA) 50-989, did not exist. Rapid deterioration caused by dust and moisture is apparent where these organs are utilized in tents and small chapel facilities. In coordination with the US Army Vietnam (USARV) Staff Chaplain, a decision was made to place electronic organs under command control and to issue these organs only to units where permanent type chapels seating 150 or more were completed or were planned as part of a permanent base facility. A smaller electronic organ, FSN.7710-823-9760, folding type, was approved for chapel facilities not meeting the criteria for the larger electronic organs.

Observation: This action is expected to generate a considerable amount in savings through proper use and care of the more expensive organs and at the same time make more practical and less expensive organs available for use in smaller chapel facilities.

2. Item: Chrome plating of brass altarware.

Discussion: Due to climatic conditions in Vietnam, brass items of chapel equipment become pitted and unsightly very rapidly rendering them unusable for worship services. Chrome items, with a much greater resistance to deterioration, have been placed into the supply system. However, the cost per set of altar chromeware is \$91.98. An acceptable bid of approximately \$26.00 was received as the cost of chrome plating a set of altar brassware on the local economy. A purchase request and commitment was submitted and approved to chrome plate 100 sets.

Observation: This action is expected to generate a savings of \$6,588.00 and will preserve the altarware from rapid deterioration.

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M. (U) PROVOST MARSHAL

Item: Safeguarding supplies and property.

Discussion: An inspection team has provided command emphasis and assistance in the implementation of 1st Logistical Command Regulation 525-2, and has shown that closer liaison between ports, depots, and first consignee alleviates many of the problems encountered with the reconciliation of the TCMDs.

Observation: Reports of loss have increased, indicating improved accountability for property. The recoveries of losses have also shown an increase. Safeguards for control of property, and the increase in recoveries, have resulted in substantial savings to the US Government.

N. (U) STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE (SJA)

1. Item: Article 31 warning.

Discussion: A frequently recurring error noted in warning an accused person, or one suspected of an offense, of his right against self-incrimination and his rights to counsel under Article 31, UCMJ, has been the failure to include the provision that an accused may have counsel with him during the interrogation and that military counsel is provided without cost. DA Form 2820 is designed to obviate these problems, and should be used by all persons when taking a statement from an accused or suspect. DA Form 19-24, formerly used for these purposes, has been deemed inadequate for properly warning the accused of his rights and should no longer be used.

Observation: DA Form 2820 should be used whenever any person takes a statement from an accused or one suspected of an offense.

2. Item: Delay in transmittal of court-martial charges.

Discussion: Due to an increased emphasis by Department of the Army on insuring an accused person a speedy trial under Articles 10 and 33, UCMJ, as well as the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution, it is imperative commanders at all levels recognize the importance of transmitting courts-martial charges expeditiously. Article 33, UCMJ, also requires that charges be forwarded within eight days after the accused is ordered into arrest or confinement, or report in writing to the officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction explaining the reasons for delay. The problem has become acute, since the Government will henceforth be held accountable for any delays occasioned after preference of charges, the imposition of arrest or confinement, or the imposition of mere restriction.

Observation: In order to minimize the problem of denial of a speedy trial to an accused, courts-martial charges, especially when either restriction, arrest or confinement has been imposed, should be transmitted expeditiously.

SECTION II PART II
RECOMMENDATIONS

A. (U) ACofS, Comptroller

1. One common report form is used for reporting results under MACONCOMY (MACV Dir 37-22), Management Effectiveness (USARV Reg 11-1) and Army Cost Reduction Program (AR 11-20).

2. The various programs be consolidated under the staff monitorship of a single staff agency.

B. (U) DIRECTORATE OF AMMUNITION

Manifests and stowage diagrams be furnished by US Army Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency (USAAPSA) to all support commands in order that diverted ammunition vessels may be expeditiously discharged with first emphasis on high priority cargo.

C. (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING

1. The Navy be encouraged to complete action necessary to establish an Inter Service Support Agreement (ISSA) to provide contractual laundry service in I Corps Tactical Zone on a non-reimbursable basis.

2. USARV eliminate the requirement to forward Purchase Request and Commitment Forms (PR&C) to them for review and approval that involve in-country procurement of required services and restricted items in excess of \$250.

3. USARV publish a construction program list of approved projects, and a construction programming regulation. This regulation should include the time frames required in annual programming actions, and the procedure for submission and processing of requests.

4. The Government require the contractor to use actual, not estimated, data in any analysis presented to it.

5. The 1st Logistical Command Engineer be given maximum advance notice when major increases are anticipated in installations operations which may require a significant increase in R&U support.

6. Future operations involving early shipment of pesticides and rodenticides be regulated by competent authority to insure that suitable materials in adequate quantities are obtained and are appropriate to the actual, or potential, insect or rodent hazards of the geographic area.

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D. (U) DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE

US Army Mobility Equipment Command (USAMECOM) thoroughly review, and revise where appropriate, source codes which affect stockage of repair parts. It has been determined that there are numerous items in the system which should be changed from code "X" to code "F" or "Pl" because of generated demand support data.

E. (C) DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM

Maximum utilization be made of C-130 aircraft (Wet Wing) for aerial resupply of bulk jet fuel, since this method permits maximum delivery of jet fuel as well as the loading of additional cargo or personnel in the hull of the aircraft.

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AVHGC-DST (14 Feb 68)

1st Ind (C)

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1968
(RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 6 MAR 1968

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

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

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 January 1968 from Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command (BGUA).

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning Army Cost Reduction Program, page 15, paragraph A1; and page 41, paragraphs A1 and A2: Nonconcur. HQ USARV directives which implement Project MACONOMY and the Army Cost Reduction Program are coordinated, mutually supporting documents. Though these programs are mutually supporting, they cannot be feasibly combined at this time since they operate within DOD channels and DA channels respectively. The placement of staff responsibilities for these programs is a prerogative of command at each echelon, and their present placement within HQ USARV is in accordance with mission and program accomplishment.

b. Reference item concerning ship manifests and stowage diagram, page 17, paragraph C3; and page 41, paragraph B: Concur. For the past two months manifests and stowage diagrams have been distributed for all RVN bound ships to the major ports. This distribution is in response to a USARV request to MACV-TMA.

c. Reference item concerning interservice support agreement (ISSA), page 19, paragraph D1; and page 41, paragraph C1: Concur. The following action has been taken to establish an Interservice Support Agreement with the US Navy for laundry service support in I CTZ:

(1) A draft ISSA was submitted to Naval Support Activity, Da Nang, providing for laundry services at Chu Lai. The support was proposed as non-reimbursable LAW JCS message 5848, dated 1 July 1966.

GROUP 4
DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS;
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED.
DOD DIR 5200.10

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AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1968
(RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

(2) The Navy returned the ISSA without action requesting they be provided funds (Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request) to provide the laundry service. This action is not in accordance with guidance from higher headquarters (JCS message above) concerning non-reimbursement for logistics services between DOD agencies in Vietnam.

(3) A message was sent to Commander, US Naval Forces, Vietnam asking reconsideration of NAVSUPACT, Da Nang's position on reimbursement for laundry services. All available guidance pertaining to logistics services was referenced to NAVFORV. NAVFORV maintained the position reimbursement would be required. This position was based on the fact the Navy was not providing the services to its own members except through the media of a civilian contract.

(4) The problem was presented to MACV, J4 by staff visit. MACV, J4 indicated that headquarters could provide no assistance in obtaining laundry support in I CTZ from the Navy on a non-reimbursable basis. A Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request was presented to NAVSUPACT, Da Nang, as an interim measure to initiate the laundry service support.

(5) The question of reimbursable or non-reimbursable logistics services support in I CTZ is to be passed to CINCUSARPAC for arbitration with CINCPAC.

d. Reference item concerning USARV approval of purchase request and commitment forms, page 19, paragraph D2; and page 41, paragraph C2: Nonconcur. The purpose of review and approval of PR&C's over \$250.00 is to establish limitations on the procurement of supplies and services within RVN and to control inflationary trends of both dollars and piasters. This can be accomplished at USARV level. Every effort is made to expedite PR&C's through HQ USARV and continued improvement in distribution will ultimately reduce the present staffing from a present three days to two days.

e. Reference item concerning programming construction requirements, page 20, paragraph D1; and page 41, paragraph C3: Concur that excessive time is required to approve construction requests by HQ USARV. Procedures are currently being reexamined with the objective of reducing processing time and establishing firm programs. The proposed construction

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AVHGC-DST

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1968
(RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

programming regulation is not required since the AR's are specific on procedures for submission of program requests. Further, USARV has no control of the dates when MACV and USARPAC require submission of the annual program.

f. Reference item concerning review of supply status of pesticides and rodenticides, page 22, paragraph D9; and page 41, paragraph C6: Concur. Recommend this observation be considered for evaluation at DA.

g. Reference item concerning jet fuel from aircraft fuel tanks, page 28, paragraph H3; and page 42, paragraph E: Concur. The "Wet Wing" system of transporting fuel into an airfield is an efficient means of resupplying airfields. The possibility of flying with lesser amounts should be investigated by the Air Force if the airfield has a short runway.

3. (U) A copy of this indorsement will be furnished to the reporting unit through channels.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

C. S. Nakatsukasa
C. S. NAKATSUKASA
Captain, AGC
Assistant Adjutant General

Copy furnished:
HQ 1st Log Comd

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GPOP-DT (14 Feb 68) 2d Ind (U)
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 1st Logistical
Command for Period Ending 31 Jan 68,
RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 30 MAR '68

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

1. This headquarters has evaluated subject report
and forwarding indorsements and concurs in the report
as indorsed.

2. Reference paragraph 2c(5), 1st Indorsement, item
on ISSA. Subject document has recently been received
in this headquarters and is being processed as a
separate action.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

K. F. Osbourn
K. F. OSBOURN
MAJ, AGC
Asst AG

ANNEX A (U) SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MATERIEL READINESS

1. By direction of the Commanding General, the office was disbanded as of 12 January 1968. The Special Assistant for Materiel Readiness assumed the duties as Director of Food, taking with him one officer and three enlisted personnel. The other officer was assigned to the Director of General Supply as the Materiel Readiness Coordinator. The functions of the office were transferred to two directorates; Transportation assuming the functions of expediting shipments of high priority cargo throughout Vietnam, and General Supply assuming the functions of supervising the Materiel Readiness Expeditors (MRE) program and directing the follow-up action on problems reported in Periodic Logistics Reports (PLR).

2. From 1 November 1967 to 12 January 1968, the office was staffed by three officers and three enlisted personnel and continued to pursue the following four major areas of activity:

- a. Supervision of the MRE program.
- b. Follow-up action on problems reported on PLRs.
- c. expediting shipments of high priority cargo throughout Vietnam.
- d. Completion of projects assigned by the Commanding General.

3. There are currently 25 MREs located in key areas throughout the command, providing a direct link between support commands and their supported units. The greatest percentage of MRE effort expended during the past quarter has been in the area of expediting the issue of urgently needed repair parts. A detailed analysis of last quarter's expediting within the Qui Nhon Support Command revealed total requirements in excess of 12,000 repair parts to remove and items from deadline. A fill of 51% was realized from in-country resources through the efforts of MREs.

4. Follow-up action on problems reported in the USARV Periodic Logistics Report was the major activity of this office. The follow-up action on the results achieved on the semi-monthly PLRs from the major tactical units will continue to be presented to the Commanding General as appropriate at the daily briefing. The complete status of each item listed is furnished to the C-4 or S-4 of the reporting unit before the PLR is briefed. The single remaining problem with PLRs continues to be the abuse of the system by reporting unauthorized or non-combat essential requests. However, C-4 USARV is presently working on a report which will insure that the units will report only those items whose shortage materially affects the accomplishment of the unit's mission as indicated in the USARV PLR regulation. The implementation of sound managerial techniques have enabled the office to stabilize the established objective of 10 to 12 days allowed for processing the PLRs. The positive supply action taken during this period rose from 41% to 45%.

ANNEX B (U) ACoFS, COMPTROLLER

1. Budget and Fiscal Operations.

a. Budget Execution Program. The FY68 Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) Budget Execution Review was forwarded to USARV on 8 November 1967 to provide command fund requirements through 30 Jun 1968.

b. Administrative Control of Funds. 1st Logistical Command Regulation 37-19 was revised and distributed on 21 November 1967.

c. Withdrawal of 4th Qtr Assistance in Kind (AIK) Funds. This headquarters experienced a significant reduction of 4th Qtr AIK Funds which reduced the authorized expenditure at Cam Ranh Bay Support Command to zero. Immediate action was taken to respond to this reduction and provide for continuity of operations.

d. Command Operating Budget. The feeder data for the FY69 Command Operating Budget is in process of collation. Formulation is on schedule and the initial draft is expected to be completed about 1 February 1968.

2. Management and Automatic Data Processing Division.

a. Army Cost Reduction Program. An aggressive approach toward the U.S. Army Audit Agency validation of high dollar savings is in progress. The personal approach among managers is being used to relate the Management Improvement, Management Effectiveness and Army Cost Reduction Programs.

b. Data Processing. DA Message 8441.5, from Comptroller, Department of the Army, subject: Extension of USAFAC Standard Supply System (3S) within USARV, was received on 22 December 1967. It stated that "Data Authorization Request (DAR) for extension of the 3S system to Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh is approved, and every attempt is being made to obtain an IBM 7010/1460 computer configuration to meet installation dates of 1 March 1968 at Qui Nhon, and 1 May 1968 at Cam Ranh Bay."

c. Management Studies.

(1) A study of the Central Real Estate Office Saigon, begun on 22 November 1967, is still in progress.

(2) A study was completed on 26 December 1967

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concerning the need for a comptroller element at the support command and depot levels. It was determined to be necessary and proposed TDAs were prepared with proposed functional statements. The TDAs are pending approval at Department of the Army. The projected strengths and functional statements were submitted to HQ, USAFV and are in accord with the proposed organization and functions manual as well as the proposed TDAs.

d. Number of studies projected.

FY 68 - 8 (six remain to be completed)
FY 69 - 4
FY 70 - 3

e. Organization and Functions Manual. The Organization and Functions Manual (O&FM) was revised on 24 November 1967 to reflect staff responsibility for ADF hardware to ACoFS, Comptroller and staff responsibility for ADF software to the Directorate of General Supply. The Engineer was redesignated as Directorate of Engineering. The December 1967 O&FM was distributed to all major elements of the command, and copies were furnished to USAFV and USAF/PAC. A revision to the December 1967 manual is in process due to the addition of the new Directorate of Food and the combination of staff responsibility of management functions.

f. FY68 Executive Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Orientation Course. Ten quotas were received for the 12 - 16 February, and 19 - 23 February 1968 sessions from USAFV. Each support command will be allocated 2 spaces and the remaining will be allocated to the headquarters.

g. Pacific Architects and Engineers (PA&E) Inc.. The October and November 1967 Cost Reports have been received and analyzed. The information will be related to more recent data gathered from studies currently in process involving PA&E.

h. Staff Directory. Internal and external distribution of a revised Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command Staff Directory was completed 13 January 1968. A new directory is in process to reflect the addition of the Directorate of Food, upgrading of the telephone communications systems, and changes in staff resulting from rotation.

i. Command Review & Analysis. A new booklet was prepared for the Monthly Command Review and Analysis. Master artwork of 131 charts was made. The shipment of the master charts for the November issue was made on 11 December 1967 from Tan Son Nhut AFB to Japan. Completed booklets and master charts were returned from Japan and received at Tan Son Nhut AFB on 19 December 1967. This procedure

will continue until printing facilities are available to Vietnam. The December 1967 Command Review and Analysis was distributed 18 January 1968.

j. Reports Control. An intensive effort was initiated on 24 November 1967 to insure that all reports rendered or required by this headquarters have either a Reports Control Symbol (RCS) number or an exemption citation. 78 internal reports were involved and categorized as 4 quarterly, 2 bi-monthly, 50 monthly, 13 weekly, and 9 daily.

3. Finance services.

a. US Army Audit Agency (USAAA). The USAAA held an informal entrance interview with ACofS, Comptroller and Directorate of General Supply on 6 November 1967 pertaining to an audit of the requirements, determination and distribution of subsistence. An entrance interview was held on 13 January 1968 by members of the Saigon office of USAAA with the ACofS, Comptroller to outline objectives of the worldwide vertical audit of general purpose vehicles. Members from the Directorates of General Supply and Maintenance were present. Both audits are still underway.

b. Activation of Disbursing Account (SN 5313): The activation of a disbursing account (SN 5313) was made at Bien Hoa on 1 November 1967. Major K. M. Short was appointed as Disbursing Officer.

c. The USAAA audit report of 7 October 1967, entitled "Receipt and Distribution of Materiel, Vietnam", was received and staffed by appropriate Directorates for preparation of a coordinated reply. Further, the command answer to the USAAA International Balance of Payments (IBOP) audit was forwarded to US RV on 15 January 1968.

d. Contract Payment. A letter was received on 10 November 1967 from HQ, US RV directing the official 80% rate be used in payment of contracts written in \$US amount but payable in piasters, which were entered into prior to 14 October 1967. This policy will remain in effect pending a Comptroller General decision. Each support command was notified for information and guidance.

e. Modified Military Pay Voucher System (MMPVS): The 91st Finance Section began operating under the MMPVS as of 28 December 1967.

f. Interservice Audit. On 5 January 1968 all support commands were notified of an interservice audit to be performed by personnel from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Comptroller, to begin on 17 January 1968. This audit is still in progress.

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g. MACV Advisors Finance Services. Finance service to 1400 MACV Advisors was transferred on 4 January 1968 from the 7th Finance Service (FS) in Saigon to the 126th FS at Pleiku and the 192d FS at Da Nang. This provides service for the personnel near their area of assignment.

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ANNEX C (C) ACoFS PERSO N I, Civil Affairs Division

1. (U) Civil Affairs activities centered around the Christmas/Tet holiday season. One hundred eleven civic action/community relations projects were conducted which related directly to Christmas or the three day Tet celebration that ended on 1 February 1968. These activities ranged from modest Christmas parties for the children of Vietnamese employees to major construction projects including a new community center in a village near Qui Thon.

2. (C) The Long Binh Post People-to-People Program which was implemented in September 1967 is progressing well. The areas of responsibility were modified in December 1967, and Saigon Support Command is now responsible for 48 hamlets with a population of 153,000 people in the Cong Thanh and Duc Tu Districts of Bien Hoa Province. The program involves weekly hamlet visits and the implementation of an intensive civic action program within the assigned area.

3. (C) The command has recently been tasked with the coordination of all military civic action conducted within and contiguous to logistical base areas. Annex Q (Civic Action) to USAFV CEIAN 81-68 (Campaign Plan) gives the Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command the responsibility of coordinating the civic action programs for subordinate units, and other units of USAFV located within these areas. This includes support commands, sub-area commands and contiguous population centers within a minimum radius of 11,000 meters. This will involve eight civilian population centers with a total of 448,000 people. Planning is in progress and the program will be implemented in February 1968.

4. (U) The Civic Action Distribution Point processed and shipped 768,390 pounds (384 short tons) of commodities to all four Corps areas. This figure represents a sharp reduction from the previous quarter and was a result of delayed in-country arrival of commodities. Shipments consisted primarily of food for the Popular Force Food Supplement Program, clothing, and medicine.

5. (U) Units of the command continued to conduct extensive civic action and community relations activities. Following are the command civil affairs statistics for the quarter:

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ANNEX C

projects). a. Constructions: 114 (73 of these were joint US/VN

b. Distribution of Commodities:

(1) Cement	90,340 pounds
(2) Clothing	31,381 pounds
(3) Food	87,266 pounds
(4) Lumber	163,448 bd ft
(5) Physical Education Kits	16 each
(6) School Kits	1281 each
(7) Soap	575 pounds
(8) Tin Sheets	4546 each
(9) Woodworking Kits	4 each
(10) Scrap Metal	43,000 pounds
(11) Fire Wood	7,600 pounds
(12) Nails	300 pounds
(13) Rope	600 ft
(14) Tape Recorder	1 each
(15) Steel Posts	109 each
(16) Barbed Wire	53 rolls
(17) Trash Cans	24 each
(18) Toys	4,400 each
(19) Chain	120 ft

c. Health and Sanitation

(1) Classes on personal hygiene	98 students
(2) Medical Aides Trained	2 students

d. Voluntary Contributions in Support of:

(1) Hospitals	90,330 \$VN
(2) Orphanages	121,010 \$VN
(3) Religious	125,852 \$VN
(4) Schools	166,552 \$VN
(5) Solatium	3,000 \$VN
(6) Support of Students	<u>10,000 \$VN</u>

TOTAL 516,744 \$VN

e. Educational Efforts:

(1) English Classes	127 Classes held, 1636 students
(2) OJT Auto Mechanics	37 students
(3) OJT Carpenter	24 students

f. Livestock and Agricultural Projects:

Edible Garbage 25,955 gallons

ANNEX D (U) ACoFS, PERSONNEL, Personnel Management Division

1. Authorized military strength of the command increased from 55,865 to 56,123 during the reporting period but assigned strength fell from 51,501 to 51,143. Present level of fill is 91.1%.
2. The command is authorized 304 Department of the Army Civilians, with recruiting authority for an additional 47. Recruiting efforts show satisfactory progress with current employment of 258 personnel. Recruitment for 110 Special Services spaces is in effect. To date 41 persons are employed.
3. Command overstrength in direct hire employees was reduced to the authorized level by 20 December 1967. Subordinate commanders were again requested to maintain close control over use of Local National (LN) employees in only nonsensitive mission essential functions. Actions taken by commanders to verify assignment of LNs have resulted in reductions in reported strength and increased recruiting action for vacant spaces.
4. Local National daily hire employees have been used at a command average daily rate of 2,674 personnel. Due to a reduction in Assistance in kind (AIK) funds the daily hire authorization for 3d quarter FY68 has been reduced to 2,399.
5. The program to convert selected military spaces to civilian slots began in January. Due to some problems in the initial processing of requests for recruitment and the Tet holiday period no positive accomplishments were noted in this area. It is anticipated that the program will show more favorable results as it progresses.
6. A new Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) for the 14th Inventory Control Center, reflecting increased requirements for 21 military and 57 civilian spaces, was prepared and forwarded to USARV on 10 December 1967. Staffing action at USARV was completed and the document was forwarded to DA on 27 January 1968.
7. The TDAs for the following units were approved by DA and the units were reorganized by USARPAC General Orders effective 15 December 1967:

P5 WCJ199 Augmentation, 4th Transportation Command

ANNEX D

- P5 WFJU99 Augmentation, 14th Inventory Control Center
- P5 W1ZMAA Support Command, Qui Nhon
- P5 W1ZMAA Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay
- P5 W1ZQAA USA Depot, Cam Ranh Bay
- P5 W13CAA Marine Maintenance Activity

8. A manpower survey of Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command was conducted by USARPAC during the period 5-31 January 1968. Team findings have not been announced.

ANNEX E (U) ACOFS, PERSONNEL, Personnel Services Division

1. Clubs and Open Messes, and Other Sundry Funds.

a. Report of status of officers and enlisted clubs and messes (RCS MACJ1-13) for January 1968 reveals the following:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Main</u>	<u>Annex</u>	<u>Total</u>
Officers Open Mess	5	11	16
NCO Open Mess	6	11	17
NCO/EMF Open Mess	2	22	24
EM Open Mess	2	14	16
Mess Association	1	0	1
Total	16	58	74

Other Sundry Funds:

Clubs-Liquor	12
Clubs-Beer	75
VN Labor Fund	26
Civic Action Fund	12
Chaplains Fund	6
Private Assn.	1
Supplemental Field	
Ration Mess Fund	3
Total	135

b. During the quarter the following new clubs and messes were opened or planned:

(1) Within the Qui Nhon area the Board of Governors of the MACV Advisory Team #22 approved the annexation of their club by the Qui Nhon Open Mess system. It is designated as Annex 4 of the Qui Nhon Officers Open Mess (RV 2426), and the opening took place in early November 1967.

(2) The Qui Nhon Sub Area Command transferred all the assets of the 593rd General Support Group Other Sundry Fund to the Officers Open Mess system during November 1967. The 593rd General Support Group Officers Club was designated as Annex 5.

(3) A new branch is planned for the 510th Engineer Company of the Pleiku Sub Area Command Camp Schmidt Mess Association.

c. Planned expansion of existing clubs and messes:

(1) The Main NCO Open Mess of the Cam Ranh Bay (CRB) NCO Open Mess System (RV 2364) is under construction. Target date for completion is unknown.

(2) The 6th Convalescent Center Annex of the CRB Open Mess System is inadequate. Plans are being made to replace it with a newly constructed facility.

(3) Construction of the new CRB Officers Open Mess has been delayed due to structural design problems.

(4) The Vung Tau NCO Open Mess (RV 2332) concluded expansion of the Crossroads Club.

(5) The Qui Nhon Officers Open Mess system expansion program has an estimated completion date of 30 April 1968. The following funds have been set aside:

(a) Annex 1 - \$5,000

(b) Annex 2 - 15,000

(c) Annex 3 - 5,000

(d) Annex 4 - 2,500

(e) Annex 5 - 300

(6) The Camp Schmidt Mess Association (RV 2422) is planning a renovation program for EM and NCO clubs. No target date has been set for completion.

2. Education Program.

a. During the quarter two additional education centers were established; one at Tuy Hoa Sub Area Command and one at Pleiku Sub Area Command. These additional centers raise the command total to seven. They are located at:

Long Binh Post.

Vung Tau Sub Area Command.

Qui Nhon Sub Area Command.

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Cam Ranh Bay Sub Area Command.

Nha Trang Sub Area Command.

Pleiku Sub Area Command.

Tuy Hoa Sub Area Command.

The staffing of the centers (including the Office of the Education Advisor, this headquarters) include 11 Department of the Army Civilians (DACs), 16 enlisted men, and three Local Nationals. Four of the DACs are assigned to G-1 Education Branch, USARV, but are "on loan" to this command to fill existing needs.

b. During this period the following command educational and statistical achievements through United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) program were realized:

- (1) 41 enlisted men completed 8th grade.
- (2) 943 enlisted men satisfactorily completed the USAFI high school GED test batteries.
- (3) 35 enlisted men and three officers completed the equivalency of one year of college.
- (4) 4555 high school GED tests were administered.
- (5) 700 college GED tests were administered.
- (6) 1695 achievement tests were administered.
- (7) 196 college and high school subject matter examinations were administered.
- (8) 1202 enlisted men enrolled in USAFI technical - vocational correspondence courses.
- (9) 1544 enlisted men enrolled in USAFI high school correspondence courses.
- (10) 2518 enlisted men enrolled in USAFI college correspondence courses.
- (11) 492 officers enrolled in USAFI college correspondence courses.

c. A total of 94 military personnel were administered various undergraduate college entrance examinations prepared by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

d. Enrollees in the University of Maryland courses included 439 enlisted men, 36 warrant officers and 139 officers.

e. Thirty-three University of Maryland courses were programmed during this period. The classes commenced 29 January 1968 and will terminate 15 March 1968. Classes throughout the command are conducted twice weekly, three hours per meeting.

f. The USARV Facility Review Board approved plans for construction of educational centers as part of the Fiscal Year 1969 funding program. These facilities were assigned priority #43. The gross square footage (SF) approved for each center is:

Cam Ranh Bay	17,200 SF
Pleiku	17,200 SF
Tuy Hoa	14,500 SF
Long Binh	78,640 SF
Vung Tau	5,900 SF
Nha Trang	19,800 SF
Qui Nhon	14,500 SF

g. The participation facts support the premise that the soldiers do want and will take advantage of educational opportunities when available to them. There is a growing awareness that continuing adult education is essential if military personnel are to achieve maximum career potential, and maintain the desired creative, intellectual, and leadership abilities. To the commanders, the educational services of the centers are tools of command in developing the best possible leadership, management and communication capabilities and in the attainment of high morale.

3. Safety.

a. Army motor vehicle accident statistics reflect a 16.6% increase in the frequency rate over the previous reporting period. The predominant cause of vehicle accidents remains the other driver or pedestrian involved. Other significant causes were driving too fast for conditions, following too closely, and mechanical failure. The command, with a frequency rate of 0.91 accidents per 100,000 miles driven is within the US RV established expectancy rate of 1.0.

b. The military disabling injury rate for the command shows a decrease of 11.5%. Leading causes were Army motor vehicle accidents, being struck by moving objects or striking against stationary objects, falls, being caught between two moving objects or a moving object and a stationary object, weapons incidents, and burns. The reporting period rate of 3.10 injuries per 100,000 man-days worked is well within the USRV established expectancy rate of 5.0.

c. A letter signed by the Commanding General emphasizing personnel losses caused by Army motor vehicle accidents and misuse of weapons was dispatched on 3 January 1968. Commanders were directed to:

- (1) Assure that vehicles, weapons, and ammunition were under control.
- (2) Assure that competent and reliable drivers were assigned and supervised.
- (3) Assure that all personnel are familiar with their weapons and with necessary weapon and vehicle safety precautions.
- (4) Cause an official investigation to be accomplished when an accident results in or occurs under circumstances which pose a threat of serious injury or death, and, if one or more individuals are found to be at fault, forward a complete report of all actions taken to this headquarters, ATTN: Chief of Staff.

4. Graves registration. The US Army mortuaries processed 3,169 remains of which 1,193 were at Da Nang (38%) and 1,976 at Tan Son Nhut (62%). The casualties at Da Nang were received mostly from the 1st Corps Tactical Zone. The workload did not include 255 Republic of Korea Army military dead received directly by the ROK crematory at North Nha Trang and Qui Khon.

ANNEX F (C) CofS, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS, Security Division

1. (C) Enemy activity directly affecting logistical operations in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) involved standoff mortar and ground attacks against logistical installations, ambush of convoys, sabotage of logistical equipment and facilities, and interdictions of Lines of Communication (LOC), particularly Highways 1, 4, and 19.

a. At 241030H November 1967, a 63-vehicle convoy from the 54th Transportation Battalion traveling from An Khe to Pleiku, was ambushed 16 kilometers east of Pleiku on Highway 19. The enemy employed mines, RPG-2 rockets, and automatic weapons fire. Eight vehicles were destroyed and fifteen were damaged. Two 1st Logistical Command personnel were killed and 16 wounded; the enemy sustained 38 killed and 7 detained.

b. At 040030H December 1967, a fire broke out at the asphalt storage location in Area 208, 506th Field Depot, Long Binh Post. It was believed to have been started by a rocket fired into the area during an exchange of rocket and automatic weapons fire from Ho Nai Village. The fire spread because of winds and melting asphalt which ran into other areas. Damage was estimated at over \$1,300,000.

c. At 040915H December 1967, a 70-vehicle convoy from the 54th Transportation Battalion was moving west on Highway 19 from An Khe to Pleiku, when it was ambushed 14 kilometers west of An Khe by an estimated three North Vietnamese Army (NV) platoons using automatic weapons, RP-C, and mines. One 1st Logistical Command soldier was killed, four wounded, and four vehicles damaged, while enemy losses totalled 17 killed and one detained.

d. At 041000H December 1967, two tugs were proceeding to Cogido from Cat Lai, towing four ammunition barges and one crane barge when they came under recoilless rifle and .50 caliber machine gun fire approximately 6 kilometers south of Cogido. The lead ammunition barge exploded and sank; the second barge caught fire and ran aground; the three other barges were cut loose by the tugs but later recovered. There were no casualties.

e. During December 1967 and January 1968, several instances of sabotage occurred at Long Binh Post. At 240300H December 1967, a fire was started by a timing device in the 277th Supply and Service Battalion conex area causing light damage. At 081400H January 1968, the civilian yard supervisor of yard 7, Area 208, Long Binh Post was injured when he attempted to remove a Russian made hand grenade from the area. Explosives typically used by the enemy were shaped charge

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grenades with the handle unscrewed and equipped with an electric blasting cap, battery, and watch.

f. At 150915H January 1968, a convoy of 40 vehicles, mostly from the 240th Quartermaster Battalion, and five tanks proceeding west from An Khe to Pleiku on Highway 19 were ambushed by a company size enemy force. The enemy employed three mines followed by grenades, B-40 rockets, and automatic weapons fire wounding 10 1st Logistical Command personnel. Four 5000 gallon POL tankers carrying JP-4 fuel were destroyed and six tankers were damaged. Enemy casualties were 13 killed and 4 detained.

2. (C) The most significant enemy initiated activity during the period of this report occurred prior to and during the 1968 TET (Vietnamese Lunar Year) period.

a. At 251020H January 1968, a 95-vehicle convoy from the 666th Light Truck Company proceeding west on Highway 19 from Qui Nhon to Pleiku was attacked approximately 31 kilometers east of Pleiku from both sides of the road by an estimated 50 to 60 NVN troops employing small arms, automatic weapons, B-40 rockets, and mines. Three 1st Logistical Command personnel were killed and two wounded. Five 2½ ton trucks were moderately damaged. The enemy lost one killed.

b. At 260245H January 1968, Camp Holloway, at Pleiku, received 110 to 120 rounds of 60mm mortar fire followed by a ground attack by a platoon size enemy force that penetrated the perimeter. Satchel charges were placed on ammunition pads and one, containing propellant charges, exploded. There were 22 1st Logistical Command personnel wounded and 23 aircraft damaged. Enemy losses were one killed and one detained.

c. At 270345H January 1968, An Khe received 40 to 50 rounds of 81mm mortar fire. One US soldier was wounded in the attack. Approximately 25 rounds landed in the Automotive Maintenance Area damaging four M-109 shop vans and 14 trucks. Two buildings were destroyed.

d. At 300145H January 1968, Pleiku installations were subjected to enemy mortar and rocket fire. The 28th Supply and Service Battalion at Camp Holloway sustained light damage to the Ammunition Supply Point (ASP). At 0320H, the Pleiku Field Office of the 524th Military Intelligence Detachment came under ground attack. Two 1st Logistical Command personnel were wounded.

e. At 300325H January 1968, the Ammunition Supply Point at Qui Nhon came under attack by an unknown size enemy force. One

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pad of propellant charges and two pads of small arms ammunition were destroyed at a cost of over \$900,000.

f. At 310350H January 1968, the 3rd Ordnance Battalion Ammunition Storage Area, Long Binh Post, received a mortar attack followed by a ground attack by 60 to 80 enemy believed to be NVA, who breached the perimeter placing shaped charges on the ammunition pads. Friendly casualties were four killed and 15 wounded. Over \$1,000,000 worth of 155mm and eight inch HE projectiles, and 105mm and 155mm propellant charges were destroyed. One enemy soldier was confirmed killed.

3. (U) The publication of 1st Logistical Command Regulation 381-5, "Military Intelligence", on 18 January 1968 furnished complete written guidance concerning timely and accurate submission of intelligence spot reports. The regulation includes a new spot report format with detailed instructions in completing the report. The check lists for reporting incidents were expanded for more detailed information concerning the incidents being reported. As a result, the time required in getting complete incident reports was greatly reduced.

4. (U) Reassignment of the 14th Inventory Control Center on 15 December 1967 to Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command increased the number of personnel security clearance actions by 1.5 percent. The following statistics reflect the number of such actions completed during the period:

a. Clearances Validated:

- (1) TOP SECRET - 517
- (2) SECRET - 60

b. Request for National Agency Check: 209.

c. Request for Background Investigation: 19.

d. Request for United States Army Investigative Records Repository Check: 481.

e. Clearances Granted:

- (1) INTERIM TOP SECRET: 17.
- (2) INTERIM SECRET: 126.
- (3) SECRET: 50.

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(4) CONFIDENTIAL: 25.

f. At the end of the period, 430 clearance actions were pending.

5. (U) Activities of the 524th Military Intelligence Detachment.

a. On 5 December 1967, Warrant Officer Ernest Ikei was assigned to the Pleiku Field Office. On 3 January 1968, Captain Raymond Starrman assumed command of the Saigon Field Office.

b. Sabotage Threat Surveys of the following 1st Logistical Command Installations were completed:

(1) 3rd Ordnance Battalion Ammunition Storage Area, Long Binh.

(2) Pacific Architects and Engineers Storage Area 208, Long Binh.

c. The Detachment conducted 77 announced counterintelligence inspections and 185 unannounced inspections.

d. Twenty seven Personnel Security Investigations were completed. To accomplish this, 145 agent reports were written and 187 leads checked out.

e. Forty one investigations concerning possible sabotage, espionage, labor strikes, and work stoppages were conducted.

f. The following personnel were briefed during the reporting period:

(1) MG William P. Yarborough, ACSI, DA

(2) BG William E. Potts, ACofS, G-3, USARPAC

(3) BG John F. Franklin, Deputy, ACSI, DA

g. "Operation Induce" was designed to obtain intelligence information from local nationals. Twenty three local nationals reported under the program, but only five supplied information considered to be significant. The program to date has not met with desired results.

h. At the close of the reporting period, assigned and

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authorized strengths were 82 and 72 respectively. Detachment Headquarters remains in Saigon with field offices in Vung Tau, Long Binh, Qui Nhon, Pleiku, Cam Ranh Bay, and Tuy Hoa.

6. (U) Weather:

a. During November and December 1967 the Republic of Vietnam felt the influence of the Northeast Monsoon, The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) area and northeast coast experienced cloudiness and precipitation with resultant low ceiling and poor visibility. The Monsoon was not as bad as expected. Heavy rains, associated with typhoons in the South China Sea and tropical depressions, caused widespread floods and road interdictions. Northeast winds increased seas and swells off the east coast which adversely affected port operations. In the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones, rainfall and cloudiness decreased.

b. At 100600H November 1967, Typhoon Freda moved inland in the area of Tuy Hoa, with winds of 60 to 70 knots. Seas were 8 to 10 feet with swells 13 to 18 feet. Resulting damage was estimated at \$509,800 in the Tuy Hoa and Vung Ro Bay Areas.

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ANNEX G (C) ACoFS, SECURITY, PLANS AND OPERATIONS, Plans and Force Developments Division

1. (U) The U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV) Ad Hoc Committee for Base Development continued their evaluation of installation base development programs during the quarter. In addition to the five camps which were listed in the last report, the committee has completed surveys of the following areas:

- a. An Khe
- b. Tuy Hoa/Vung Ro
- c. Nha Trang/Minh Hoa
- d. Qui Nhon
- e. Bear Cat/Long Tan
- f. Cam Ranh Bay
- g. Vung Tau/Nui Det

The committee's findings were basically the same as in the five previously surveyed areas. It was indicated that several installations had programmed construction excessive to their needs. Tentative completion date for the remaining surveys is on/about 20 March 1968.

2. (C) A representative from Plans Branch attended a MACV J5 meeting on 9 November 1967 to review a draft format for CINCPAC Force Data Print-outs/cards which will be used in conjunction with CINCPAC/MACV/USARV/1st Logistical Command OPlan 67-68 (Post Hostility Activities). Traffic Management Agency (TMA), III Marine Amphibious Force (MAF), Commander Navy Forces Vietnam (COMNAVFORV), 7th Air Force, and USARV G3 Plans were also represented. The purpose of the meeting was to determine what information should be placed on the cards and the format to be used. To identify units by area, the following data was recommended as a minimum requirement:

Unit Name

UIC

Priority

Authorized Strength

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Mode of Transportation

Cargo (S/T)

Cargo (M/T)

Phase

Cargo Type

Port

3. (C) The USARPAC study, "Combat Service Support Staffing in Vietnam," conducted in June 1967 was produced through the joint efforts of USARPAC, USARV, and 1st Logistical Command. It examined in detail the requirements and justifications for all 1st Logistical Command units listed in the USARV Program Four Force Structure by analyzing and equating existing and projected workloads in the various functional support areas to Program Four unit capabilities. Subsequently this command, in conjunction with USARV, was tasked with the requirement to update the initial study with an as of date of 31 January 1968, and forward the results to HQ, USARPAC not later than 15 March. The following specific areas were designated for refinement and/or inclusion in the update package:

- a. Equipment densities
- b. Transportation capabilities
- c. Percent of support rendered to units other than US Army

To complete the requirements, subordinate commands were directed to review all units presently assigned based upon an analysis of current and future workload requirements versus actual unit capability. All required missions performed for which no personnel authorizations exist were also to be addressed to include the actual number of personnel used in these endeavors. Two feeder reports with this information have been received with data for November and December 1967. A final report for January 1968 is due in February.

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ANNEX H (C) ACoFS, SECURITY, LANS AND OPERATIONS, Operations Division

1. (C) Major Unit Arrivals.

a. The 101st Airborne Division (-) deployed from Fort Campbell, Kentucky to Vietnam during the period 3-19 December 1967. The US 1st Infantry Division was designated as the sponsor unit. On 12 December, the largest contingent of the Division arrived at Bien Hoa Air Base. On 19 December, the Division Commanding General officially announced that all elements of the Division participating in the move (called Eagle Thrust) had arrived. The total airlift of the Division involved 10,195 personnel and 5,624 short tons of impedimenta. The US Army Support Command (USASC), Saigon assisted the 8th Aerial Port in the off-loading and loading of troops and equipment, the shuttling of troops to the billeting area, and assisting the 1st Division in the operation of two 500-man field messes and a 100-man officer's mess. The 48th Transportation Group (Motor Transport) of USASC, Saigon assisted in convoy organization, staging, and movement of the Division to base camps at Phuoc Vinh and Cu Chi. Other equipment arrived aboard MSTB vessels as follows:

RUTH LYKES	3 December	Saigon	2,247 short tons
JAMES LYKES	5 December	Newport	1,807 short tons
PHILIPINE BEAR	5 December	Saigon	920 short tons
ARIZONA	8 December	Saigon	450 short tons

Because of unexpected hull damage, cargo aboard the PRESIDENT HARDING, totalling 1,852 short tons, had to be transferred to the USNS BOSTROM at Yokohama, Japan. This vessel arrived on 23 December and was offloaded at Saigon. To assist Saigon Support Command in the move of division personnel to base camps, 100 truck drivers were provided from resources outside 1st Logistical Command on 8 December. These drivers were released on 22 December.

b. The 11th Light Infantry Brigade deployed from Hawaii during the period 19-21 December 1967 by surface vessel, arriving at Qui Nhon. The Brigade, scheduled to become a part of the Americal Division, was sponsored by that Division. Discharge of the first troop transport, the GORDON, which arrived on 19 December, began at 202000H December. Of the 1,726 personnel aboard, 300 were airlifted to the Brigade Base Camp at Duc Pho. The balance were moved by truck convoy and arrived at the base camp by 1600 hours on the same day. The discharge of the second vessel, the WIEGEL, which arrived on 21 December, commenced at 220200H December. All 1,840 personnel aboard were moved by truck convoy to the base camp by 1600 hours, and by the next afternoon, all Brigade vehicles had arrived at the camp. All supplies and equipment arrived by 31 December. The USASC Qui Nhon

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was the coordinating agency, with its 5th Transportation Command (Terminal A) fulfilling vessel discharge operations, and the 8th Transportation Group (Motor Transport) providing highway movement support. The entire reception, staging, and movement proceeded smoothly with no major problems encountered.

2. (U) Training.

a. Patrol Boat, River (PER) training continued at Nha Be. The first class, consisting of one officer and 14 enlisted men, graduated from the six-week course on 15 December 1967. A second class of eight enlisted men began on 18 December. This class is expected to be the last to contain an Army input because of a Navy commitment to instruct Republic of Vietnam personnel in the use of the PER.

b. Heavy truck driver training programs were initiated by the Transportation Groups (Motor Transport) in the Qui Nhon and Saigon Support Commands. These programs were initiated due to a planned conversion of light truck companies to medium truck companies.

3. (U) Airdrop Resupply.

a. During November 1967, one emergency airdrop resupply mission was executed, delivering 355.34 short tons of all classes of supplies to the base camp of the 26th Marine Regiment at Khe Sanh. This mission was accomplished from 20 - 26 November 1967 to sustain supply levels until the Khe Sanh airfield was reopened to C-130 traffic. This mission was supported out of Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang by the 109th Quartermaster Company (Air Delivery), USASC Cam Ranh Bay.

b. A training air drop for the ground radar controlled air delivery system (GRADS) was conducted on 9 December in conjunction with Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) and the 834th Air Division. The purpose of the drop was to test and evaluate the system for accuracy and reliability as an all-weather emergency airdrop delivery system for the Republic of Vietnam. Results of this test are not conclusive and three additional tests will be required before a determination can be made.

c. Two emergency airdrop missions were executed in December 1967. Drops in support of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade (Separate) were made during the period 14 - 18 December. The 5th Special Forces Group was resupplied by air drop during the period 21 - 29 December. In all, Class V and barrier materials in the amount of 724 short tons were dropped.

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d. The 383rd Quartermaster Detachment (AS) was transferred from USASC, Cam Ranh Bay to USASC, Saigon effective 6 December 1967. Located at Bien Hoa Air Base, the mission of this unit is to support operations in III and IV Corps Tactical Zones with a 50 short ton per day airdrop capability.

4. (C) Tactical Operations.

a. The following major operations were logistically supported by this command during the period 1 November 1967 through 31 January 1968:

<u>OPERATION</u>	<u>INITIATED</u>	<u>TERMINATED</u>
I Corps Tactical Zone		
Jeb Stuart	22 Jan 68	In Progress
Muscatine	19 Dec 67	In Progress
Wheeler	11 Sep 67	In Progress*
Wallowa	4 Oct 67	In Progress*
II Corps Tactical Zone		
Bolling	19 Sep 67	In Progress
Byrd	25 Aug 67	19 Jan 68
Dazzlem	1 Oct 66	In Progress
Klamath Falls	1 Dec 67	8 Jan 68
MacArthur	12 Oct 67	In Progress
McLain	19 Oct 67	In Progress
Pershing	12 Feb 67	In Progress
Rose	11 Nov 67	1 Dec 67
III Corps Tactical Zone		
Altoona	13 Jan 68	24 Jan 68
Attala	21 Jan 68	In Progress
Atlanta	17 Nov 67	8 Dec 67
Barking Sands	18 May 67	7 Dec 67
Coberg	24 Jan 68	In Progress
Diamond Head	18 May 67	7 Dec 67
Enterprise	13 Feb 67	In Progress
Fairfax	1 Dec 66	14 Dec 67
Fargo	22 Dec 67	8 Jan 68
Forrest	23 Nov 67	5 Jan 68
Haverford	13 Jan 68	In Progress
Kittyhawk	14 Jan 67	In Progress

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Kole Kole	14 May 67	7 Dec 67
Lam Son 67	8 Feb 67	In Progress
Manchester	18 Dec 67	In Progress
Nareusuan	21 Oct 67	In Progress
Kiley	22 Jul 67	In Progress
San Angelo	16 Jan 68	In Progress
Santa Fe	3 Nov 67	5 Jan 68
Saratoga	8 Dec 67	In Progress
Shenandoah II	29 Sep 67	19 Nov 67
Uniontown	18 Dec 67	In Progress
Yellowstone	8 Dec 67	In Progress

IV Corps Tactical Zone

Coronado	1 Jun 67	In progress
Cuu Long	16 Nov 67	24 Nov 67

*Combined into one operation, Wheeler/Wallowa on 11 Nov 67.

b. During the reporting period, the command established Forward Support Areas (FSA) at Quang Tri (YD 378 432), Phu Bai (YD 887 148), Kontum (AR 787 888), Song Be (YU 141 070), Loc Ninh (XU 733 084), and Katum (XT 331 901). In addition, the established FSAs at Duc Pho (BS 8 9 384), Dak To (ZB 016 218), English Airfield (BS 879 005), and Phan Thiet (AN 801 068) continued to support tactical operations. By the end of January 1968, eight of the FSAs were in full operation. The FSA at Kontum ceased operations and the FSA at Loc Ninh is being reduced for closeout in the near future.

c. During November 1967, the support of the units operating in Kontum Province as part of Operation MacArthur tested this command's ability to provide continuous support in a rapidly changing situation and under adverse conditions. On 4 November 1967, a 1st Logistical Command FSA was operating at the Dak To Airfield (ZB 015 218) in support of a brigade-sized force. As a result of intelligence gained from an NVA rallier of an impending NVA attack on Dak To, the force in the area was increased to division-size by 14 November. On 15 November, the majority of the stocks at Dak To, to include 1,300 short tons of ammunition, were destroyed in an enemy mortar attack. In addition, the artillery, firing in support of the maneuver elements in the area, expended ammunition far in excess of the established theater combat rate. During the period 1 through 24 November 118,646 rounds were fired from Dak To. A substantial resupply operation was conducted by air in a daily combat essential air mission of 300 short tons from 15 November through 27 November. During the period 1 through 26 November, 12,733 short tons of supplies were received at the Dak To Forward Support Area, of which 5,138 short tons were moved by air.

d. In Operation Duu Long 9-1, a two-brigade operation conducted by elements of the Delta-based 9th Infantry Division, unusual requirements were received and met by this command. As a result of the limited refueling facilities in the area of operation, additional refueling points were required by the tactical units during the initial assault phase. This requirement was met by placing eight 5,000-gallon tankers at two separate locations. With the required connections and hoses, this arrangement provided 16 refueling points. During the first day of the operation, 93,000 gallons of JP-4 fuel were issued from the supporting 1st Logistical Command Supply point at Dong Tar (XS 420 435). Also, the stockage requirements for Class V were in excess of the existing Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) at the Dong Tar Supply Point. This problem was resolved by stationing two ammunition barges at Dong Tar to provide that stockage of Class V beyond the capabilities of the ASP. Finally, this command provided four Landing Craft, Utility in support of the maneuver battalion to provide increased mobility for tactical forces.

e. Support of the forces involved in Operation Klamath Falls was initially provided from the existing FSB and Class III Supply Point, located at Phan Thiet (AT 801 066). Due to a rapid shift in the area of operations assigned to the units involved, it was necessary to establish a new support plan for the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division at Bao Loc (ZF 065 792) in mid December. Support at the new location was provided by a Class III Supply Point operated by the command at Bao Loc by augmentation of the Brigade's Forward Support Element (FSE) with graves registration, laundry and bath, Class I and Class V personnel and equipment; and, providing a modified type of unit distribution to the Brigade FSE at Bao Loc for Classes I, II and IV, and V supplies. Difficulties in resupply of this location were experienced due to the limitations on the land LDD (Highway 1, 11, 20A and 20, from Ban Canh Bay Depot to Bao Loc) and the irregular intervals at which the tactical units would allow resupply convoys to operate. Air resupply was thus extensively used for this operation. Unit distribution of the Brigade FSE was further complicated in that the Brigade was maintaining and reporting the on-hand balances of Class I by meals rather than the normal unit of issue utilized in logistical channels, i.e., rations. Based upon the Brigade's on-hand reports, the support command was shipping Class I to maintain the required objective and this caused an unnecessary shortage thereby requiring a Combat Essential Air Lift mission to be called on one occasion.

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f. During the initial phases of Operation Yellowstone and Fargo, support requirements were complicated by the limitations imposed on land resupply to the FSAs established at Katum and Loc Ninh. Highway 22 from the Tay Ninh Supply Point to Katum could be traversed by vehicles no larger than 5-ton, and was opened at irregular intervals by the tactical units. Highways 13 and 1A from Long Binh to Loc Ninh were also opened only at irregular intervals by the tactical units to allow travel of resupply convoys. As a result, resupply by air was utilized extensively to maintain required stocks at both locations.

g. During January 1968, the FSA for Operation San Angelo was flown into Song Be and this command was committed to the resupply of a brigade-size operation supported solely by an air line of communication. Coordination was effected between II Field Force Vietnam, the 834th Air Division, and this command on requirements for aerial resupply of the operation. The Air Force brought seven additional aircraft into Vietnam to support the operation and established a special priority in an attempt to insure a steady flow of supplies into Song Be without having to resort to a series of combat essential (CE) and emergency resupply (ER) air missions. Despite the extensive prior planning and the additional actions taken, unexpected requirements for air disrupted the resupply plan and a series of combat essential requests and a limited number of emergency resupply requests had to be made. At the end of January, the operation was continuing and was being supported from the FSA.

h. Other noteworthy actions during the period.

(1) A program of night convoys from Long Binh to Xuan Loc, in support of a brigade of the 9th Infantry Division, and to Long Giao, in support of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and other tactical units in the area was instituted. This program is being conducted to further secure the land LOC in the III Corps Tactical Zone, deny the enemy use of the roads, and relieve congestion experienced during daylight hours as a result of civilian traffic. Currently, this program has been suspended due to increased enemy activity and the reduction of tactical units in the area.

(2) A Supply Point (Logistical Support Activity) was established at Phuoc Vinh to provide Class I, III, and II and IV support to the 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. Class V stockage will be provided by the tactical unit.

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(3) A barge was furnished to the 9th Infantry Division to be tested for use as a 155mm howitzer floating firing platform.

5. (U) River Patrol Boats (PBR) Company

a. Information has been received from MCOV that PBRs previously ordered will not be available for shipment from the factory until March, April, and May 1968, thereby moving the estimated time of arrival to late April or early May.

b. The US Coast Guard has conducted a survey of facilities required to perform 1st Logistical Command waterway security mission. This survey determined that additional facilities are required for PBR use. Proposed actions to remedy deficiencies are being developed in coordination with the 10th Military Police Brigade.

c. The 18th MP Brigade, potential users of the PBR, has recommended that it may be in the best interest of both the Brigade and this command to have the PBR company assigned to the Brigade. This proposal is presently under consideration.

6. (U) Chemical, Biological and Radiological Activities.

A. semi-annual inventory of radioactive sources was conducted in December 1967 with no discrepancies being found.

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ANNEX I (C) DIRECTORATE OF AMMUNITION

1. (U) Surveillance activities.

a. A large number of malfunctions involving 4.2 inch mortar ammunition, some of which led to casualties, have caused grave concern. It is suspected that propellant deterioration was the major factor. A letter summarizing the malfunctions and requesting an investigation be conducted by the U.S. Army Munitions Command (USAMUCOM) was forwarded to that headquarters. This was in addition to the immediate malfunction reports normally forwarded to the U.S. Army Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency (USAAPSA).

b. In response to a query from General Besson, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Materiel Command, concerning the packaging of mortar ammunition, a reply was dispatched outlining the problems in Vietnam, notably the rapid deterioration of wood and fiber packaging.

c. At the request of USAAPSA, a trial shipment of propellant charges, M86A1, intended for 175mm guns, was monitored by surveillance personnel. The test involved a new metal container holding nine propellant charges. The containers were accompanied from the port to the firing site and photographs were taken.

2. (U) Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) activities.

a. The abandonment of ammunition by units continues to be a serious problem since the enemy is able to use this material as a source of explosives and boobytraps. Copies of incident reports involving such ammunition are forwarded to Headquarters, U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV) for action.

b. The Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) at Dak To was destroyed by enemy action on 15 November 1967. An extensive clean-up operation was necessary involving 18 EOD personnel to include seven from the Air Force. Activities were completed on 10 December 1967.

c. Two enlisted members of the 191st Ordnance Battalion, Cam Ranh Bay, were killed when the vehicle in which they were riding was destroyed by a command detonated mine near Phan Thiet on 23 November 1967.

d. EOD personnel responded to 4,288 incidents throughout Vietnam, presented 187 Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance courses training a total of 17,324 personnel, and made 1,353 visits to supported units.

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3. (C) Supply activities.

a. Wholesale activity levels for the theater included 279,746 short tons (ST) of ammunition received and 254,330 ST issued. A total of 229,598 ST were stored in 1st Logistical Command Ammunition Storage Depots (ASD) and ASPs as of 24 January 1968.

b. The new automated World Wide Ammunition 1322 Feeder Report, first submitted to USARPAC in October 1967, has proven to be highly successful. A Sub-Command Asset Report (SCAR) is produced daily and used as a basis for supply actions.

c. On 7 November 1967, USARV placed the Cartridge, 40mm HE M406 (B568), the Flare, Surface Trip M49 (L495), and the Mine, Anti Personnel M18A1 Claymore (K143) on Available Supply Rate (ASR). The 40mm grenade was removed from the list in January. As of 31 January 1968, there were 10 items on ASR:

Cartridge, 81mm Illum
Cartridge, 81mm HE
Cartridge, 105mm HE
Projectile, 175mm HE
Rocket, 2.75 inch HE
Grenade, smoke, yellow, M18
Signal, Illuminating Grenade, White, Star Cluster
Mine, Anti Personnel, M18A1
Signal, Illum, White, Star Parachute.
Flare, Surface Trip M49

d. The Director and the Materiel Officer represented the 1st Logistical Command at the semi-annual USARPAC Ground Munitions Conference, 12-19 January 1968. Several problems affecting ammunition supply in the theater were discussed, including changes in the Required Supply Rate (RSR) on certain items, receipt of more timely disposition on unserviceable ammunition, changes in the requisition process, and assistance in training on automated procedures.

e. Suggestions for management improvement operations were sent to the support commands. Suggested improvements include:

(1) Moving non-explosive operations outside the ammunition area in order to use Local Nationals for retrograde and salvage operations.

(2) Identify areas where civilian expertise could be used.

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(3) Establish a short, comprehensive replacement training program for all incoming personnel similar to that used by tactical units.

(4) Avoid the unnecessary accumulation of unserviceable ammunition.

(5) Give priority of issue to the oldest and smallest lots of ammunition. Issue substitute items where possible to eliminate these items from the inventory.

4. (U) Ammunition operations.

a. Construction is proceeding in Area C at Cam Ranh Bay ASD in order to expand its storage capability. Two additional Landing Ship Transport (LST) ramps are being constructed adjacent to the Cam Ranh Bay ammunition pier.

b. Construction of 14 new ammunition pads at the Dong Tam Logistical Support Activity (LSA) has been delayed by the diversion of resources, but it is expected that activity will shortly be resumed.

c. Support commands have been notified that berms may be seeded with bermuda or bent grass in order to reduce soil erosion during the monsoon season. This should prove more satisfactory than the present system of penpriming the barricades. Quite often extensive maintenance is required after the rainy season.

d. Conversion of all TOE 9-17 units to the G-series TOE was recommended to HQ, USARV on 4 November 1967. The new authorization, if approved, will convert all ammunition supply units to a common structure. Presently, there are four different types of 9-17 TOEs within the command, and several 9-500D BB detachments. This conversion will not cause any significant changes in personnel strength but should enhance Class V operations and management.

e. All Class V supply units were requested to maintain records on work performance. Inadequate records on actual tonnage lifted in ammunition operations create difficulties when attempting to justify the presence of current units or requests for additional units.

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ANNEX J (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING, Troop Operations Division

1. The maximum Operations and Maintenance Army (OMA) project approval authority authorized by Department of the Army was delegated to the Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command by the Commanding General, USARV. This covers authority for maintenance and repair not to exceed \$200,000 and for minor construction not to exceed \$25,000 funded cost per project. This increased authority eliminates duplication of effort necessary for both headquarters to process approvals and establish controls for OMA projects. Procedures for control are incorporated in 1st Logistical Command Regulation 420-10.

2. Three 1st Logistical Command Post Engineer Field Courses were conducted from 2 to 19 January 1968 by instructor personnel from the Repairs and Utilities (R&U) Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers. Scope of instruction included the management and administrative phases of post engineering and background information in general subjects such as Army command management, base development, work performance standards, project justification, and their relation to administrative and managerial responsibilities. The classes were attended by 108 military and key members of the R&U Contractor's force, who are actively engaged in management of the R&U program in Vietnam.

3. A total of 26 staff visits were made to support command and sub-area command installations by the staff of this division. R&U activities, engineer detachments, field laundry and bath units were visited for purposes of inspection and/or providing technical assistance.

4. The division processed 38 Job Order Requests during the quarter. Project requests above the approval authority of subordinate commands for OMA Minor Construction (\$10,000) were thoroughly evaluated by the division to assure technical adequacy, adherence to prescribed standards, and compliance with regulations. Of the projects received, seven were forwarded to HQ, USARV because they required waiver of the authorized standards of construction, or requested approval to expend Assistance in Kind (AIK) funds.

5. There were 193 separate requests for air conditioning processed during the reporting period. Of these, 82 were forwarded to HQ, USARV for approval. The other actions were either the forwarding of approved requests, or returning the initial request for detailed technical analysis of the requirement after it had been evaluated by this office and found to be insufficiently justified, incomplete, or technically inadequate. Since MACV Directive 420-2, Air Conditioning, is being revised to establish

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a more uniform policy on air conditioning for all component services, requests for exception to policy are not being forwarded pending publication of the revision.

6. Logistic support to MACV Advisory Teams.

a. A study of logistical support to MACV Advisory Teams indicated a need for standard facilities for small advisor teams. Designs, bills of material, and cost estimates were prepared for two, four, six, eight, and 10 man billets. Buildings include latrines, space for messing and storage, and billet space in accordance with MACV construction criteria. Designs were approved by MACV as standards and were issued to support command engineers and MACV Advisory Group Corps Engineers. This action will reduce the approval processing time for job order requests and will produce a more responsive R&U support system for construction of new facilities.

b. Information was furnished to HQ, MACV, Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ) engineers, USAHV engineers, and all support command engineers specifying the Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. (PA&E) installation that furnishes R&U support to various MACV Advisor Sectors throughout II, III, and IV CTZs.

c. MACV was requested to furnish base data concerning all advisor team sites and establish an annual work plan stating all requirements for new construction, maintenance, and repair of facilities. The expected result is improved planning, programming, and execution of projects for MACV advisors.

7. Laundry and Bath Section.

a. From November 1967 through January 1968 a total of 24 new M532 (Eidal) laundry trailers arrived in Vietnam. Six units were released to the 19th Supply and Service (S&S) Company in Qui Nhon, five to the 228th S&S Company in Tay Ninh, five to the 226th S&S Company in Tuy Hoa, five to the 483d Field Service Company in Long Binh, and two to the 12th Evacuation Hospital in Vung Tau. At the present time there are 127 of the authorized 153 units in country for an 80% fill of Standard A equipment. The remaining 31 units are scheduled to arrive in the near future. Total field production increased by 6% from 11.1 million pounds to 11.8 million pounds.

b. A Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) was processed in the amount of \$63,500 and forwarded to the Naval Support Activity (NSA) in Da Nang. This MIPR was to provide funds for commercial laundry service to the Americal Division in Chu Lai with a requested starting date of 1 February 1968. An Interservice Support Agreement (ISSA) for service on a non-reimbursable basis was sent to NSA, Da Nang by USARV but was returned stating service would be provided on a reimbursable basis only. Laundry service is provided to all US Navy activities in II, III, and IV CTZs on a non-reimbursable basis under ISSA Number 5D-YT8165-4132-8. USARV was requested to negotiate a non-reimbursable ISSA with the Navy to provide the Army equal service.

c. Four new contracts for commercial laundry service were awarded. Contract number DAJB1168-D-0054 was awarded to Modern Services in Nha Trang, DAJB1168-D-0055 to Red Car Laundry in Vinh Lonh, DAJB1168-D-0052 to Tu Hiep Laundry in Soc Trang, and DAJB1168-D-0067 to Huynh-Loc Laundry in Can Tho. There are 20 contracts presently active in Vietnam.

d. Field bath support continued to be consistent with field and tactical requirements with a total of 866,000 hot showers given during the period.

ANNEX K (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING, Facilities and Engineering Division.

1. An ADP program and printout has been developed to be used for the 1st Logistical Command's base development planning and construction programming. The program printout lists requirements, assets, deficiencies, facilities under construction, and Military Construction Army (MCA) facilities requested. It has been developed so that it can be continually updated to provide current information to all interested headquarters. Initially, the primary use of the printout will be for construction programming of major logistical facilities throughout Vietnam. The long range plan is to use the printout to supplement or replace the detailed listing of facilities in base development plans and for programming all future construction in areas where 1st Logistical Command has base development responsibility. The complete status of facilities in each category code at any one location is shown in a single line entry. The last column of the printout identifies program shortages and overages.

2. Over the past year, plans for construction of the 506th Field Depot have progressed slowly. In November 1967 USARV requested that the 1st Logistical Command identify the most essential facilities required and that they be listed in the desired order of priority. Following the visit by a DOD advisory team in December, the command provided the requested priority listing. Currently, plans are being finalized and action is being taken to expedite construction. Recent changes in the depot layout and the scope of the collection, classification, and supply (CCCS) facilities have contributed to some delay in implementing construction.

3. In May 1967 USARV directed the 1st Logistical Command to develop requirements and select a site for a depot parachute maintenance facility at Can Ranh Bay. The requirements were submitted in late May, and in July 1967 USARV issued a directive for design. Numerous difficulties encountered in the development of design criteria were further complicated in that the USARV Ad Hoc Base Development Committee did not agree with the scope as originally stated. At the present time completion of the design is being held up until the Ad Hoc Committee reviews the rebuttal to their recommendations.

4. The United States Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (Provisional) (USARECV(P)) has requested that a substantial number of dump trucks be rented to haul materials in support of construction and maintenance projects in the II, III, and IV CTZs. The additional trucks are required in order to complete high priority projects which have already been directed. OMA funds totaling \$1,208,474 have been allocated to provide the required transportation services through June 1968. The United States Army Procurement Agency, Vietnam (USARV) is in the process of negotiating contracts for the rental of the dump trucks.

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5. Under the terms of the Sea-Land contract, the Government is obligated to provide marshalling facilities for Sea-Land at the ports of Cam Ranh Bay, Qui Nhon and Newport. Sea-Land is obligated to provide container van service to the three ports and to modify Pier #4 at Cam Ranh Bay for receiving two Sea-Land furnished gantry cranes for off-loading their C-4 ships. The marshalling facilities at Cam Ranh Bay (20.7 acres), Qui Nhon (5.5 acres) and Newport (6.8 acres) were completed prior to the arrival of the first Sea-Land ship at Cam Ranh Bay on 8 November 1967.

6. In December 1967, Department of the Army approved the extension of the USARPAC Standard Supply System within USARPAC. Indications are an IBM 7010/1460 computer will be available for installation in Qui Nhon and Cam Ranh Bay. One 7010/1460 computer has been installed at the 506th Field Depot and the 14th Inventory Control Center computer buildings at Long Binh. To reduce design and construction effort and costs, this headquarters decided to construct the computer building in Qui Nhon similar to the 506th FD and the 14th ICC building and to modify the existing computer building at Cam Ranh Bay. The Qui Nhon building will be installed by contract. The estimated date of completion for the Qui Nhon building is June 1968 and May 1968 for the Cam Ranh Bay building.

7. In May 1967, the Engineer Command requested the Officer in Charge of Construction (OICC) to direct a qualified, in-country, Architect and Engineering (A/E) firm to perform a theoretical analysis on the Saigon River region at Newport to determine the feasibility and cost for a turning basin capable of permitting C-4 ships, with a length of 530 ft, to turn around. In October 1967, the A/E firm of Frederic R. Harris, Inc. completed the analysis and concluded that the turning basin is feasible. To dredge a 700 foot diameter turning basin in the vicinity of the LST slip to minus 10 feet at low, low water (LLW) will require removing 738,500 cubic meters of material at a cost of approximately \$1.9 million. Upon receipt of the analysis from OICC, the Engineer Command forwarded it to the Waterways Experiment Station (WES) at Vicksburg, Mississippi for review. WES indicated that moving the turning basin approximately 1000 feet upstream would reduce the initial dredging requirement and subsequent maintenance dredging. In January 1968, this headquarters requested that the 4th Transportation Command review the requirement for a turning basin at Newport. If the turning basin is required, 4th TC is to submit the project on DD Form 1391 with full justification.

8. The Naval Supply Activity, Saigon, is constructing two warehouses adjacent to the Newport Army Terminal in Saigon. These warehouses will be used to store Navy supplies that arrive at Newport and are destined for Navy forces in III and IV CTZs. The Army and Navy are jointly planning a cantonment area in the vicinity of Newport to house both the Army troops working at Newport and the Navy personnel that will be operating the ware-

houses. Direct coordination has been effected between the 4th Transportation Command and the Naval Support Activity, Saigon for this project.

9. The Directorate of Engineering is currently receiving the semi-annual submission of base development plans. This submission includes a plan for each of the installations for which the 1st Logistical Command has base development responsibility. The plans are current as of 15 December 1967 and include all planned construction for the installations concerned.

10. In August 1967 a letter contract was awarded to the DeLong Corporation for placing a three inch hardwood wear deck on the seven 1st Logistical Command DeLong Piers and repairing the pier trestle at Qui Nhon. This letter contract limited Government liability to \$200,000 and stated that a firm fixed price contract would subsequently be negotiated. The estimated cost of the work (\$402,955) was based on a price quote from the DeLong Corporation. Despite written warning by USAFPAV, the DeLong Corporation exceeded the limits of the letter contract and completed work on all piers except Pier #2 at Cam Ranh Bay on 1 November 1967. The existing softwood deck had deteriorated to such an extent that a hardwood deck could not be affixed to it. This pier will be surfaced with M2 setting. In September 1967 the DeLong Corporation submitted a detailed price proposal totaling \$602,323 to cover work on all the piers. This high cost appears unjustified based on an independent Government estimate. Negotiations for the work completed were held in January 1968. No agreement, however, on a contract price was reached. USAFPAV will make a unilateral determination of contract price. The quality of some of the work does not meet the contract specifications and will not be accepted until it is corrected.

11. In March 1967 this headquarters entered into a contract with the LeTourneau Corporation for the six month rental of two 97.5 ton amphibious tree crushers. A 1st Logistical Command provisional detachment was formed to operate and maintain the crushers which began clearing operations on Long Binh Post on 31 July 1967. The crushers were utilized in a program established to test and evaluate the performance and capabilities of the machines under controlled conditions. During the test period (31 July 1967 through 10 November 1967) approximately 1980 acres of foliage in the Long Binh Depot and ammunition storage area were cleared. The crushers proved capable of clearing all types of foliage encountered at an average rate of 2.1 acres per hour of machine operation. During the test period the machine deadline rate (deadline time/operational time) was approximately 50%, due primarily to failure of drive units and generator overheating. Modifications to alleviate these problems have been completed. Effective 10 November 1967, the detachment and crushers were transferred to USAECV(P) with OPCON under II Field Force, Vietnam. Since that time they have been utilized on operational support clearing missions. USAECV(P) has requested a three month contract extension (1 February 1968 through 30 April 1968) for additional testing and evaluation. A Purchase Request and Commitment (PR&C) to provide

OMA funds for this extension was approved by this headquarters on 19 January 1968.

12. In the development of plans for relocation of the 506th Depot to Long Binh and plans for shipment of supplies out of the depot it became apparent that additional barge handling facilities would be needed. Saigon Port and Newport will continue to be used for discharge of cargo. Use of barges to transport cargo to the vicinity of the Long Binh area will reduce the congestion in the port area and can be accomplished at less cost than highway transportation. It is estimated that approximately 78,000 tons of class I, II, IV, and Engineer class IV cargo will be moved from Saigon Port and Newport to Long Binh Depot per month. In addition, it is estimated that 5,000 tons retrograde cargo and 13,000 tons of cargo to support operations in the delta will be moved each month from Long Binh by barge. On 26 December 1967, this headquarters requested construction of a barge site with 5 barge points on the Dong Nai River near Long Binh. USARV has requested that OICC prepare a design for the barge site.

13. At the present time there exists a requirement for maintenance dredging at various ports throughout Vietnam. The current requirements and priorities are:

1st Priority	Qui Nhon - POL Jetty
2nd Priority	Cam Ranh Bay - Armo Channel
3rd Priority	Qui Nhon - DeLong Pier
4th Priority	Cam Ranh Bay - Pier #3
5th Priority	Vung Tau - Entrance Channel
6th Priority	Cam Ranh Bay - South Beach
7th Priority	Saigon Port - M&M Area
8th Priority	Newport - LST Slips & Bargo Quay
9th Priority	Phan Rang - LST Beach

These requirements were forwarded by message to HQ, USMACV (P) on 11 January 1968. At the present time the OICC has completed a hydrographic survey at Qui Nhon and is making a survey at Vung Tau and the Saigon Port M&M area. A firm plan to accomplish any of the required dredging has not yet been developed.

ANNEX L (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING, Installations Management Division

1. Procedures were established for maintaining records and effecting deductions for Government performed maintenance on leased properties when the lessor fails to fulfill his obligations in accordance with the terms of the lease. In addition, maintenance clauses were developed to be included in new leases which will permit the Government to perform, at the lessor's expense, emergency repairs and minor repairs below an agreed cost level. Existing leases will be modified where possible to include the same provisions.

2. Lessors have reacted as expected to the 18 August 1967 decision of the Comptroller General which determined that leases containing a clause stating that "All subsequent payments will be paid in the currency of Vietnam at the legal rate of exchange at the time of the payment", were to be paid, instead, at the original rental agreement in piasters even though the rate of exchange went from 72.7 to 80, and then to 118 piasters to the dollar. The lessors were particularly irate when the additional piasters paid them last year, due to a rise in the rate of exchange, were deducted from this year's rental payments. This has caused increased contacts with the Central Real Estate Office (CREO) as well as complaint letters to other U.S. officials. The decision of the Comptroller General was reinforced by a 10 November 1967 directive from HQ, USARV which prohibits payment of contracts in accordance with the most recent increase in the rate of exchange regardless of the provisions of the contract.

3. This period saw a significant number of lease terminations resulting from the move of many U.S. military units from Saigon to the Long Binh and Tan Son Nhut areas. During the first half of Fiscal Year 1968, approximately 50 leases were terminated in the Saigon area. These terminations brought on a number of disputes and restoration payments. Concerning the latter, the authority of the CREO to settle damage claims arising out of occupancy by lease had been open to question. This authority was established and clarified on 20 September 1967 by the Staff Judge Advocate at HQ, MACV. At this time most of the disputes have been resolved and restoration settlements are proceeding satisfactorily. The lease terminations in Saigon were offset to a degree by the acquisition of new leases in the Tan Son Nhut area due to the relocation of HQ, MACV from downtown Saigon to Tan Son Nhut, and also by new acquisitions in support of the increased advisory effort.

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4. The 1st Logistical Command program of renegotiating all leases requiring annual rental payments in advance to a type requiring payment three months in advance made considerable headway. In some instances, lessors have been adamant in their refusal to accept quarterly payments; however, by the end of calendar year 1968, if the present acceptance rate continues, practically all leases will be paid on a quarterly basis. This will provide additional flexibility in terminating leases during future periods of phase-out of leased properties. Notwithstanding the success of the quarterly payments program, experience over the period has shown that the program of uncollectable, unearned rent owed by lessors will still exist to some degree. Current MACV policy states that each case involving appropriated funds should be fully documented and sent through channels to the General Accounting Office for resolution. Since access to the courts in Vietnam is not available, it is the opinion of the CREO that before this step is taken efforts should be made to obtain Assistance in Kind (AIK) funds from the Vietnamese Government as an offset against the uncollectable debts owed the United States. The basis for this is the Pentilateral Agreement of 1950 which binds the Vietnamese Government to furnish facilities to the U.S. Military Assistance Forces without cost. The agreement, however, did not contemplate the large buildup of forces which took place and the large sums of money required to compensate property owners. Hence, the United States assumed the expense of paying for properties acquired by lease. Therefore, it is felt it would be appropriate for the host government to reimburse the United States for the uncollectable debts owed it, particularly since the amounts involved are small in comparison to the total amount of rent paid by the U.S. each year. At the end of the reporting period, a letter recommending this action was forwarded through channels to MACV.

5. Early in the period the CREO was advised that the Department of the Army had disapproved the CREO Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) which had been submitted on 10 May 1967. As a result, a recommendation was made to the Commanding General, USARV that the mission of the CREO be assumed by his headquarters. The recommendation was still under study at the end of January 1968.

6. During the period, the joint venture of Raymond International, Morrison-Kaudsen, Brown Roote, and J.A. Jones (RMK-BRJ), continued its phase down in construction in Vietnam with a balanced force being accomplished in three of five major areas. These were: personnel-16,300 presently assigned; structures-1,200 used as contractor's camp facilities; and production plants-21 concrete and asphalt batch plants are on hand. Balanced force in

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materials and equipment is to be accomplished by July 1968. Fifty four million dollars of construction materials and 1,400 items of equipment will be offered to the three services for use in military construction (MILCON) and OMA programs. Three material release lists and 10 equipment lists from these assets have been published by the Officer in Charge of Construction (OICC)/RVN and service requirements are presently being determined. The materials and equipment are stored in the contractor's three depots located at Thu Duc Island, Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Da Nang. Materials allocated USAFV for MILCON will be signed for by the 1st Logistical Command and shipped directly to the user whenever current requirements can be filled. The balance of materials will be placed in 1st Logistical Command materiel depots to fill future requirements. The contractor's construction assets released for service use during the period were valued at acquisition cost as follows: \$327,752 in structures, \$301,048 in equipment and plants, and \$1,330,351 in construction materiel. USAFV received \$806,382, the US Navy \$24,840, and the US Air Force \$1,127,929. The cumulative value of the assets awarded since the beginning of the contractor reduction in February 1967 is: Army \$17,832,248, Navy \$15,782,031, and Air Force \$11,841,216.

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ANNEX M (U) DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING, Contract Operations Division

1. Technical Inspection Branch.

a. Comprehensive inspections of Repair and Utilities (R&U) Contractor Activities at Qui Nhon, Phan Rang, Phu Tai, Nha Trang, Dalat, Cam Ranh Bay, and Ban Me Thuot were conducted. Re-inspections were also made at Black Horse (Kuan Loc), Phu Loi, and Soc Trang. Inspections covered the full scope of R&U services performed. Deficiencies were brought to the attention of the contracting officer, the contractor, and the support commanders for necessary corrective action.

b. The first set of R&U Contractor Performance Reports, utilizing a new format, were received from the contracting officer's representatives (CORs) in the field. This new format provides for a comprehensive analysis of the contractor's activities and emphasizes the corrective actions taken at each level of command to eliminate observed deficiencies. The reports are forwarded to the contractor for his action, and his reply is returned to the field for analysis by the CORs on their next reports. The first set of reports received indicates that these will be important tools in supervising the R&U contract and in improving the quality of R&U service.

2. Performance Analysis Branch.

a. The monthly Unit Expenditure Report is a basis for analysis by the contractor and this division of the R&U contractor's operations. This report depicts the base unit quantity and unit expenditure in each of the cost activities used in post engineering. Because of the importance of this report, a team from the Division was sent to the Qui Nhon area installations to verify its accuracy. The team concluded that the cost data in the report was accurate, but that the base data and the utility production figures were in many cases estimated by the Contract Management Office, even though accurate data was available through the Buildings & Grounds reporting system. The contractor was subsequently directed to use the utility production quantities obtained through his own reporting system, and to report only the base data which had been reflected on real estate records.

b. The final report of the U.S. Army Japan (USARJ), Management team was received in November 1967. During October this team made a thorough analysis of the R&U contractor's organizational structure and management procedures. It recommended many changes, the most significant of which was the expansion of both the size and the responsibility of the contractor's area offices with a considerable reduction in the size of the Contract Management Office. This report is now being used as a guide in preparing the government estimates for the staffing of those offices for Fiscal Year 1969. The contractor was furnished a copy of this report, and instructed to implement the recommendation as directed by CO, U.S. Army Procurement Agency

ANNEX M

Vietnam (USAPAV.)

c. A summary report of the Grand Hotel project was prepared and forwarded to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee for Investigations pursuant to the Committee's request made in December 1967. The Grand Hotel project involved the rehabilitation of a building in Nha Trang, known as the "Grand Hotel" and the construction of certain auxiliary facilities to provide space for HQ, Task Force Alpha (now the I Field Force.) The project, which was started in August 1965 and completed in May 1966 at a cost of approximately \$885,000, had been under investigation by the General Accounting Office. The submitted report included a summary of the circumstances surrounding the project, project scope, original estimates, final cost, funding, and method of payment.

3. Plans and Operations Branch.

a. Planning for increased R&U support at Quan Loi was completed. On 8 January 1968 the Contracting Officer, USAFV, modified the R&U Contract to increase the authorized manning from two US, three Third Country Nationals (TCNs), and twenty-four Local Nationals (LNs), to eight US, nineteen TCNs, and seventy-eight LNs, and to authorize additional equipment. This became necessary when Quan Loi was designated as the forward base camp for the 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, with an attendant population increase from 500 to 4,500 troops.

b. Negotiations between the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy for Inter Service Support Agreements (ISSA) for Navy-furnished R&U support to Army elements in the I Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ), and Army-furnished R&U support to Navy elements in the II, III, and IV CTZs were completed. Both ISSAs provide for essentially the same R&U services to be furnished by each service on a non-reimbursable basis except for new construction costing over \$500 which is considered reimbursable.

c. Action was taken to terminate the leasing of teletypewriter (TT) equipment by Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. (P&E). The Saigon Area Communications Center, operated by A Company, 69th Signal Battalion, now has the capability to provide this service to P&E. Lease termination will save an estimated annual cost of \$84,521.

d. Military Assistance Command (MACV) Directive 525-1 governs the use of herbicides in Vietnam and delineates logistical, technical, and operational limitations and overall policy concerning its use and supply, and places final approval authority for use at the Army, Republic of Vietnam (ARVN) CTZ level. Pending clarification of the directive, all herbicidal operations being accomplished at R&U Contractor supported installations were suspended in September 1967. Interpretation of the directive indicates that

the limitations outlined should apply only to U.S. Air Force "RanchHand" tactical herbicidal operational missions, and not to non-tactical type operations conducted as a normal part of the post engineer grounds-maintenance program. The use of herbicides for control of undesirable vegetation is especially important for installation security, reduction of fire hazards, and elimination of insect and rodent harborages. A letter was submitted to MACV on 10 January 1968 requesting decentralized authority to permit the R&U contractor, subject to the approval of the local post engineer, to use herbicides and growth retardants on a routine basis at support installations and sites. If the request is approved, weed eradication programs at US and Free World Military Assistance Forces (FWMAF) installations and sites will be greatly strengthened.

e. The varied types of pesticides and rodenticides and the excessive quantities of some which have low use were critically evaluated by the command entomologist. The objective of the review was to reduce the types and quantities of pesticides and rodenticides used to a selected few which would lend themselves to efficient, economical, and safe pest control operations. During the initial phases of the military build-up, many pesticides of limited use had been indiscriminately shipped to Vietnam. Authority for these shipments were vague and could not be related to operational demands or specific requisitions. Depots, therefore, accumulated large inventories of infrequently-issued, little used insecticides, all occupying premium storage space. As a result of this study, many requisitioning objectives were revised, drop-out of numerous pesticides were cancelled, and several items were recommended for evacuation.

f. Considerable effort was expended on developing installation and Central Management Office personnel manning levels for R&U support of the Qui Nhon Support Command area in Fiscal Year 69. The contract for providing R&U support within this area during FY 69 will be presented for competitive bidding. The levels developed will constitute the Government estimate of the personnel required to provide the needed support, and should give considerable assistance in the technical evaluation of bids. In addition, the estimate will be used to determine the amount of funds to be committed to provide the R&U support.

g. Fourteen facilities for the treatment, storage, and distribution of water from deep wells were completed by the US Army Engineer Command Vietnam (Provisional). The R&U Contractor also completed facilities at two deep wells, and established treatment facilities at three sites utilizing surface or shallow well sources.

h. Based on a recommendation by the 20th Preventive Medicine Unit, the USARV Surgeon approved in-line chlorination as sufficient treatment to render potable water from mine wells at various locations. In most instances, correction of minor construction deficiencies was required prior to operating the well as a potable water source. The deficiencies were referred to the

construction agency for appropriate corrective action.

i. During the reporting period the Contractor completed the transfer of operational responsibility for seven water plants to the 111th Engineer Water Supply Co in the I Corp area and eight water plants to the 82d Engineer Water Supply Co in the IV Corp area. Despite these transfers the total number of water plants operated by the contractor increased from 131 to 140. A planned increase to 160 plants by the end of FY 68 is anticipated. Potable water production at these plants increased from 11.1 million gallons per day (MGD) to 11.9 MGD.

j. Although some increase in the efficiency and use of the L15 compactor type refuse trucks was realized, two problems still hamper this operation; first is the questionable quality of laborers, which is attributed to the low wage scale, and second is the poor condition or non-existence of access roads to mess halls and other pickup stations. The compactor trucks have a two-wheel drive which makes the condition especially critical in some areas such as Cu Chi and Camp Anari.

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ANNEX N (C) DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL SUPPLY

1.(C) Depot operations.

a. During the build-up phase of logistical operations in the Saigon area, emphasis was placed on port clearance at the expense of effective depot operations. Initially, depot facilities were either non-existent or totally inadequate. As a result of this situation, supplies and material were moved from the port to any area available for storage. Documentation was often lost or not used. Locator systems were not fully effective. Construction of new facilities lagged behind requirements. Needed supplies could not always be located and were often re-requisitioned. Due to the pressure of events and the lack of a centralized supply management capability for Vietnam, these excesses were not properly identified, redistributed to other depots, or shipped out of country. By early 1967, supported units commenced identifying and turning in sizeable quantities of excesses which had accumulated at base camps and other locations. These turn-ins further aggravated the problem of congestion and prompt disposition of the material. A study of the 506th Field Depot facilities was completed and approved for implementation by the Commanding General, U. S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV). This study provides for improved facilities for the depot to be located at Long Binh. Review and revision of the receipt, issue and locator procedures for the 506th Field Depot was completed on 26 January 1968.

b. During October and November 1967, a program was developed to identify Authorized Stockage List and fringe excesses in the three 1st Logistical Command depots. While the command had established excess identification action prior to this time, it was realized that a positive and systematic approach was required to better achieve the elimination of this material. The Command Five Phase Excess Program was developed, approved, and implemented in order to identify all command excesses, and to either redistribute to other command depots or to retrograde to Okinawa.

2.(C) New class I theater stockage objectives were recommended to headquarters, Department of the Army and were approved on 14 December 1967. The new levels are in conjunction with the new classes of supply and are as follows:

a. Refrigerated subsistence (R) 28 days.

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*Downgraded at 3 year Intervals
Declassified after 12 years
DOD DIR 5200.10*

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- b. Non-refrigerated subsistence (S) 56 days.
- c. Combat rations (C) 10 days

A reconsideration has been requested to change the combat ration level from 10 to 15 days. This request was based on a past history of erratic shipments from CONUS. The new levels will result in lower quantities of on hand stocks in the theater and a dollar savings.

3.(U) A commercial milk plant was opened in November 1967 at Cam Ranh Bay and another plant is scheduled to be opened on 15 February 1968 at Qui Nhon. Both plants provide a highly acceptable filled milk product, ice cream and cottage cheese. At the present time, efforts are being made to obtain additional refrigerated vans, military or contract, to distribute the products.

4.(U) A new supply point was activated at Phuoc Vinh, to provide class I support to the 3d Brigade 101st Airborne Division. The road network from the Saigon area to Phuoc Vinh has proven to be unreliable because of security problems. Thus air shipments have been necessary.

5.(U) Class I support to the Delta has encountered some difficulties which can primarily be attributed to the lack of adequate roadnets thereby requiring the use of water craft. A completely overhauled refrigerated barge arrived in-country on 30 January 1968 and a second is due in late February 1968. This should provide substantial relief from the distribution difficulties.

6.(U) The 1st Logistical Command Plan for supply data systems was approved for implementation by the Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam (USARV) on 14 November 1967. The short range (12 months) plan, providing for a standardized supply system (3S) at the 14th Inventory Control Center (3S14), the field depots (3SVN), and the port facilities, was adopted to provide improved supply effectiveness at the earliest possible date. The 3S14 and 3SVN utilize pertinent features of the USARPAC Standardized Supply System for subordinate commands to insure maximum compatibility/interface with other supporting systems. The ability of an automated data processing system to manipulate the vast volumes of supply data into manageable proportions in a timely fashion, with minimum human intervention, is the mainstay of the system. The port effort represents an attempt to interface MILSTRIP with MILSTAMP to provide meaningful data to both supply and movements control elements.

7.(U) The Supply Data Systems Plan has been expanded into the plan for the 1st Logistical Command Logistics Data System and is currently being staffed. The major difference between the two is the addition of plans for transportation and movements, maintenance management, ammunition management, and engineer construction projects.

8.(U) The 14th Inventory Control Center (14th ICC) has converted completely to the IBM 7010/1460 computer configuration and an Interim Supply System (ISS). The ISS is scheduled to be converted to 3S14 in April 1968. The plan for development and implementation of 3S14 is in progress and consists of 5 phases:

a. Phase I: Conceptual and procedural modifications to 3S necessary to allow its adoption by the 14th ICC were defined and completed in November 1967.

b. Phase II: The identification of processing requirements unique to the 14th ICC that need to be included in 3S14 was completed in January 1968.

c. Phase III: The development of the ADP systems specifications of 3S14 is being conducted by USARPAC Field Systems Agency (FSA).

d. Phase IV: The programming at 14th ICC of the unique requirements of the systems specifications is scheduled to be accomplished during 1 February thru 30 March 1968.

e. Phase V: The testing, debugging and implementation of 3S14 is scheduled to be completed on 30 April 1968.

9.(U) Conversion from the UNIVAC 1005 system to the 3SVN (7010/1460) system at the 506th Field Depot will be completed on 1 February 1968. Initial planning and preparations to implement 3SVN were started in August 1967.

10.(U) The Supply Data Systems Plan originally called for the installation of IBM computer configuration (7010/1460) during February 1968 at Qui Nhon and April 1968 at Cam Ranh Bay. The installation of the computers has been rescheduled to June 1968 at Cam Ranh Bay and to July 1968 at Qui Nhon, because of the non-availability of facilities and airconditioning equipment. Completion of the construction project of the Qui Nhon ADP facilities is scheduled for 6 June 1968, and completion of the renovation of the ADP building at the Cam Ranh Bay Depot is scheduled for 15 May 1968.

11.(U) The 4th Transportation Command has developed systems specifications for an automated port operation. This system is being designed under the guidance of the Department of Army DCSLOG as a prototype system applicable to port operations for any organization having the same or related mission. Within Vietnam, it is anticipated that the system will also meet the operational requirements of the 5th Transportation Command at Qui Nhon and the 124th Transportation Command at Cam Ranh Bay. It is further designed to provide a MILSTRIP/MILSTAMP interface with data exchange between the 14th ICC and the 506th Field Depot, both equipped with IBM 7010/1460 systems. The systems specifications were completed on 7 December 1967 and have been approved. An IBM 1460 computer is tentatively scheduled for installation at the 4th Transportation Command in March 1968.

12.(U) A UNIVAC-1005 machine from the 506th Field Depot is scheduled to replace an IBM 407 accounting machine at Vung Tau in February 1968. Although it is recognized that the U-1005 will not offer the advantages of substitution and interchangeability, automatic status posting and the computation of requirements, the command will be capable of processing the current transactions on a more accurate and timely basis. In addition, a Data Automation Request (DAR) is being initiated for a more flexible and sophisticated system consisting of a standard, small scale computer configuration capable of operating as an extension of 3S.

13.(U) The 3SVN training program has been extended to include the ports in Vietnam. Accordingly, the 4th Transportation Command has been scheduled to participate along with the three depots. Initially, the program is scheduled to implement 3SVN at the 506th Field Depot with preparatory efforts directed at the other two depots. For the future, it appears that the degree of progress in this program will hinge upon the amount and degree of success attained by the 506th Field Depot in its conversion efforts, since the procedures validated there will be made available to the Cam Ranh Bay and Qui Nhon Depots. Site completion and computer availability dates will influence the progress of training. The Central Training Institute is in the process of recruiting ten Local Nationals to be trained as 7010/1460 Digital Computer System Operators for the 14th ICC and 506th Field Depot.

14.(U) The supply mission for the stockage of repair parts for Computer Gun Direction, M18, is being integrated into the depot system. The 504th Depot has been designated as the key depot for the stockage of these repair parts. The Automatic Data Field Systems Command FADAC/TIIF Assistance Team, USARPAC, provided

maintenance and supply support to using units at the DSU level. Items to support the Computer Gun Direction, M18, previously handled by the FADAC Assistance Team, are being added to the ASL of the Cam Ranh Bay Depot by the 14th ICC. Procedures are being developed and activities advised to submit their requirements to that location.

15.(U) Planning for the establishment of a depot at Vung Tau has been initiated. Initially, the operation will be on a limited scale. Assets will be placed under the centralized management of the 14th ICC. This will facilitate direct shipment from CONUS and other supply sources and will assist in relieving the heavy workload of the 506th Field Depot. Expansion to a full scale depot is being studied, with an anticipated target date of 1 July 1968.

16.(U) The necessity for use of outside storage and the exposure to extreme climatic conditions make an effective care and preservation program essential in order to prevent deterioration of supplies and equipment in storage. To supplement assigned personnel in conducting an effective program, contractual assistance is expected to begin in February 1968.

17.(U) On 10 January 1968, a revised regulation on care, preservation, and maintenance of supplies in storage was published. The regulation requires the establishment and implementation of a standard care, preservation, and maintenance program of supplies to assure they are maintained in a serviceable condition.

18.(U) The in-country supply system did not provide for the complete recording and reporting of information concerning the degree and causes of lack of audit trails, and delays in processing requisitions until filled, rejected or cancelled. Therefore, with the assistance of personnel from USARPAC, the Director of General Supply conducted a study (Project Check) in this area during the period 20 October 1967 through 1 December 1967.

a. Project Check disclosed that as an average, approximately 10% of all requisitions sampled were not recorded. This deficiency was broken down to 13% at unit level, 9% at DSU level, and 1% at the 14th ICC. Requisition processing times were also found to be excessive.

b. Lack of audit trails were determined to be caused by the DSU's depots, and the 14th ICC not recording passing actions, and the failure of units to record cancellations. Causes for delays in requisition processing were determined to be receipts not

being recorded promptly, duplicate requisitions from DSUs, inaccurate dues-in, and invalid stock numbers.

c. Actions taken to correct problem areas are:

(1) All support commands were directed to initiate a program to insure that DSUs process requisitions and record receipts on a timely basis.

(2) A program change in the National Cash Register Electronic Accounting Machine (Model 500) allows the recording of passing actions at the DSUs. Increased training has reduced duplicate requisitions.

(3) A study is being made by the 14th ICC to determine if a status bank that is compatible with 3SVN can be established, which will provide a record of passing actions.

(4) A stock record support program has been initiated to purify authorized stockage lists.

(5) An edit routine has been established at the 14th ICC to eliminate format errors.

(6) The use of prepositioned Material Receipt Cards under the 3SVN system will improve accuracy of due-in records.

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ANNEX O (U) DIRECTORATE OF MAINTENANCE

1. Installation of Foam Kits in vehicle fuel tanks.

a. Installation of reticulated foam kits has been suspended as a result of in-country testing and pending further evaluation by the Test and Evaluation Command at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Sixty-four of 200 kits in-country have been installed to date.

b. Results of effectiveness in combat vehicles are not yet known since none of the 64 has been reported hit by enemy action.

2. Initial Stockage Support.

a. A field evaluation by US Army Mobility Equipment Command (USAMECOM) determined that its Support Lists were not being utilized by affected agencies in accordance with current directives. The reason was lack of understanding of the purpose and distribution of these lists to using activities. This problem has now been fully resolved.

b. Support packages that are procured and shipped as part of the end-item procurement are causing a problem. Due to storage in variable weather conditions, printing and markings become illegible. This, in turn, causes containers to be opened so that the parts might be identified visually. Since they cannot all be identified, many of these parts are shipped back to Okinawa.

c. Units in the three support commands were visited by the team. Their findings indicated that of the original repair parts which appeared on the support list for each item listed below, the unit stocked only the indicated percentage as demand supported:

	ORG	DSU	GSU
(1) Loader, Scoop-H90cm	13%	19%	1%
(2) Scraper, Earth Moving-CT-4	29%	7%	nc*
(3) Tractor, F. T., D7E	14%	16%	10%
(4) Tractor, Shld-29CM	21%	21%	nc*
(5) Generator, 3KW-60cy AC	43%	25%	36%
(6) Generator, 5KW-60cy AC	52%	27%	25%
(7) Generator, 10KW-60cy AC	nc*	17%	14%

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d. It was also discovered that repair parts not on the original support list were demand supported by the units. The number of these stockage items in relation to the initial number determined by USAMECOM are shown in the following percentages:

	ORG	DSU	GSU
(1) Loader, Scoop-H90CM	37%	18%	0%
(2) Scraper, Earth Moving-CT-4	16%	50%	nc*
(3) Tractor, F. T., D7E	0%	20%	17%
(4) Tractor, Shld-290M	28%	25%	nc*
(5) Generator, 3KW-60cy AC	22%	24%	30%
(6) Generator, 5KW-60cy AC	25%	34%	49%
(7) Generator, 10KW-60cy AC	nc*	29%	44%

*not considered

e. Source codes will have to be reviewed and revised. Many items which are demand supported in using units are coded "X2". This results in no stock being procured either for CONUS backup or initial support. Consequently, requirements must be filled by procurement upon receipt of request.

f. Action has been initiated to analyze the findings and make recommendations to alter existing policies.

3. Transmission Mounting Support Brackets - Clark 290M.

a. A unit having 21 tractors, wheeled, Clark 290M, experienced a cracking of the transmission mounting support brackets (part #561306) on 20 of these items.

b. The supports cracked at the notch where the support is joined to the front frame assembly. Only the rear supports were affected.

c. No pattern as to number of hours or mileage existed, but the average number of hours was 970 and the average mileage was 9350.

d. An acceptable field expedient fix was devised by the US Army Engineer Command, Vietnam (Provisional) which involved the welding of fish plates on the affected area. An Equipment Improvement Recommendation (EIR) was forwarded to the USAMECOM in order that a reinforced bracket could be provided by the manufacturer for application to these items of equipment.

4. Cracked Head Assemblies, D7E Tractor.

a. A technical assistance trip was made to a unit having 23 Caterpillar D7E tractors deadlined. This maintenance activity was in support of a land-clearing team.

b. Eleven of the 22 tractors inspected were deadlined for cracked head assemblies. After a thorough inspection, it was determined that the cause was overheating.

c. Air flow around the engine had been restricted on all the tractors used for land clearing by the application of an unauthorized modification, i. e., pierced steel planking (PSP) had been welded to the radiator grill guards for reinforcement. Mud was caked in the belly pans covering the entire oil pan area. Many radiator cores were damaged beyond repair. Some had previously been repaired, thus blocking a large portion of the radiator core area.

5. Deadline rates of selected items.

The following deadline rates applied to USARV wide equipment.

EQUIPMENT	ON HAND AS OF 31 JANUARY 1968	% DEADLINED		
		NOV 67	DEC 67	JAN 68
APC (ALL)	2151	6	5	7
M48A3 Tanks	296	11	14	13
M88 Recovery Vehicle	89	21	13	16
M578 Recovery Vehicle	73	25	27	24
M102, 105mm How Towed	144	0.28	0.9	0.8
M109, 155mm How SP	107	3.8	5	7
M114/123, 155mm How Towed	100	3.7	3	0.8
M107, 8" How SP	77	5	4	5
M110, 8" How SP	71	8	9	6

Reefer Vans	214	7	8	9
5-Ton Trucks	7255	9	9	9
Generators (ALL)	16100	10	10	10
MHE (ALL)	2002	12	11	13
Tracked Tractors	697	11	8	11
AN/MPQ-4A Radar Set	33	3	4	1
AN/GRC-106 Radio Set	329	14	13	12
AN/FPS-1, Radar Set	262	10	13	13
AN/GRC-26 Radio Set	225	13	11	15

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ANNEX P (U) DIRECTORATE OF PROCUREMENT

1. Purchase Request and Commitment forms (PR&Cs) processed during the period 1 November 1967 to 26 January 1968 totaled 584 valued at \$29.6 million. A detailed breakdown of these figures reveals that 238 PR&Cs were assigned to contracting divisions of the US Army Procurement Agency Vietnam (USAPAV) totaling \$26.6 million, 310 PR&Cs were forwarded to CONUS totaling \$2.9 million and 36 PR&Cs were forwarded to Western Pacific agencies totaling \$.1 million. Total PR&Cs thus far processed during Fiscal Year 1968 amount to 1751 valued at \$304.8 million.

2. Contracts under administration by USAPAV as of 27 January 1968 totaled 170 valued at \$436 million. These figures exclude Blanket Purchase Agreements.

3. Twenty-four monthly and four quarterly reports were prepared and forwarded to Department of the Army and United States Army Vietnam (USARV).

4. The command's effort to reduce off-shore procurement and thereby reduce gold flow has met with success. As of 31 December 1967, off-shore procurement has been limited to \$.5 million as compared to \$5.9 million in the 2nd Quarter of FY 1967.

5. Advance Procurement Planning is beginning to pay off. As of 27 January 1968, five FY 69 PR&Cs were received with a value of \$36.1 million. In comparison, the first FY 68 PR&C was not received at USAPAV until the 4th Quarter of FY 1967.

6. A plan for the procurement of Repair and Utilities (R&U) services for FY 1968 in Vietnam has been approved by the Department of the Army and the Department of Defense. The plan was developed by the Procurement Agency staff with the assistance of the 1st Logistical Command Directorate of Engineering staff. This plan calls for competitive contracting for a significant portion of what has been previously one large, sole source contract. The Qui Nhon Support Command (North II Corps Tactical Zone) was selected as the geographical area to be competed. This area contains six major and nine minor locations where R&U services are required. It is anticipated that as many as 10 US contractors will submit proposals. The selection of the successful contractor will be based primarily upon a technical evaluation of capability to manage and perform the work.

7. Agricultural calendars for growing areas in Vietnam are completed. These calendars were completed for each item authorized

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for purchase for each of the six basic growing areas in South Vietnam. They reflect production in terms of maximum and minimum. The benefits are as follows:

- a. Permits long range planning for crop rotation.
- b. Encourages farmers to grow items best suited for the season thereby minimizing the risk of poor quality or crop failure.
- c. Provides procurement when excess will be on the market. Procurement will be effected during the maximum indicated months only, thereby preventing possibilities of inflation.

8. In an effort to maintain current data pertaining to fresh fruit and vegetable requirements for the Free World Forces, efforts have been made to have requirements consolidated at the three support command levels. This information would be updated bi-weekly. This will permit procurement of only that quantity of produce needed to meet actual requirements and will reduce occasions of loss due to excessive time in storage.

9. Estimated fresh fruit and vegetable requirements to be purchased in various regions throughout Vietnam have been distributed to the two field offices and two field representatives. This will permit agricultural officials within the provinces to furnish projected requirements to the farmers of that area. They are also being informed that there is no guarantee that these items will be purchased but, rather, are being disseminated on the basis that recommended times are best for those items.

10. The Agency Source List has been expanded by 129 (from 962 to 1091), an increase of 13%. Integration of our source list with Air Force, Navy, Pacific Architects and US Agency for International Development (USAID), covered in the previous report, can now be considered complete. Of the 129 increased sources obtained in this period, 20 (16%) were due directly to the integration effort. Increases in sources for various principal categories are as follows:

- a. Rock from 268 to 315 (18% increase).
- b. Sand from 280 to 333 (19% increase).
- c. Construction from 248 to 256 (3% increase).
- d. Stevedoring from 104 to 132 (27% increase).

- e. Laundry from 133 to 151 (13% increase).
- f. Fresh fruits and vegetables from 95 to 107 (14% increase).
- g. Potable ice from 56 to 59 (5% increase).

Updating of the source applications initiated in the previous reporting period is continuing. Sixty-three revised applications have been received (excluding the 13 received the previous period). Thirty-one different Requests for Quotation or Requests for Proposal were put out for competitive bidding, resulting in the mailing and distribution of a total of 1279 copies.

11. Sole source or only-responsible contractor proposals negotiated during the period of 5 September 1967 to 31 January 1968 resulted in contract awards of approximately \$16,320,911. This represents a reduction from the original proposals submitted of \$3,101,112, or 16%. These reductions came about through the joint efforts of the USAPAV contracting officers and price analysts.

12. Of historical significance, it was again learned that a short lead time presents the procurement team with a much more difficult task in properly evaluating and negotiating cost or price proposals.

13. The Directorate of Property Administration estimated that Pacific Architects & Engineers, Inc. (PA&E) had on hand an excess quantity of supplies totaling \$3 million. PA&E was directed to turn in all excess and beginning in October, they returned to stock or redistributed among their own supply accounts a total of \$1,739,431.74 as of 31 December 1967. It is estimated that the excess supplies condition will be completely resolved by 1 April 1968.

14. Thirty-seven inspections of the PA&E supply activities were conducted. Earlier inspections had revealed their supply operations and accountability of equipment as unsatisfactory. However, due to strong directives aimed at management improvement issued by USAPAV, a general improvement is noted in all areas of supply operations. In this regard, a standard inspection procedure and written report format has been developed by USAPAV which reduces inspections and reporting time to the minimum, yet provides a comprehensive listing of discrepancies. The standard reports allow comparisons to be made between supply accounts and past and future inspections of the same installations. As personnel become available, the scope of the present inspections will be increased to include maintenance and usage analysis of materials consumed.

15. A study has been completed for the management of supplies and equipment in the event the Qui Nhon area R&U contract for FY 69 is not awarded to PA&E, Inc. The time phase study details actions and procedures required to control, account for and transfer assets to a successor contractor. Additionally, after the successor contractor is awarded the contract, plans are provided for assisting and monitoring the successor contractor in the establishment and maintenance of sound management operations.

16. Vinnell Corporation has in their possession Government furnished property which was acquired under three contracts. A facilities contract is now being utilized to authorize and administer the property for the three operational contracts. The facilities contract is written for a five-year period and insures continued accountability with assets being available for use on any contract with Vinnell Corporation.

17. Due to the recent requirement to re-register all vehicles with the RVN Government or properly identify US Government vehicles, this agency determined that it would be in the best interest of the Government to identify Government furnished property in the possession of contractors as such. Previously, the contractors had been required to place the US Army registration number on the underside of the hood. This was in compliance with AR 58-1 dated January 1962. However, the new AR 58-1, dated May 1967, does not require this. The decision to mark Government-Owned Contractor-Operated vehicles (GOCO) with the US Army numbers presented a problem in that many vehicles procured for the Government by the contractor did not have assigned US Army numbers and the acquisition of the numbers has taken as long as six months after the vehicle arrives in-country. By coordination with the US Army Tank Automotive Command and the Army Materiel Command Customer Assistance Office, Vietnam, a block of numbers was issued and the Army contractors were able to meet the 23 January 1968 suspense date.

18. The Judge Advocate & General Counsel Office, USAPAV, initiated a request to the US Department of Labor, through the Labor Advisor in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics)(I&L) for waiver of the Defense Base Act as it applies to Korean employees of US Government invited contractors. It was contemplated that these employees would be covered by the Korean Workman's Compensation Act. The waiver was granted, resulting in increased uniformity of coverage and reduced administrative costs.

ANNEX Q (C) DIRECTORATE OF PETROLEUM

1. (C) Enemy action against petroleum facilities and operations continued during this reporting period. Military pipelines were damaged four times as a result of enemy explosive charges. There were five fires resulting from explosive charges or small arms fire. The commercial facilities at Nha Be were fired upon twice during the month of January 1968. Weapons fire tore an 18 inch hole in a solvent storage tank. At Can Tho mortar fire damaged a storage tank and filter separator. On 15 January 1968 a forty-truck petroleum convoy was engaged by a fifty-man guerrilla ambush force on the Pleiku - An Khê highway. Sixteen U.S. personnel were wounded, five each 5,000 gallon tank semi-trailers and one five-ton tractor were destroyed. The aforementioned incidents resulted in only temporary suspension of operations. Repair and replacement of petroleum pipelines and facilities were accomplished in a minimum of time; however, replacement of five-ton tractors and five thousand gallon tank semi-trailers destroyed as a result of enemy action or worn out due to poor road conditions is not being accomplished in sufficient time to meet all commitments. Consequently, Pleiku, which is normally resupplied by road is receiving supplementary air shipments of bulk Class III to offset the loss of tractor and trailer capability. The solution to this problem will be the completion of the Pleiku - An Khê pipeline.

2. (C) With the arrival of the Northeast Monsoon and its accompanying highwinds and waves, operations at Phan Thiet and Qui Nhon have been disrupted. Barges anchored off shore at Phan Thiet to provide floating storage were tossed about and torn from their moorings. The barges were severely damaged and had to be removed to a marine maintenance activity to effect repairs. A Y-Boat is periodically sent to Phan Thiet, and through the use of floating hose-line combat operations continue to be supported. On 16 January 1968 a petroleum tank truck convoy consisting of twenty 5,000 gallon semi-trailers from Cam Ranh Bay closed at Phan Thiet. The resupply problems at Phan Thiet could be solved with the opening of roads in the southern II Corps Tactical Zone. Tidal action at Qui Nhon has, on three separate occasions, damaged approximately 200 feet of eight inch diameter pipeline running from the Jetty to Tank Farm Number One. Plans and preparations are now being made to relocate the pipeline where it will not be damaged by tidal action.

3. (C) Fuel in excess to flight requirements in C-130 aircraft (Net Wing) was defueled at supply points and forward support areas normally resupplied by air. Seven or eight thousand gallons of jet

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

fuel was defueled on each sortie. This quantity exceeds the air logistics system that was designed to transport bulk jet fuel by C-130. Later in December 1967 a C-130, undergoing a routine safety inspection, revealed structural wing fatigue. Further investigation revealed that short runways combined with the heavy fuel load caused structural fatigue. The aerial tanker (Jet Wing), the name applied to this form of fuel delivery, still continues but is limited to areas where there is sufficient runway length to accommodate the additional fuel being carried.

4. (C) During the battle for Dak To, petroleum local and line haul capabilities were augmented through the use of 600 gallon skid mounted tanks and 500 gallon collapsible drums, which converted general purpose cargo vehicles and trailers to bulk petroleum hauling vehicles. Had it not been for this additional capability, combat operations at Dak To could have been seriously affected.

5. (U) Arrangements are presently being made through in-country commercial suppliers to provide drummed fuels at Qui Nhon and Nha Trang. This will relieve an already overloaded water transport system from Nha Be to Nha Trang and Qui Nhon.

6. (U) Commercial contractors in Qui Nhon are trying to make available commercial tank trucks for local delivery of bulk fuels within the Qui Nhon area and to Phu Cat Air Base. This action will release 5,000 gallon tank semi-trailers needed for line haul to Pleiku, Dak To and Bong Son.

7. (U) On 22 November 1967, the US Air Force (USAF) refused to fly empty fifty-five gallon drums from Forward Support Areas and divisional Forward Support Elements. A USAF aircraft crew was sick after flying a shipment of empty drums out of a Forward Support Element. Investigation showed that the drums flown out were not completely empty and that plugs were not placed in the drums wrench tight. As a result of this incident, all empty fifty-five gallon drums being airlifted out of supply points, Forward Support Areas, and Forward Support Elements must be accompanied by a certificate signed by an officer stating that the drums are empty and that all drum plugs are wrench tight.

8. (C) On 18 November 1967 a serious shortage of 500 gallon collapsible drums existed in Saigon Support Command. This was the result of customers not returning the empty drums to the supply points from which they were issued. Customers were holding the drums to provide additional storage of bulk fuels. This required that great quantities of 55 gallon drums be supplied to areas that should have received 500 gallon collapsible drums.

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9. (C) In December 1967 an offshore mooring facility and two 8 inch bottom laid lines were completed in the inner harbor at Qui Nhon. This enabled a lightened T-2 tanker with 93 million barrels (M BBLS) of fuel on board to discharge at the inner harbor petty mooring. This, combined with 100 M BBLS of additional welded steel tankage for jet fuel and 50 M BBLS of welded steel tankage for diesel fuel, solves much of the resupply problem at Qui Nhon. An additional 43 M BBLS of tankage will be completed during the latter part of January or the first part of February 1968. This increased capacity will provide Qui Nhon with the storage necessary to support combat operations in II CTZ North.

10. (C) Bulk Fuel consumption by US Forces in thousands of barrels in II, III and IV CTZ was as follows:*

		<u>OCTOBER</u>	<u>NOVEMBER</u>	<u>DECEMBER</u>
Saigon	JP-4	494.6	545.2	567.8
	AVGAS	79.2	81.3	75.5
	MOCAS	156.1	171.8	137.3
	DIESEL	266.1	267.1	273.4
Cam Ranh Bay	JP-4	540.3	613.9	619.1
	AVGAS	60.9	58.2	50.7
	MOCAS	67.4	83.9	76.1
	DIESEL	124.5	119.2	112.7
Qui Nhon	JP-4	220.4	283.7	246.4
	AVGAS	53.5	58.8	55.1
	MOCAS	79.8	86.0	80.6
	DIESEL	135.4	162.7	141.8

*January 1968 data not available at time of publication

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ANNEX R (U) DIRECTORATE OF RETROGRADE AND DISPOSAL

1. The command retrograde program has continued to increase over the past three months. Total retrograde tonnage shipped has increased from an average 20,500 short tons per month to approximately 25,000 short tons per month. On-hand tonnage for retrograde has increased from 30,000 short tons to more than 40,000 short tons during this period. Improvement has been noted in processing of reparable for shipment to CONUS rebuild activities. One problem area in the retrograde of Closed Loop Support Program (CLSP) items has been a lack of Basic Issue Items (BILLI) accompanying combat vehicles and artillery pieces. USARV, in conjunction with this headquarters, has implemented corrective action to insure BILLIs do accompany CLSP end items. A one time shipment of on-hand BILLI is to be accomplished to return these items to CONUS rebuild activities.

2. Property disposal.

a. The sales program was expanded by permitting property to be imported into Vietnam since 23 November 1967. This was approved by the Military Assistance Command and the American Embassy based on concurrences received from Department of the Army and Department of State. To further develop sales for import, permission was requested to accept 4,000,000 piasters so that Vietnamese residents would be able to participate in the sales program. The Vietnamese residents are not permitted by their government's foreign currency regulation to have dollar instruments. This request was approved for calendar year 1968 by the American Embassy and the Comptroller at Department of the Army. There have been six sales held that permitted import or export, and one sale that was for export only due to the nature of the items. Two sales have been held that permitted payment in dollar instruments or piasters, while the other five were for dollar instruments only. Sales in the future will be for import or export and will permit the acceptance of piasters or dollar instruments. A listing of property proposed to be sold is forwarded through the American Embassy to the Vietnamese Government for their approval before the sale resulting in importation is held. In determining under what conditions property may remain in country, AR 755-20, TB ORD 412, and the Vietnamese Demilitarization Committee are consulted to determine how to remove the military characteristics. Also, the Vietnamese may deny permission to sell certain commodities if they believe it will adversely affect their economy. The benefit to be derived from sales for import is that it should speed up removals from holding activities, reduce out shipments, thereby lighten the load on over taxed port facilities, and help to establish new commercial activities in Vietnam, thus

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boosting their economy. The acceptance of piasters will permit Vietnamese businessmen to participate in sales and will provide piasters that the United States Government may use in its piaster transactions in Vietnam.

b. An emergency equipment request was approved for all property disposal holding activities. These special authorizations have been filled in almost all cases so that all property disposal yards will have at least the following equipment: one crane, 20 ton, one fork lift, rough terrain, one loader scoop, one wrecker, 5 ton, one truck 3/4 ton, one bulldozer, three tool kits, general mechanic. The increased quantities of equipment available at disposal activities has enabled the property disposal officer to improve segregation and storage of property so that a higher dollar value in returns will be realized.

c. A total of 25,400 short tons of material was removed from the seven property disposal yards in Vietnam. Scrap materials accounted for 21,600 short tons, while 3,800 short tons were other than scrap property. A total of 22,400 short tons was generated for a decrease of 3,000 short tons to the inventory. Sales were held for all the scrap property on hand and that expected to be generated during calendar year 1968 at the following holding activities: Vung Tau, Cam Ranh Bay, Nha Trang, Qui Nhon and Da Nang. The estimated quantity is 60,000 short tons on a term contract that may be increased or decreased by 50%, based on the availability for disposal. Based on this projection, the prices received should net \$1,200,000 for the United States. An invitation for Bid has been sent to potential purchasers for an estimated 30,000 short tons of scrap on-hand and to be generated for a one year period from March 1968. The opening date of this sealed bid sale is 1 March 1968, and covers the Long Binh Property Disposal yard. Sales for other than scrap are being published at the rate of two a month. The on-hand tonnage as of 31 January 1968 was 46,300 short tons. The on-hand inventory is categorized as follows: 57% sold, 25% listed on Invitation for Bid, 11% reported to the sales office, and 7% in screening and preparation for sale by holding activities.

ANNEX S. (U) DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORTATION

1. Ports:

a. During the period 1 November 1967 - 31 January 1968, a total of 2,390,662 Short Tons (S/T) were handled through the 1st Logistical Command ports. The monthly tonnage was as follows:

November	791,472 S/T
December	792,816 S/T
January	806,374 S/T
TOTAL	2,390,662 S/T

b. Newport set a record in November by handling 117,316 S/T of cargo.

c. In December, Vung Tau set a port record when it handled 68,188 S/T of cargo.

d. Cam Ranh Bay Port also set a record in November when 199,697 S/T of cargo were handled.

e. In December, a requirement was placed upon this command by Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (MACV) to maintain and report tonnages handled at Dong Tam, which is a shallow draft port in the Delta and is utilized to resupply units operating in the area. It is capable of handling approximately 200 S/T per day.

2. Sea-Land:

a. The containership program to 1st Logistical Command became a reality with the arrival of the first Sea-Land ship, the SS Oakland, at Cam Ranh Bay on 8 November 1967 carrying 607 Military Interest containers. Contractual requirements are for similar size vessels to arrive at Cam Ranh Bay approximately every 15 days. During the period 8 November thru 31 December 1967, four Sea-Land vessels arrived with a total of 2,419 containers of which 415 were reefer. The breakout of containers by ship and by area is as follows:

ANNEX S

	OAKLAND	LONG-BEACH	SAN JUAN	OAKLAND
Saigon	283	269	169	331
Cam Ranh Bay	134	164	131	192
Qui Nhon	190	195	225	136

b. The backlog of intra-coastal cargo at Cam Ranh Bay dictated that an additional deep water capability be made available to reduce this unacceptable situation. Authorization to utilize Sea-Land container ships was given by PACV-TIA. A cost comparison analysis is underway to determine the rate favorable aspect of Sea-Land versus Conventional Break Bulk with a view toward utilizing Sea-Land at the three major 1st logistical Command ports for inter-port service. Use of the Transportation Control and Movement Document (TCMD) for movement of Sea-Land containers by Sea-land from the marshalling area to consignee was considered unnecessary for reconciliation purposes in that Sea-land, by contract, is responsible for cargo until delivered to consignees within 30 statute miles of the port of discharge. A blanket form certified by Sea-Land enumerating the containers delivered to consignees is adequate to verify that the cargo was delivered to the proper locations.

3. Rail:

a. Continued analysis of the rail transport capabilities throughout the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) has led to some usage not previously made of the Vietnam Railway System, including movement of retrograde cargo from staging areas to the port.

b. In conjunction with the 3d Traffic Region, Traffic Management Agency, a manual car identification and tracking system was developed and is being implemented. The system, when fully implemented will enable increased utilization of US Army railway equipment, thereby identifying unresponsive elements in the rail transportation system.

4. Highway:

a. A monthly average of 317,977 short tons of cargo was hauled by 1st Logistical Command military truck units, and an average of 462, 489 short tons of

cargo was hauled by commercial contract vehicles. Military vehicles averaged 66,730 passengers and 24,491,608 gallons of FCI each month. Of the military cargo hauled, 25% was in port and beach clearance, 31% in local haul operations, and 44% in line haul operations. Of the cargo hauled by commercial contract vehicles, 80% was in port and beach clearance, 15% in local haul operations, and 5% in line haul operations.

b. Increased highway congestion in Saigon has resulted in the implementation of traffic restrictions during certain peak traffic hours in the Saigon/Cholon area. The military truck units have adjusted to the restrictions, and no impact on support operations has resulted.

5. Troop Movements:

a. Four troop ships arrived at 1st Logistical Command ports discharging 31 units with a total strength of 5,193 personnel. The following is a passenger break down by port: Qui Nhon - 4,443, Cam Ranh Bay - 460, and Vung Tau - 290.

b. An additional 12,105 troops arrived by air as part of unit advance parties, main bodies, and rear detachments.

ANNEX T (U) ADJUTANT GENERAL

1. Postal units assigned to 1st Logistical Command processed approximately 15,000 tons of mail during the Christmas mailing period. All mail from CONUS sent within the periods established by the Post Office Department was delivered by 1st Logistical Command Army Postal Units prior to Christmas Day.

2. Technical inspections of eight postal units were completed to determine whether operations were being conducted in accordance with pertinent laws, regulations and directives. The results of these inspections reveal that these units are performing their mission in an efficient and economical manner. Data concerning these inspections are at inclosure one.

3. Personnel replacements into the command are now surpassing rotational losses and the trend for the future is a continued increase through March 1968. Appropriate statistics are attached at inclosure two.

4. A Command Personnel Assistance Advisory Team was formed in November 1967 to provide assistance to commanders at subordinate levels in improving the effectiveness of management of personnel resources. This team, consisting of four NCOs from the Personnel Management Branch of the Adjutant General (AG) Section, conducted visits to subordinate elements during January 1968. Visits will be conducted on a scheduled and unscheduled basis throughout the year. Results of visits have already caused significant improvement in management procedures.

5. In December 1967 an Assignment Liaison Team was established at Headquarters, US Army Vietnam (USARV) to effectively control personnel being assigned to the 1st Logistical Command. This team operates on a 24 hour basis within the Replacement Directorate of USARV AG Section. It determines the assignment of all enlisted personnel immediately upon receipt of allocations from USARV. Under this system, replacement processing and holding time has been reduced, greater control of the total personnel replacement resources has been gained, and the headquarters is able to respond immediately to urgent personnel requirements for logistical support of combat operations.

6. The Command Strength Report for the period 1 November 1967 through 31 January 1968 is attached at inclosure three.

7. Command enlisted promotion statistics are attached at inclosure four.

ANNEX T

8. An aggressive reenlistment program is being conducted in the command on a continuing basis. During the quarter, liaison visits were made to USA Support Command Cam Ranh Bay and USA Support Command Saigon. The reenlistment program is steadily improving with first term RA rate doubling during this period. Command reenlistment data are attached at inclosure five.

9. The Unit Personnel Office of the AG Section assumed the responsibility of providing unit personnel support to the 14th Inventory Control Center in January 1968, which includes the maintenance of approximately 350 records. This additional workload necessitated augmentation of the office with four additional enlisted personnel.

10. Three new 1250 offset presses were acquired and placed into operation in the AG Section during December 1967. These presses greatly increased the reproduction capability of the AG Section. Reproduction service is now expedited with less effort, less maintenance is now required, and the quality of the final product has been greatly improved.

11. Command casualty statistics are at inclosure six.

12. Awards and decorations statistics are at inclosure seven.

ANNEX U (U) CHAPLAIN

1. Personnel.

a. As of 31 January 1968, 1st Logistical Command had 70 authorized chaplain spaces. This figure includes 69 TOE/TD spaces and one VCOG space. There are 60 chaplains present for duty of which one is Jewish, 13 are Catholic and 46 are Protestant. The Staff Chaplain has continued to make visits throughout the command to insure that all units receive the best possible religious coverage by the chaplains who are present.

b. As of 31 January 1968, 1st Logistical Command had authorizations for 74 chaplain assistants. This figure includes 69 TOE/TD spaces and five VCOG spaces. The number of trained chaplain assistants available for assignment increased and the number supplied by on-the-job training (OJT) decreased. In most instances this improved the efficiency of operations in chaplains' offices.

2. Religious Coverage.

a. The US Army Vietnam (USARV) goal is four services per chaplain per week. During the holiday seasons of Christmas and Chanukah, chaplains provided more services than usual, and goals were exceeded by the 1st Logistical Command for each month.

	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
USASC, Saigon	4.1	5.0	3.9
USASC, Can Ranh Bay	5.0	5.6	4.8
USASC, Qui Nhon	4.7	5.6	4.1
decap	4.5	5.4	4.3

b. Attendance at religious services increased 1.4% above the last quarter. This can be attributed to the extra services conducted by chaplains during the holiday season, thereby providing more opportunities for personnel to attend services. The USARV goal of 22% of personnel attending religious services weekly was exceeded for the quarter. Attendance fell short of the goal for January 1968, but the post holiday season is traditionally a time of decrease in chapel attendance.

	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
USASC, Saigon	20.0%	29.0%	16.0%
USASC, Cam Ranh Bay	23.4%	24.6%	18.7%
USASC, Qui Nhon	23.4%	28.4%	15.9%
Recap	22.0%	27.6%	17.0%

3. Training.

a. Chaplains:

(1) A monthly training conference for all chaplains is conducted by each support command Staff Chaplain. Character Guidance briefings are presented during this period, and items of interest to chaplains are discussed. A representative from the Office of the Staff Chaplain, 1st Logistical Command, regularly attends each of these training conferences. It also serves as the one-half day retreat which each chaplain must attend every month by direction of the Chief of Chaplains.

(2) The Staff Chaplain, 1st Logistical Command, makes periodic visits to chaplains of each support command and to unit chaplains. In this way he is able to assist them in any difficulties which they confront.

(3) The Deputy Staff Chaplain visited the 2d Logistical Command in Okinawa in December 1967, continuing the policy of direct coordination on matters of common interest in the area of ecclesiastical supply.

b. Chaplain Assistants: Personnel from the Staff Chaplain's office conducted training for chaplain assistants at each of the three support commands. Classes were conducted on office management procedures and operations and management of chaplains' funds.

4. Civic Action. A consolidation of chapel offerings donated to community relations projects shows that 650,067pVN were donated in November 1967, 1,036,705pVN in December 1967, and 1,083,273pVN in January 1968 for a total of 2,770,045pVN for the entire period. To more closely coordinate chapel community relations' donations to the work of the Civil Affairs Officer, the Staff Chaplain provided the Civil Affairs Officer with a report of the amount of donations for each month.

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5. Chaplain Supply.

a. Electronic organs were being requisitioned by units which had chapels too small to meet the basis of issue criteria contained in the Common Table of Allowances. Placing electronic organs in small chapel facilities and tent chapels caused them to deteriorate from dust and other climatic conditions. To preclude this, these organs were put under command control. A smaller electronic organ was approved for issue to facilities seating less than 150 persons. The result expected is a savings through proper use and care of the larger, more expensive organs, and at the same time a more practical and less expensive organ is available for use in smaller chapel facilities.

b. A project was initiated to chrome plate 100 sets (five pieces per set) of brass altarware. Climatic conditions in Vietnam cause brass items of chapel altarware to become pitted, discolored and to deteriorate rapidly. To refurbish pitted brass altarware and to prevent further deterioration, the chrome plating was begun under local contract at a cost of approximately \$26.00 per set. To replace the pitted brassware with chrome altarware through the supply system would cost \$91.88 per set. Refurbishing 100 sets represents a savings of approximately \$6,588.

ANNEX V (C) COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

1. (U) As a result of the move to Long Binh in December 1967, those headquarters elements and subordinate units remaining in Saigon are now receiving signal support from the new U.S. Army Area Communications Center at Tan Son Nhut. Service for Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command is provided by the 44th Signal Battalion, Long Binh Post. A communications center, located within the headquarters complex, is currently under construction and when completed will provide command and control communications directly between the headquarters and the support commands. A bill of materials for necessary signal equipment is being prepared for submission through the 1st Signal Brigade to the Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM). If equipment procurement is accomplished in COMUS, the operational date for the center is expected to be July 1968. If the equipment can be obtained from in-country sources, the operational date should advance by three months.

2. (U) Telephone wiring and installation at the new headquarters commenced on 11 September 1967 by command personnel and a representative from the 1st Signal Brigade. Difficulties were encountered from the start due to improper installation of cable conduit runs. Many had to be dismantled before the cables could be inserted. The major problem found concerned the Walker floor ducting which, according to specifications, was to be mounted under 1/8 inch thick concrete to provide easy access when the phone lines were run. Instead, concrete was poured as thick as three inches in many locations making access extremely difficult with the materials on hand. The contractor was made aware of this situation and provided short threaded pipes for mounting the phone receptacles in the floor ducting. Installed cables are terminated by color code on quick connect terminal strips and each cable and strip is labeled with the cable number and paircount for ease in maintenance identification. All cross connects follow the same color code and are annotated on cable records charts located in each equipment closet. Final installation of all phones and policing of wire was completed on 29 December 1967 and preparations were made to turn over the maintenance operation of the system to the 160th Signal Group effective 1 January 1968.

3. (C) Following four months of planning and coordination, the distribution of the Standing Signal Instructions/Signal Operating Instructions (SSI/SOI) of this headquarters has been considerably reduced. Previously, this office published and distributed its SSI/SOI items and the National Security Agency (NSA) produced codes to all command elements in country. In the event of compromise, the time factor for notification and subsequent distribution of reserve items was excessive and not in keeping with good communications

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*Downgraded at 8 year Intervals
Declassified after 12 years
DOD DIR 5200.10*

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security (COMSEC) practice. The new procedure requires the signal personnel at the support command level to extract necessary information from the 1st Logistical Command SSI/SOI and then publish and distribute their own editions of SSI/SOIs. This headquarters now distributes two copies to each support command and to required higher headquarters and supported tactical units. This new system eliminates the possibility of a command-wide compromise and is more in keeping with good COMSEC practices.

4. (C) A similar project to compartmentalize the distribution of NSA produced codes was initiated. After consolidating support command requirements, a package request for the reconfiguration of the command's low level crypto system structure was submitted to the Communication-Electronics Staff Section, HQ, USARV on 6 December 1967. It was subsequently forwarded to USASTRATCOM, Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, for final approval. A 120-160 day lead time is normally required for approval and distribution through crypto-logistics channels and delivery to the ultimate users. It is, therefore, anticipated that the change-over from the present code structure will take place in April or May 1968.

5. (C) A system was recently devised to increase, at the local level, the vocabulary of the NSA produced operations codes. This was accomplished by assigning different meanings to the present list of 50 spare three-letter code groups, making each spare group connote different words or sentences that are not in the original vocabulary. If more spares are required, it is possible to annex the existing spares which would provide a larger additional vocabulary.

6. (U) Assistance was given to communications representatives of Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc. (PA&E) to provide that organization with additional radio frequencies. A letter request was jointly prepared and submitted on 11 November 1967 to HQ, USARV for four additional frequencies. It was immediately approved and the frequencies were assigned that day. The resultant change in communications structure has greatly increased their capability to provide timely repair and utilities support to serviced areas. The present system is composed of three radio nets located in the II, III, and IV Corps areas and one control net located in Saigon.

7. (U) During November 1967, this office coordinated and programmed a schedule for the use of the USARV teletype conference (telecon) circuit by elements of this command. This circuit provides direct contact with the Logistical Control Operations, Pacific (LCOP) agency at Ft. Mason, California, and allows informal record copy coordination with major COMUS-based supply organizations. This type of communication is considered more practical from an economic standpoint since one voice channel can provide 16 or more teletype

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communication channels. It has also saved many manhours and should assist in the continued maintenance of responsive logistical support rendered by this command.

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ANNEX W (U) INFORMATION OFFICE

1. The 1st Logistical Command continued to lead all United States Army, Vietnam (USARV) units in hometown news releases. A total of 10,577 were sent to the Army Hometown News Center or were released directly to home town newspapers in the United States. This total includes 1,470 home town photo releases. In an effort to lower the command's technical "kill" rate, a more thorough monitoring and feedback system of Hometown News Release Forms (DA 1526) was initiated to provide subordinate information officers with factual data enabling them to determine what action should be taken to lower the "kill" ratio in their respective commands.

2. A total of 252 news stories and 217 photo captions were released to more than 50 news media. (Significant general news/photo captions are included in paragraph 11). Selective distribution techniques insure that news finds its way to appropriate media. This headquarters monitors all releases from subordinate information offices, insuring the quality and comprehensiveness of news and photo coverage. Continued emphasis is placed on the information offices of the subordinate commands to seek out, write and photograph news in depth throughout their areas of responsibility.

3. Support to the press continued as a major aspect of the information program. Two hundred and five press queries were received from news representatives, of which over half resulted in person-to-person contact with the newsmen. When a call is received from a news media representative, every effort is made to encourage the correspondent to coordinate the matter personally with information personnel. Close liaison is maintained with the Joint United States Public Affairs Office (JUSPAO) in order to keep media representatives abreast of current newsworthy events within the command. Press tours have been arranged in conjunction with JUSPAO, as exemplified by the interest generated in the inauguration of the new Sea-Land containerized shipping operation at Cam Ranh Bay. Press interest was also evident in the shipment of the 25,000th ton of fresh produce from 1st Logistical Command's procurement operations in Dalat. This project was coordinated with the Information Office of Headquarters, 7th Air Force and JUSPAO in Saigon.

4. Increased emphasis has been placed on input for the Army Daily Summary. The number of items published has steadily increased. The summary is a daily fact sheet published by

ANNEX W

USARV in narrative journalistic format which is distributed to newsmen in Saigon and sent to home towns of individuals whose names appear in the summary. Reports are submitted telephonically from each support command information office and are compiled, edited and submitted to USARV by this office daily. A total of 89 articles were submitted to USARV for inclusion in the Army Daily Summary, of which 68 were published.

5. The Command Information Section was responsible for publishing two fact sheets/troop topics (listed in paragraph 12) and two "In The News" articles continued to bring features of command-wide interest to the individual logistical soldier.

6. Four mimeograph newspapers are being published either weekly or bi-weekly by subordinate information offices. The first three issues of the new command newspaper, the 1st Logistical Command Vietnam Review, were published and distributed. The printing of 17,000 copies permits a distribution ratio of approximately one copy for every 3.4 military personnel. In addition, nearly 200 copies are mailed to other military information offices, military logistics organizations and VIPs including media executives.

7. A Command Information Guidance letter for the third quarter, FY 1968, was prepared along the guidelines provided by DA and USARV and distributed to subordinate commands. Included were several topics and cited appropriate references that would help the U.S. serviceman better understand Vietnamese history and traditions.

8. Work continued on updating an informational brochure in magazine form, with a planned publication of 60,000 copies.

9. The radio tape hometown program continued to be an asset with 324 home-town interview tapes and 562 holiday messages dispatched during the report period. One feature tape was produced for release to Armed Forces Radio Saigon and Army Hometown News Center. Playbacks can be expected in CONUS by affiliates of NBC (Monitor in particular), ABC and CBS.

10. The Information Office has continued to be directly involved in command briefings. The color slide library of logistical activities has been updated for use with special projects, command briefings, and orientation of newly-arrived personnel.

11. Significant News/Photo Releases

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SYNOPSIS</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>
Operation Silver Star for Speedy Delivery of Yule Mail	Feature with Photo	Project to speed the delivery of mail from Vietnam to U.S. during the Christmas season	HQ IO
Qui Nhon Support Command Opens New Port	Feature with Photos	Opening of an over-the-beach discharge facility	ON IO
Army Opens First Oil Analysis Lab at Cam Ranh Bay	Feature	A new facility that detects oil samples	GR IO
COL Watson New Chief of Staff	Feature with Photo	COL Watson replaces COL Bingham as new Chief of Staff for 1st Logistical Command	HQ IO
1.5 Million Dollar Savings and 800 Slots Cut	Feature	Merging of two major commands cuts slots and dollar savings	GR IO
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	Feature with Photos	Feature on Dulat as they shipped their 25,000th ton of produce	HQ IO
1st Logistical Command Headquarters	Feature with Photo	Feature on the move and the new facilities available	HQ IO
Dong Tam	Feature	Feature on the Logistical Support Activity in Dong Tam	SSC IO

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<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SYNOPSIS</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>
Saligon Support Command Meets the Screaming Eagles	Feature with Photos	Feature on the support provided to the 101st Airborne Division upon arrival in Vietnam	SSC IO
Guarding the Arteries of War	Feature with Photos	Feature on the 53 mile Qui Nhon-An the pipeline	QN IO
Army Unit has Aircraft Carrier	Feature with Photo	Feature on a waterborne helipad built on a LCM	SSC IO
Task Force McDonald	Feature with Photo	Feature on task force and Forward Support Activity (FSA) in Qui Nhon	HQ IO
SSC Celebrates Anniversary	Feature with Photos	SSC celebrates anniversary	HQ IO
New Deputy Commander for 1st Logistical Command	Feature with Photo	Feature on the arrival of BG Jones	HQ IO
New Supply Concept comes to Vietnam	Photo Feature	Feature showing the use of the Gantry Crane and the new containers	CRB IO
New Milk Plant	Feature with Photo	Opening of a new milk plant producing dairy items	CRB IO
The Saigon Port	Feature	Feature on the Saigon Port and its activities	SSC IO

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SYNOPSIS</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>
World's Largest Field Depot	Feature	Feature on the facilities of the 506th Field Depot	SSC IO
Postal Unit	Feature with Photo	Working of the 1st APU in Qui Nhon	HQ IO
Flour Turns to Gold	Feature with Photo	Processing of bakery items in Qui Nhon area	QN IO
A Day's Work	Feature with Photo	A day in the life of a stevedore	SSC IO
Qui Nhon's Two Year Old Warrior	Feature with Photo	Feature on IARC Detachments at Qui Nhon	QN IO
Fire	Feature with Photo	Feature on Fire Detachment in Long Binh	SSC IO

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12. The Command Information Section published the following fact sheets:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
Your Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program	A listing of its advantages in a question and answer format.
Taboos for Servicemen in Regard to the Blackmarket	An explanation of the various regulations dealing with black-market activities affecting U.S. soldiers serving in Vietnam

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ANNEX X (U) INSPECTOR GENERAL

1. Annual General Inspections of the following units were conducted on the dates indicated:

IG, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
85th Evacuation Hospital (SIBL)	7 - 8 November 1967
US Army Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay	14 - 16 November 1967
44th Medical Brigade	21 - 22 November 1967
11th Transportation Battalion	28 - 29 November 1967
Qui Nhon Sub Area Command	5 - 6 December 1967
55th Medical Group	19 December 1967
6th Convalescent Center	21 December 1967
71st Transportation Battalion	3 - 4 January 1968
29th General Support Group	9 - 10 January 1968

IG, USASC, Saigon

10th Finance Section	3 November 1967
7th Finance Section (Reinspection)	9 November 1967
506th Supply and Service Company	20 November 1967
86th Transportation Company	28 November 1967
758th Supply and Service Company (IS)	5 - 6 December 1967
139th Heavy Maintenance Supply Company (G)	14 - 15 December 1967
576th Ordnance Company (Ammo)	2 - 3 January 1968
US Army Portuary, Vietnam	9 - 10 January 1968
5th Light Equipment Maintenance Company (GS)	12 - 13 January 1968
3d Ordnance Battalion (Ammo)	16 - 17 January 1968
526th Quartermaster Company (Petroleum Supply)	19 - 20 January 1968
632d Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company (GS)	23 - 24 January 1968
550th Ordnance Detachment (Ammo)	26 - 27 January 1968

IG, USASC, Qui Nhon

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 98th Supply and Service Battalion	6 November 1967
13th Finance Company	9 November 1967
554th Maintenance Company (IS)	13 November 1967
618th Maintenance Company (GS)	15 November 1967
98th Maintenance Company (G)	17 November 1967
160th Maintenance Company (G)	21 November 1967
Main Support Company, 5th Maintenance Battalion	27 November 1967

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526th Collection, Classification and Salvage Company	4 December 1967
661st Ordnance Company (Ammo)	6 December 1967
61st Transportation Company (1 Trk)(POL)	8 December 1967
2d Transportation Company (1 Trk)	12 December 1967
514th Quartermaster Company (Pet Sup)	19 December 1967
597th Transportation Company (1 Trk)	3 January 1968
630th Ordnance Company (Ammo)	8 January 1968
562d General Support Company	11 January 1968
581st Supply Company	15 January 1968
64th Transportation Company (1 Trk)	23 January 1968
552d Maintenance Company (Lt)(DS)	24 January 1968
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 62d Maintenance Battalion (GS)	25 January 1968

IG, USASG, Cam Ranh Bay

97th Heavy Boat Company	4 December 1967
123d Transportation Company	5 December 1967
403d Transportation Company	6 December 1967
606th Ordnance Company	19 January 1968
174th Ordnance Detachment	19 January 1968
239th Quartermaster Company	20 January 1968

2. The following Special Inspections were conducted during this quarter:

a. Follow up Special Readiness Inspections.

(1) 590th Maintenance Company (Direct Support), 31 December 1967.

(2) 588th Maintenance Company (Direct Support), 31 December 1967.

b. Documentation for Reimbursable Support Provided by Direct and General Support Units, 7 - 21 January 1968.

c. Pre-AGI Courtesy Inspection of 14th Inventory Control Center, 23 - 24 January 1968.

3. The following is a summary of complaints and requests for assistance received by the Inspector General Office, 1st Logistical Command during the period 1 November 1967 through 31 January 1968, computed on a basis of the rate per 5000 troops:

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>COMPLAINTS</u>		<u>REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE</u>
	<u>JUSTIFIABLE</u>	<u>UNJUSTIFIABLE</u>	
HC, 1st Logistical Command	.00	1.6	24.4
USASC, Saigon	.24	1.1	14.4
USASC, Cam Ranh Bay	.00	1.1	18.1
USASC, Qui Nhon	.20	1.3	12.7

4. The following investigations/inquiries were conducted:

a. Investigation of graves registration and mortuary procedures involving the remains of PFC Quinn W. Tichenor.

b. Investigation of Local National employee wage and labor standards in Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc, contract.

c. Inquiry into alleged deficiencies to support provided by 1st Logistical Command to Naval Support Activity, Saigon.

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ANNEX Y (C) PROVOST MARSHAL

1. (C) Control and safeguard of US supplies and military property.

a. A team of officers from this headquarters, consisting of representatives from Comptroller, Directorate of Transportation, Directorate of General Supply and Provost Marshal, has completed its visits to assist subordinate commands in implementing 1st Logistical Command Regulation 525-2.

b. The following common deficiencies were found in all commands:

(1) Depot personnel could not verify the signatures on transportation control movement documents (TCMDs) acknowledging the receipt of cargo because of the inadequate identification of signatories.

(2) There has not been aggressive follow-up action taken to determine the disposition of property when a receipted copy of the TCMD is not received by the depot within the 5 day suspense period required by 1st Logistical Command Regulation 525-2.

(3) Security personnel have not been checking TCMDs against the vehicle's cargo.

2. (U) Security bulletin.

a. During the months of December and January, the Provost Marshal developed and published a command security bulletin and distributed it to subordinate commanders and provost marshals. The items contained therein related to security problems encountered by units and personnel throughout RVN.

b. Staff visits to the field have enhanced the physical security posture of the command. Particular note is made of the visits to the port facilities and barge sites where liaison has been established among Army, Navy and Coast Guard personnel who have a mutual interest in harbor and port security. The explosive loading detachments of the US Coast Guard at Cat Lai and Cam Ranh Bay are doing an outstanding job in advising the port commanders on ammunition handling and storage, which reduces the possibility of an accident or incident, and advising on safety for personnel and equipment.

ANNEX Y

3. (C) Discipline, law and order.

a. As mentioned in the last ORLL, Department of the Army has changed the categorization of offenses. Other than traffic offenses, which have remained unchanged, there are now three rather than two categories of offenses.

(1) Crimes Against Persons and Property, e.g., murder, manslaughter, robbery, frauds, rape, and carnal knowledge.

(2) Miscellaneous Offenses, e.g., blackmarket, other sex offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and use of non/abuse drugs.

(3) Military Offenses, e.g., AWOL, pass violations, off limits violations, disrespect, disobedience, and violation of regulations.

b. The Crimes Against Persons and Property offense rate during the 2nd Qtr FY 68 was 4.6 per 1,000 troops, an increase of 1.4 over the 1st Qtr FY 68. This larger rate was attributed to the increased number of assaults, larcenies, and wrongful appropriations that occurred during December.

c. The Miscellaneous Offense rate was 4.8 per 1,000 troops during the 2nd Qtr FY 68, an increase of 1.3 over the 1st Qtr FY 68. The use of non/abuse drugs is receiving considerable Military Police attention which resulted in an increased number of violators being apprehended.

d. The Military Offense rate has risen sharply, from 25.5 per 1,000 troops during the 1st Qtr FY 68, to 56.3 per 1,000 troops in the 2nd Qtr FY 68. This increase is a result of a drive against uniform violations by Military Police in the Saigon and Qui Nhon areas resulting from emphasis on military appearance by COMUSM/ CV. Approximately 2400 personnel in the Saigon area were cited for uniform violations in a two week period, 900 of whom were 1st Logistical Command personnel.

e. The Traffic Offense rate showed a substantial increase of 8.3 offenses per 100,000 miles driven. This rise reflects increased Military Police enforcement of speeding laws. The traffic offense rate for 1st Qtr FY 68 was 6.4 offenses per 100,000 miles driven and 14.7 offenses per 100,000 miles driven for 2nd Qtr FY 68.

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4. (C) US Coast Guard explosive loading teams.

a. The assignment of a third explosive loading team has been approved for the Qui Nhon Port and is due to arrive in April 1968. The explosive loading detachments have proven effective in providing technical safety supervision, advice, assistance and inspections concerning loading and discharge of ammunition.

b. As a result of their demonstrated performance, the US Coast Guard and waterways detail received the Meritorious Unit Citation for the period October 1966 to April 1967.

ANNEX Z (U) SPECIAL SERVICES

1. R&R Branch.

a. The out-of-country utilization rate dropped during the second Quarter of Fiscal Year 1968 to 72% compared with 81% during the first Quarter making this the second consecutive period characterized by a reduction. In an effort to increase the utilization rate, a request has been made to USARV to reduce the number of allocations given to this command from 4000 to 3000.

b. The command received 390 allocations to the Vung Tau Enlisted Men's Center and 12 allocations to the Vung Tau Officer's facility during the second Quarter FY 68. The utilization for enlisted personnel was 90% and for the officers it was 100%. Allocations for the 3d Quarter will approximate those of the previous quarter.

2. Recreation and Plans Branch.

a. In an effort to eliminate unnecessary film accounts, USARV required all account holders to reevaluate and justify their needs by 1 December 1967. This action resulted in the revocation of a number of film accounts within the 1st Logistical Command, where it was found that units within close proximity of each other could share an account.

b. Due to the availability of TV transmission in Vietnam, the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service-Los Angeles, expects to phase out the direct projection of 16mm TV films by June 1968. Eight units of four programs each week are still received but this is expected to drop two units at a time until the phase-out is completed.

3. Entertainment Branch.

a. The Professional Entertainment Section had 13 mounted shows touring Vietnam, giving 203 performances before a total combined audience of 263,458 during the reporting period. There were also three handshake tours by celebrities Martha Raye, Lief Erickson, and James MacArthur.

b. Eight Command Military Touring Shows entertained US and Free World Forces. They were "The Holy Buckers," "Happy Our," "Communications," "Naval Air Forces Atlantic Fleet Band," "The Sinister Soul Set," "The Talegate Chowder Marching Society," the "Downbeats," and "Something Special". These shows played 316 performances to a combined audience of 66,749.

c. The Commercial Entertainment (club and mess circuit) Shows Office was reassigned from USARV to this command, effective 15 December 1967.

ANNEX Z

4. Service Club Branch.

a. The following service clubs were officially opened on the dates indicated:

(1) The Happy Valley Club at the 8th Transportation Group, Qui Nhon, on 15 December 1967 and consisting of approximately 2800 square feet of space. Further expansion is programmed.

(2) A 14,000 square foot facility including a crafts shop and a small weight room, opened on 17 December 1967 at Free World Forces, PHILCAG, Tay Ninh.

(3) A converted mess hall became the Pacesetter Service Club at Long Binh Post on 22 December 1967. It covers approximately 6,800 square feet.

(4) The Soc Trang Service Club, a two story barracks with patio, opened on 13 January 1968. Further expansion is planned.

(5) The Vinh Long Service Club, a two story barracks structure which was widened to 25 feet, opened on 14 January 1968.

b. The following facilities are available or under construction:

(1) A 12,000 square foot service club for the 4th Infantry Division at Pleiku. Expected completion date is 15 February 1968.

(2) A 6,000 square foot club for the Americal Division at Chu Lai. The building is a former Marine billet of H-shaped quonset construction.

(3) An 8,000 square foot club is planned for II Field Force at Long Binh. It is now 3/4 completed, and action is being taken to assign staffing personnel.

(4) At the 1st Infantry Division, Lai Khe, two 8,000 square foot clubs are programmed for construction. An available villa is being used as an interim facility.

c. Seventeen additional clubs are programmed for construction or activation through the remainder of FY 68.

d. Eleven recreation specialists arrived in Vietnam from 30 October 1967 through 31 January 1968. Two club directors departed on reemployment leave while one director returned to CONUS upon the completion of her contract on 17 December 1967. Two MAF-11 Area

Supervisors were reinstated into Civil Service on 29 November 1967. One NAF-11 Area Supervisor selected for GS-11 employment, was killed in an airplane crash near Qui Nhon.

c. Total service club attendance for the second Quarter of FY 68 was 481,752, which represents an increase of 106,440 over the previous quarter.

5. Arts and Crafts Branch.

a. A total of 11 multiple type crafts (MTC) operations, photography labs and one sales outlet within a medical center were operational during the reporting period representing an increase of eight facilities over the previous period. In addition to these operational shops, equipment was issued to five installations in the II and III Corps areas. Four will establish photo labs, and one a MTC facility.

c. Use of facilities averaged 20,000 per month for the MTC shops and 400 to 600 for photo facilities.

d. One area Crafts Director GS-11, arrived in December 1967 and will work within the IV Corps area to assist with implementation of the arts and crafts program. One director was changed from a non-appropriated to an appropriated fund position, and another position was obligated to an employee having completed a one year tour at the NAF-11 level. One remaining director position is open on worldwide recruitment, accounting for four of the six spaces currently authorized. The remaining two are filled at the staff (GS-12) and assistant area director (GS-9) levels.

6. Library Branch.

a. There were 20 catalogued libraries and 38 field libraries in operation on 31 January 1968. Six libraries and 20 field libraries are scheduled to open during the next quarter.

b. Funds were transferred to the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army for the monthly purchase of paperbound book kits for March through June 1968. The monthly allocation has been increased from 10,000 to 10,900 kits.

c. Three librarians completed their contracts and returned to CONUS while one arrived in country in November 1967. At present, requests for two local hire NAF librarians are being processed. The Staff Librarian departed on reemployment leave on 5 January and will return on 14 March 1968.

7. In October 1967, HQ, USAFV designated the 1st Logistical Command as the responsible agency for establishing the schedule and support for the 1967 Bob Hope Christmas Show tour. A total of 10 shows were presented in Vietnam and two on US Navy aircraft carriers during the period 18 -29 December 1967. These performances were played before an estimated combined audience of 128,525 personnel. The largest attendance was at Long Binh totalling approximately 22,000.

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ANNEX AA (U) STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE (SJA)

1. The amount paid for claims within 1st Logistical Command during the reporting period decreased sharply from the previous period, with \$13,506 being paid for personal property claims to U.S. military personnel. This represents a decrease of \$46,500 (see paragraph 7). Additionally, Judge Advocates throughout the command handled approximately 2,000 legal assistance problems of U.S. military personnel and civilians. The expeditious method in which claims were processed and legal assistance matters resolved contributed substantially to the welfare and morale of the command.

2. The incidence of courts-martial increased within the command during the past quarter, but still remained below the Army-wide rate. Continued emphasis is being placed on the use of Article 15, UCMJ, to impose nonjudicial punishment at all levels. Also, in accordance with Department of the Army instructions, a stricter policy relating to pre-trial confinement has been instituted within the command. This is due primarily to the difficulty in defending against speedy trial motions, especially where prejudice, in the form of pretrial confinement, has accrued to the accused.

3. Non Judicial Punishment: The following figures represent the number of Article 15 actions imposed by the command during the 2nd Quarter Fiscal Year 1968.*

Hq, 1st Logistical Command	58
USASC, Saigon	1334
USASC, Cam Ranh Bay	785
USASC, Qui Nhon	<u>1385</u>
TOTAL	3562

4. In the past quarter, this office reviewed the following number of inferior courts-martial cases, received from subordinate units, for correctness in law and fact:*

	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Special Courts-Martial	76	87	82	245
Summary Courts-Martial	<u>31</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>125</u>
TOTAL	107	138	125	370

5. The following is a breakdown of cases tried by courts-martial during the past quarter:*

ANNEX AA

a. General Courts-Martial	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Hq, 1st Logistical Command	5	0	3
USASC, Saigon	1	2	0
USASC, Cam Ranh Bay	0	1	0
USASC, Qui Nhon	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	7	3	5
b. Special Courts-Martial	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Hq, 1st Logistical Command	1	0	0
USASC, Saigon	42	39	36
USASC, Cam Ranh Bay	13	24	17
USASC, Qui Nhon	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>27</u>
TOTAL	76	97	80
c. Summary Courts-Martial	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>JAN</u>
Hq, 1st Logistical Command	0	0	0
USASC, Saigon	16	45	11
USASC, Cam Ranh Bay	14	3	6
USASC, Qui Nhon	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	31	51	23

6. Courts-Martial rates per 1,000 military personnel are furnished for fiscal year quarters as indicated:*

	1st Logistical Command (2nd Qtr FY 68)	USARV (2nd Qtr FY 68)	ARMY WIDE (1st Qtr FY 68)
GCM	.07	.09	.12
SPCM	1.02	1.32	2.29
SCM	.59	.54	.61

7. The following figures represent claims paid to members of this command for property lost, destroyed or damaged incident to service under provisions of AR 27-21 and AR 27-29:*

	<u>NOV</u> 99	<u>DEC</u> 70	<u>JAN</u> 10	<u>TOTALS</u> 179
Number of Claims Paid				
Amount Claimed	\$12,643.74	\$5,300.85	\$1,027.26	\$18,971.85
Amount Paid	\$ 9,164.50	\$3,415.16	\$ 926.44	\$13,506.10

8. The following is a breakdown of legal assistance problems handled during the period 1 November 1967 - 31 January 1968:*

	<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Instruments Prepared</u>
Adoption and Change of Name	34	3
Citizenship, Immigration and Passport	81	7
Civil Rights	6	0
Domestic Relations and Paternity	329	17
Non-support	5	2
Notarizations	388	439
Personal Finances, Debts	164	132
Personal Property, Autos	23	2
Powers of Attorney	329	317
Real Property, Sales	23	2
Taxation	58	9
Torts	17	2
Wills and Estates	48	43
Miscellaneous	<u>460</u>	<u>31</u>
TOTAL	1965	1006

* The figures listed in paragraphs 4-8 above do not include the activities of the 4th Transportation Command.

(C) QUARTERLY REPORT OF GAINS AND LOSSES

	NOVEMBER 1967		DECEMBER 1967		JANUARY 1968	
	GAINS	LOSSES	GAINS	LOSSES	GAINS	LOSSES
HHD, 1st Logistical Comd:	226	223	268	260	265	218
Attached Units:	138	34	181	102	112	121
Support Command Saigon:	2224	2357	2519	2502	2526	1697
Support Command Cam Ranh Bay:	2011	2630	1398	2182	1096	1498
Support Command Qui Nhon:	2442	2822	1746	1739	1932	1481
TOTAL:	<u>7041</u>	<u>8066</u>	<u>6112</u>	<u>6785</u>	<u>5931</u>	<u>5015</u>

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(C) 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND
 QUARTERLY STRENGTH REPORT

	NOVEMBER 1967			DECEMBER 1967			JANUARY 1968		
	AUTH	ASG	%	AUTH	ASG	%	AUTH	ASG	%
HQ, 1st Logistical Command:	632	639	101	632	645	102	632	691	109
Attached Units:	716	809	113	1084	1082	100	1112	1073	96
Support Command Saigon:	22291	20731	93	22405	20817	92.9	22399	21489	95.9
Support Command Can Ranh Bay:	15261	13978	91.6	14779	13000	88	14543	12313	84.7
Support Command Qui Nhon:	17423	15075	86.5	17423	15154	87	17437	15577	89.3
Command Totals and Overall Percentage:	56323	51232	91%	56323	50698	90%	56123	51143	91.1%

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(U) 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND
Promotion Allocation and Appointment by Area

	NOV			DEC			JAN		
	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused
HHD, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND									
E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E8	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
E7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
E6	26	2	24	40	1	39	42	5	37
E5	20	20	0	62	26	36	48	35	13
E4	12	12	0	67	38	29	39	39	0
TOTAL=	59	35	24	170	66	104	131	81	50

SUPPORT COMMAND, SAIGON									
	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused
E9	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
E8	5	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
E7	7	7	0	5	5	0	2	2	0
E6	141	141	0	188	143	45	77	77	0
E5	399	399	0	515	425	90	643	643	0
E4	892	892	0	1057	1057	0	915	915	0
TOTAL=	1447	1447	0	1768	1633	135	1637	1637	0

SUPPORT COMMAND, CAI RANH BAY									
	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused
E9	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
E8	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
E7	4	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
E6	80	80	0	68	68	0	38	38	0
E5	270	270	0	227	227	0	426	396	30
E4	0	0	0	572	572	0	617	617	0
TOTAL=	359	359	0	869	869	0	1085	1055	30

SUPPORT COMMAND, QUI NHON									
	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused	Aloc	Apt	Unused
E9	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
E8	5	5	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
E7	6	6	0	1	1	0	2	2	0
E6	26	26	0	105	105	0	150	150	0
E5	450	450	0	425	425	0	450	450	0
E4	1250	1250	0	1350	1350	0	1400	1400	0
TOTAL=	1741	1741	0	1882	1882	0	2005	2005	0

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(U) REPORT OF CASUALTIES BY AREA AND TYPE

The following is a complete report of casualties by area and type rendered during the months of November, December 1967 and January 1968.

NOVEMBER 1967

Death/Injuries by area	<u>KHA</u>	<u>WHA</u>	<u>DEATH N-H</u>	<u>INJURIES N-H</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Saigon	3	3	1	4	11
Qui Nhon	2	19	4	1	26
Cam Ranh Bay	2	1	0	1	4
Total	7	23	5	6	41

For the month ending November 1967 there was one HINGE report from Saigon. This is included in the total of seven KHA.

DECEMBER 1967

Death/Injuries by area	<u>KHA</u>	<u>WHA</u>	<u>DEATH N-H</u>	<u>INJURIES N-H</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Saigon	2	15	2	6	25
Qui Nhon	3	8	2	4	17
Cam Ranh Bay	0	0	2	0	2
Total	5	23	6	10	44

For the month ending December 1967 there was one HINGE and one REACH report, both from Saigon. These are included in the total of five KHA and six IN-H.

JANUARY 1968

Death/Injuries by area	<u>KHA</u>	<u>WHA</u>	<u>DEATH N-H</u>	<u>INJURIES N-H</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Saigon	6	40	4	4	54
Qui Nhon	12	13	3	9	37
Cam Ranh Bay	0	2	1	7	10
1st Logistical Command	0	2	0	1	3
Total	18	57	8	21	104

For the month ending January 1968 there was one HINGE report from Qui Nhon and one REACH report from Saigon. These are included in the total of 18 KHA and eight IN-H.

Description of reports:

- ETHER: Death as the result of hostile action.
- FRIAR: Lightly wounded or injured as result of hostile action.
- SMITE: Seriously wounded or injured as result of hostile action.
- CHOWN: Death by other causes not of hostile action.
- LOYAL: Seriously injured or ill not as result of hostile action.
- HINGE: Died as a result of wounds or injuries as result of hostile action after reaching medical facilities.
- REACH: Died as a result of injuries or illness not of hostile action after reaching medical facilities.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND
Office of the ACoFS for Security, Plans and Operations
APO San Francisco 96384

AVCA GO-0

19 December 1967

Logistical Critique 11-67 Operation GEMLEY

Reference: Map Vietnam, Series 1501, 1:250,000 sheets ND 48-4,
ND 48-4, ND 49-1 and ND 49-5.

1. (C) Operation GEMLEY was a search and destroy operation conducted in Kontum and northern Pleiku Provinces by 1st Field Force Vietnam (I FFORCEV) forces to eliminate VC/NVA forces and installations. The operation began on 17 June 1967 and terminated on 12 October 1967. Forces supported during operation included the 173rd Airborne Brigade and the 3rd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division.

2. (C) Tactical contact was heavy for two days and sporadic to negligible the remainder of the operation.

3. (C) Support Operations.

a. 1st Logistical Command performed its support mission through US Army Support Command, Qui Nhon (USASUPCOM, QNH) by the establishment of two Forward Support Areas (FSA). Backup Support was provided by US Army Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay.

b. The concept of logistical support was supply point distribution of Class I, III, IIIA and V from 1st Logistical Forward Support Areas located at Dak To and Kontum. The tactical unit's train elements co-located with the FSA's during the operation and supply point distribution was easily accomplished. The Pleiku Sub-Area Command provided the FSA's with required stocks using land LOC with backup support being provided by air LOC from USASUPCOM, QNH.

(1) Dak To (ZB016218). Personnel and equipment airlifted to Dak To on 17 and 18 June 1967 were operational on 19 June 1967. Operational status was readily accomplished because a Class III supply point was already in existence at Dak To. Class I, III, IIIA, and V supplies, and laundry and bath services were provided the 173rd Airborne Brigade by FSA. The FSA remained functional upon termination of the operation to support a follow-on operation. The stockage objective for all supplies was set at three days at the beginning of the operation since there was a good land LOC from Pleiku. Later the stockage objective was adjusted to a 5-day level because the monsoon season made the land LOC unpredictable and roads became impassable for a period of 30 days. During the 30-day period the FSA was resupplied by air LOC from Qui Nhon.

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

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SUBJECT: Logistical Critique 11-67 Operation GREELEY

(2) Kontum (AR790890). Personnel and equipment were furnished by the USASUPCOM, CHB. On 24 and 25 June 1967, the FSA was airlifted from Nha Trang to Kontum. The FSA was fully operational on 26 June 1967. Class I, III, IIIA, and V supplies along with laundry, bath and graves registration were provided the 3rd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division by the FSA. The FSA personnel and equipment were withdrawn on 25 July 1967. The remaining stocks on hand were backhauled to Pleiku. The stockage objective for all supplies was initially set at three days and later changed to 2 days because of the short land LCC.

c. Logistical services. Laundry, bath, graves registration, and maintenance support were provided by the FSA's.

(1) Laundry Processed: 230,925 pounds

(2) Showers (individuals): 52,471

(3) Graves Registration: 131 remains

(4) Maintenance - Backup contact teams were provided at the FSA's as required.

d. The following size forces comprised the 1st Logistical Command's FSA's.

(1) Dak To: 3 Officers
1 Warrant Officer
85 Enlisted Men

(2) Kontum: 3 Officers
1 Warrant Officer
109 Enlisted Men

4. Lessons Learned.

a. PLL's for all equipment deployed with the FSA should accompany equipment.

b. During the monsoon season mud becomes a considerable problem. Radiators and undercarriages of vehicles become clogged with mud, causing overheating and maintenance breakdowns. Brakes become caked with mud and generally wear out in 7 to 10 days. To reduce clogging, a piece of screen in front of the radiator will help. Cleaning must be done with a stiff brush, water and air compressor. Wheels and wheel bearing should be checked every three days. These actions will greatly assist in preventing breakdowns or extensive damage.

c. When the FSA and tactical units are deployed simultaneously on an operation, the FSA has the responsibility for stocking and issuing on a designated day. Shipments in preparation for the operation are the

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SUBJECT: Logistical Critique 11-67 Operation GREENLEY

responsibility of the 1st Logistical Command. If tactical units have supply shipments scheduled in at the time an FSA is requested, details of such shipments should be provided 1st Logistical Command representatives. Coordination between supported and support units will assure that only necessary shipments are made into the operational area. Unnecessary shipments can be cancelled or loads replanned to provide balanced FSA stockage and economical use of all resources, especially air transportation.

Wallace D. Pardue
WALLACE D. PARDUE
Colonel, GS
ACofS, SP&O

ANNEX A: Logistical Support Data (Dak To)

ANNEX B: Logistical Support Data (Kontum)

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - DSLOG, DA
- 2 - CG, CDC
- 2 - CG, AMC
- 1 - CG, CONARC, Ft Monroe, Va
- 3 - CIC, USASTRICOM, MacDill AFB, Fla, ATTN: J4
- 1 - CIC, USARPAC, APO 96558
- 1 - HQ, USARPAC (USACDC LMO) APO 96558
- 1 - Cmdt, C&GS Col, Ft Leavenworth, Kan 66048
- 1 - Cmdt, TUSA Infantry Sch, Ft Benning, Ga
- 1 - Cmdt, TUSA Artillery Sch, Ft Sill, Okla 73503
- 1 - Cmdt, TUSA Quartermaster Sch, Ft Lee, Va 22060
- 1 - Cmdt, TUSA Ordnance Sch, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md 21005
- 1 - Cmdt, TUSA Transportation Sch, Ft Rucker Ala 36362
- 1 - Cmdt, TUSA Air Defense Artillery, Ft Bliss, Texas
- 2 - CO, CDC MPA, Ft Gordon, Ga 30905
- 2 - CO, LDSA, New Cumberland AD, Pa
- 2 - US Army Logistics System and Doctrine Agency, New Cumberland Depot, Pa
- 2 - MACV, COC
- 2 - MACV J-3
- 2 - MACV J-4
- 2 - MACV, TMA
- 2 - CG, USARV G-3
- 2 - CG, USARV G-4
- 3 - CG, I FFORCEV
- 3 - CG, II FFORCEV
- 3 - CG, 1st Air Cav Div
- 3 - CG, 1st Inf Div

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DISTRIBUTION (Continued)

- 3 - CG, 4th Inf Div
- 3 - CG, 9th Inf Div
- 3 - CG, 25th Inf Div
- 3 - CG, 1/101st Abn Div
- 3 - CG, 173d Abn Bde
- 3 - CG, 196th Inf Bde
- 3 - CG, 11th ACR
- 5 - CG, USASUFCOM, Saigon
- 5 - CG, USASUFCOM, Qui Nhon
- 5 - CO, USASUFCOM, Cam Ranh Bay
- 5 - CO, 4th Trans Comd, Saigon
- 5 - CO, 44th Med Bde, Saigon
- 1 - CO, 14th ICC, Long Binh
- 2 - CO, 68th Med Gp
- 2 - CO, 43d Med Gp
- 1 - CO, 55th Med Gp
- 2 - Dir of Ammo
- 1 - Dir of Med Svcs
- 1 - Dir of Sup
- 3 - ACofS, SP&O
- 10 - AVCA GO-0
- 1 - Dir of Svcs
- 1 - Dir of Trans
- 1 - Engr, 1st Log Comd
- 8 - Historian, 1st Log Comd
- 1 - Dir of FOL
- 1 - Dir of Maint

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Annex A - Logistical Supported Data (Dak To)

Operation GREPELEY PARENT UNIT: 173d Abn Bde

PERIOD COVERED: 19 Jun to 12 Oct 67

TASK ORGANIZATION: 1 Bde CP, * Inf Bn (Abn); 1 Cav Trp; 1 - 105 How Bn; 1 - 155 How Btry; 1 - 175/8" Btry

* The force changed between 2 and 3 bn during the operation.

COMMODITY	**EST DAY OF SUPPLY	**STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE	SUPPLY O/H BEGIN PD	SUPPLY O/H END OF PD	TOTAL RESUPPLY	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	AVERAGE DAILY RESUPPLY	AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION
CLASS I (RATIONS)	5,500	16,500	7,424	24,441	672,394	655,377	5,898	5,749
JP4 (GALLONS)	15,000	45,000	40,700	46,400	1,533,700	1,539,400	13,454	13,504
AVGAS (GALLONS)	2,000	6,000	18,800	18,800	95,500	95,500	838	838
MOGAS (GALLONS)	3,000	9,000	9,200	13,400	342,700	338,500	3,000	2,969
DIESEL (GALLONS)	3,000	9,000	33,700	42,300	225,200	216,600	1,975	1,900
CLASS V (S/T)	200	600	179	400	6,066	5,845	53	51
TOTAL TONNAGE	300	900	563	908	16,109	15,804	141	138

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** Estimated Day and Stockage Objective were changed with force changes.

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DECLASSIFIED EVERY 12 YEARS
DDP DIR 5200.10

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NAME B- Logistical Supported Data (Kontum)

Operation GAWALEY PART UNIT: 3d Bde 1st Air Cav - PERIOD COVERED: 26 Jun to 24 Jul 67

TASK ORGANIZATION: 1 Bde CP; * Inf Bns (AM); 1 AR Co; 1 AH Bn, 1 AS Co; 1 - 105 How Bn; 1 - 155 How Bn; 2 - 175/8" Btry

* The force changed between 2 and 3 bns during the operation.

COMMODITY	**EST DAY OF SUPPLY	**STOCKAGE OBJECTIVE	SUPPLY O/H BEGIN PD	SUPPLY O/H END OF PD	TOTAL RESUPPLY	TOTAL CONSUMPTION	AVERAGE DAILY RESUPPLY	AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION
CLASS I (RATIONS)	7,500	22,500	7,440	3,055	227,726	232,111	7,853	8,003
JF4 (GALLONS)	40,000	120,000	67,000	2,000	495,000	560,000	17,069	19,310
AVGAS (GALLONS)	2,000	6,000	5,900	4,600	16,500	17,800	569	614
LOGAS (GALLONS)	4,000	12,000	5,200	3,000	84,000	86,200	2,897	2,972
DIESEL (GALLONS)	3,000	9,000	5,000	2,500	59,500	62,000	2,052	2,138
CLASS V (S/T)	170	510	50	152	1,953	1,851	67	64
TOTAL TONNAGE	368	1,104	367	205	5,043	5,204	174	180

** Estimated Day and Stockage Objectives were changed with force changes.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND
APO 96384

AVCA GO-P

6 February 1968

SUBJECT: 1st Logistical Command Station List (Section III and IV) (U)

TO: See Distribution

1. (U) Attached are Sections III and IV to the 1st Logistical Command Station List. Section I and II have been assigned protective marking FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY and have been given a wide distribution under a separate cover. Distribution of Section III and IV is limited and is based on a need to know. This 1st Logistical Command Station List supersedes the 1st Logistical Command Station List dated 20 Nov 1967.

2. (U) Sections III and IV should be reviewed for changes and/or errors and corrections forwarded to this headquarters, ATTN: AVCA GO-P.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



N. B. ELDRED
LTC, AGC
Adjutant General

2 Incl
as

DISTRIBUTION:

- C, plus
- 20-CO, 15 MH Det
- 15-AVCA AG-PM
- 10-CG, USARV, ATTN: AG-PM
- 10-COMUSMACV
- 5-CO, 12 DPU
- 5-CINC USARPAC, ATTN: GPAG-DP
- 2-CG, USARV, ATTN: G-3 Hist Div
- 2-CG, MACV, ATTN: J12
- 2-CG, 1st Engr Bde
- 2-CG, 173 Abn Bde
- 2-CG, I FORCEV
- 2-CG, 1 Cav Div (AM)
- 2-CG, 1 Inf Div
- 2-CO, 2 Sig Gp
- 2-CG, 101 Abn Bde
- 2-CO, 12 Avn Gp
- 2-CO, 23 Arty Gp
- 2-CO, 5 SF Gp
- 2-CO, 90 Repl Bn
- 2-CG, USARV, ATTN: G-3 Plans

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SECTION III

LISTING OF UNITS SHOWING AUTHORIZED STRENGTH AND LOCATION

UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	EM	TOT	LOC
HEADQUARTERS 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND						
0001 LG HHC CMB C	54-020	169	7	315	491	LBH
0007 PI DET	45-50CE	4	0	9	13	LBH
0010 MH DET	20-17R	1	0	1	2	LBH
0472 SC DET TT GF	11-500B	3	2	12	17	LBH
0524 MI DET COUNT INTEL	30-500D	7	2	13	22	SGN
0571 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	2	2	SGN
0572 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	2	2	SGN
0573 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	2	2	SGN
0574 MI DET	30-500D	0	1	2	3	SGN
0575 MI DET	30-500D	0	1	1	2	SGN
0576 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	1	1	SGN
0577 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	0	0	SGN
0578 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	1	1	SGN
0579 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	0	2	SGN
0580 MI DET	30-500D	0	0	24	29	SGN
0182 GP DET STK CONT RC	9-50CD	0	0	18	21	LBH
0533 OD DET EOD RC	9-50CD	2	0	6	8	LBH
0014 CS SGN INV CON CEN	29-402T	43	4	321	368	LBH
USA MARINE MAINT ACT	P5-W13C-AA	9	11	476	496	CRB
USA PROCUREMENT AGY	P5-W2VQ-AA	44	0	14	58	SGN
DET 4 APDS CMB	MI-1015-1"	2	0	10	12	LBH
2500 LG CMB SCY FLT	P5-2500-02	0	0	21	21	SGN

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UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	LOC
USASUPCOM SAIGON						
2500 USASC SAIGON	P5-2500-09	94	7	435	536	LAH
0520 AG CO PERS SVC	12-67E	4	4	178	186	RHA
0537 AG CO PERS SVC TYD	12-67E	4	3	212	219	RHA
0038 AG BPO TYPE E	12-520G	9	0	141	150	SGN
0007 FI SEC DISR AF/FL	14-500F	4	0	46	50	SGN
0041 FI SEC COM ACCT GR	14-500F	0	0	2	2	SGN
0010 FI DET DISR AF/FL	14-500F	4	0	45	49	SGN
0091 FI SEC HQ AF	14-500F	2	0	3	5	LAH
0024 FI SEC DISH FG	14-500F	0	0	17	17	RHA
0029 FI SEC DISR FJ	14-500F	2	0	28	30	LAH
0040 FI SEC DISH FL	14-500F	2	0	42	44	LAH
0043 FI SEC DISH FL	14-500F	2	0	42	44	LAH
0093 FI SEC COM ACCTS G	14-500F	0	0	3	3	LAH
0094 FI SEC DISR FK	14-500F	2	0	34	36	RHA
0131 FI DET FUNG TA	14-500F	0	0	3	3	LAH
0176 FI SEC DISR FJ	14-500F	2	0	28	30	VTU
0292 FI SEC HQ AE	14-500F	2	0	2	4	RHA
0294 SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	SGN
0502 CS DET MAINT DA	29-500D	0	0	1	1	LAH
USA MD RSCH DET WARAIR		6	0	10	16	SGN
29 GS GROUP						
0029 CS HHC GEN SPT GP	29-102F	22	1	69	92	LAH
0297 SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	LAH
0854 SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	LAH
0003 OD HHD AMMO BN	9-86F	14	1	91	106	LAH
0040 OD CO AMMO	9-17F	3	2	235	240	LAH
0054 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	235	240	LAH
0060 OD CO AMMO	9-17F	3	2	235	240	LAH
0576 OD CO AMMUNITION	9-17D	8	0	255	263	LAH
0042 OD DET EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10	LAH
0078 OD DET AMMO RENOV	9-500D	2	0	63	65	LAH
0550 OD DET AMMO SUP BR	9-500D	0	1	28	29	TSN
0551 OD DET AMMO SUP BR	9-500D	0	1	28	29	TNH
0079 CS HHD MAINT BN	29-136F	12	0	40	52	SGN
0059 SC CO DEPOT	11-158F	4	5	171	180	LAH
0147 CS CO LT EQUIP MNT	29-134F	6	7	169	182	LAH

Group 3

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UNIT	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	OFF	NO	FM	TOT	LOC
0214	CS CO COLRCLAS	TYR	29-139F	6	3	82	91 LRH
0536	CS CO-H EQUIP	MNT	29-137F	7	8	198	213 SGN
0553	CS CO H EQUIP	MNT	29-137F	7	8	198	213 LRH
0632	CS CO HVY EQUIP	GS	29-137F	7	9	276	292 LRH
0060	EN DET FQP	MNT EC	5-5000	0	0	3	8 LRH
0485	SC DET RDR	MAINT	11-5000	0	1	4	5 LRH
0604	SC DET	DEPOT	11-5000	1	0	10	11 LRH
0185	CS RN CO HQ	MNT SP	29-206F	15	4	230	249 LRH
0005	CS CO LT	MAINT DS	29-134F	6	7	245	258 LRH
0019	CS CO LT	MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 LRH
0061	CS CO HVY	EQUIP	29-137F	7	9	276	292 LRH
0140	CS CO HVY	EQ MAINT	29-137F	7	9	276	292 LRH
0551	CS CO LT	MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 LRH
0549	CS CO LT	MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 LRH
0590	CS CO MNT	SPT DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175 HRC
0177	OD DET	HALLIST LA	9-5000	1	0	6	7 LRH
0349	SC DET RDR	MNT RN	11-5000	0	1	4	5 LRH
0266	CS HHC S-S	RN GS	29-216F	13	2	102	117 LRH
0041	AG U	POST TY T	12-605E	1	0	10	11 XNL
0223	CS CO SUP	SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	200	206 SGN
0229	CS CO SUP	& SVC D	29-217F	6	0	227	233 LRH
0483	CS CO	FLD SVC	29-114F	8	0	297	305 LRH
0506	CS CO SUP	& SVC D	29-217F	6	0	227	233 LGO
0624	CS CO SUP	& SVC D	29-217F	6	0	227	233 LRH
0082	QM	PLT LDRY	10-5000	1	0	117	118 LRH
0383	QM	DET AER SUP EA	10-5000	2	1	61	64 LRH
0610	CS RN	MAINT SUP	29-206F	16	4	231	251 PLO
0003	CS CO MNT	DIV DS	29-138F	4	4	167	175 DAN
0094	CS CO	MAINT DS DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175 CCI
0758	CS CO SUP	-SVC	29-217F	6	0	227	233 PLO
0044	OD	DET EOD KA	9-5000	1	0	9	10 CCI
0259	QM	DET LDRY	10-5000	0	0	21	21 CCI
0228	CS CO SUP	& SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233 TNH
0081	QM	PLT COMP LDRY	10-5000	1	0	117	118 TNH
0351	SC	DET ISS-SUP	11-5000	1	0	19	20 PLO
0548	CS CO LT	MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 TNH

4TRANSPORTATION COMMAND

0004	TC HHC	TERM	CMD C	55-1110	94	0	210	304	SGN
0004	TC AUG	TERM	CMD C	PS-WCJ199	39	9	311	359	SGN

USA TERMINAL SAIGON

0125	TC TML	COMD	A	55-131E	40	2	97	139	SGN
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USA TERMINAL NEWPORT

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UNIT	TI/TOE	OFF	WO	EM	TOT	LOC
0071 TC HHD TERM BN	55-116D	9	3	46	54	LAR
0154 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LAR
0300 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	SGN
0368 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LAR
0551 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LAR
0561 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LAR
0567 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LAR
0267 TC DET BARGE FD	55-500R	0	0	4	4	LAR

USA TERMINAL CAT LAI

0011 TC HHD TERM BN	55-116D	9	2	43	54	CTL
0117 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CTL
0586 TC DET MHE JA	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CTL
0592 TC DET MHF JE	55-500R	0	0	8	8	CTL
0124 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CTL
0588 TC DET MHE JE	55-500R	0	0	8	8	CTL
0402 TC CO TML TRF	55-118F	5	0	259	264	CTL
0262 TC DET CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	LAR
0264 TC DET CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CTL
0265 TC DET CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CTL
1099 TC CO MEDIUM ROAT	55-128F	5	0	176	181	CTL
0259 TC DET FLTG CFTMNT	55-500D	0	0	10	10	CTL
0275 TC DET PTRL RT FF	55-500R	0	0	3	3	SGN
0380 TC DET BARGE FM	55-500R	0	6	18	24	CTL
0472 TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CTL
0473 TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CTL
0481 TC DET CRANE FK	55-500R	1	0	9	10	CTL
0519 TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CTL
0528 TC DET CRANE FL	55-500R	2	0	12	14	CTL
0529 TC DET FLTG CRANE	55-500R	1	0	9	10	CTL
0538 TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CTL
0539 TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CTL
0628 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CTL
0629 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CTL
0631 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CTL

USA TERMINAL VUNG TAU & DELTA (PROV)

0511 TC DET TML CONT SP	55-500R	3	0	5	8	VTU
0005 TC CO HVY ROAT	55-129D	4	26	141	171	VTU
0329 TC CO HVYROAT	55-129D	3	18	100	121	VTU
1097 TC CO MEDIUM ROAT	55-128F	5	0	176	181	VTU
0626 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	VTU
0630 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	VTU
0633 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	VTU

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UNIT	TO/TOF	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	LOC
0634 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	VTU
0783 TC DET CGO DOC SEC	5-5000	0	0	9	9	CTO

48 TRANSPORTATION GROUP

0048 TC GROUP HHD	55-12E	13	2	44	59	LAH
0045 TC HHD RN MTR TRAN	55-16F	7	2	34	43	LAH
0086 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-18F	4	1	169	174	LAH
0087 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LAH
0120 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LAH
0151 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LAH
0261 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	5	0	176	181	LAH
0262 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17G	4	1	174	179	LAH
0363 TC CO LT TRK	55-17G	4	1	167	172	LAH
0543 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LAH
0007 TC HHD RN MTR TRAN	55-16F	7	2	34	43	LAH
0010 TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18F	4	1	181	186	LAH
0062 TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LAH
0321 TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18G	4	1	178	183	LAH
0446 TC CO MED TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LAH
0534 TC CO MDM TRK	55-18F	4	1	181	186	LAH
0572 TC CO MED TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LAH
0506 TC DET TRLK TRAN G	55-500R	1	0	15	16	LAH
0507 CS DET MAINT DI	29-5000	0	0	1	1	LAH
0508 TC DET TRLR TRANGF	55-500R	1	0	15	16	SGN

53 GS GROUP

0053 CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	25	2	91	118	VTU
0009 FI SEC DISH AD	14-500F	2	0	1	3	VTU
0028 FI SEC DISH FG	14-500F	0	0	17	17	VTU
0508 CS DET MAINT DA	29-5000	0	0	1	1	VTU
0570 AG U A POST TY Z	12-605E	2	0	33	35	VTU
0765 TC PLT SECURITY	P5-2500-02	0	0	49	49	VTU
0002 CS RN CO HQ MNT SP	29-206F	16	5	267	288	VTU
0051 CS CO LT MNT	29-207F	4	3	147	154	VTU
0148 ON CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	191	196	VTU
0490 CS CO GEN SPT	29-118F	5	0	209	214	VTU
0488 TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	VTU
0497 TC DET BARGE FD	55-500R	0	0	4	4	SGN
0504 TC DET REEFER FH	55-500R	0	0	19	19	VTU
0528 QM CO PETRL SUP	10-477F	5	0	223	228	VTU
0574 CS CO SUP - SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	201	207	VTU
0805 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2	55-17F	4	1	169	174	VTU
0059 EN DET FIRE TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	CTO
0062 EN DET WTR TK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	VTU

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UNIT	TC/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOT LOC
0056 EN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	3	4 CTO
0080 EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6 VTU
0084 EN DET FIRE TRK FF	5-500C	0	0	2	2 DTM
0100 EN DET BRUSH FIRE	5-500C	0	0	2	2 CTO
0141 EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6 VTU
0187 EN DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11 DTM
0213 EN DET UTIL	5-500C	3	1	79	83 VTU
0258 QM DET LDY	10-500D	0	0	21	21 DTM
0487 TC DET BARGF					
	55-500R	0	0	6	6 VTU
0508 EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28 SCT
0510 EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28 CTO
0511 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4 VTU
0548 EN DET FIREFTG FA	5-500C	1	0	3	4 VTU
0550 EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6 VTU
0573 EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2 VTU
64 QM BATTALION (PETRL OP)					
0064 QM HHD PETRL BN	10-206D	13	2	52	67 LAH
0047 TC CO MD TRK POL	55-18F	4	1	179	184 LAH
0512 QM CO PETRL	10-77D	6	0	176	182 LAH
0538 TC CO POL	55-18F	4	1	179	184 LAH
0556 TC CO M TRK PETRL	55-18F	4	1	179	184 LAH
506 FIELD DEPOT					
0506 CS HHC FIELD DEPOT	29-512T	56	3	164	223 SGN
0096 CS DET OPU IM1	29-500D	1	1	26	28 SGN
0264 CS BN SUP - SVC GS	29-126F	17	2	70	89 SGN
0011 CS CO RPR PARTS GS	29-119F	4	0	187	191 SGN
0842 SC DET STOR-ISSUE	11-500D	1	0	19	20 SGN
0074 CS CO REPAIR PARTS	29-119F	4	0	194	198 SGN
0163 CS CO GEN SPT GS	29-118F	5	0	201	206 SGN
0178 CS CO REPAIR PRTS	29-119F	4	0	187	191 SGN
0524 SC DET SUP-ISSUE	11-500D	1	0	19	20 SGN
0569 CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	201	206 SGN
0170 OD DET EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10 SGN
0277 CS BN SUP & SVC DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117 LAH
0075 CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199 LAH
0139 CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199 LAH
0559 CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214 LAH
0563 CS CO HVY MATRL	29-127F	6	1	192	199 LAH
0570 CS CO REP PRTS	29-119F	4	0	194	198 LAH
0855 CS CO GEN SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214 LAH
0518 EN DET GAS GEN GT	5-500C	1	0	25	26 LAH

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UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	L.O.C
0821 CS CO HVY MATL SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	LRH

507 ENGINEER DETACHMENT

0507 EN DET UTIL HG	5-500C	3	1	79	83	LRH
0006 AG APU TYPE Z	12-605F	2	0	33	35	LRH
0040 AG APU	12-605F	1	0	10	11	LRH
0056 AG APU TYPE Y	12-605F	2	0	33	35	LRH
0172 EN DET UTIL	5-500C	3	1	79	83	VTU
0082 EN CO WTR SUP	5-67D	5	0	105	110	LRH
0010 EN DET WTR PURIFGF5-500C		0	0	12	12	LRH
0028 EN DET WTR PUR GG 5-500C		1	0	11	12	LRH
0034 EN DET WTR PUR 5-500C		0	0	4	4	RHA
0594 EN DET WTR PUR GF 5-500C		0	0	4	4	SGN
0595 EN DET WTR PUR GF 5-500C		0	0	4	4	TNH
0596 EN DET WTR PUR GF 5-500C		0	0	4	4	LKE
0597 EN DET WTR PUR GF 5-500C		0	0	4	4	TNH
0598 EN DET WTR PUR 5-500C		0	0	4	4	DTG
0599 EN DET WTR PUR GF 5-500C		0	0	4	4	PLO
0599 QM DET	10-500D	0	0	6	6	SGN
0562 EN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	3	4	RHA
0007 EN DET FIRE TRUCK 5-500C		0	0	6	6	RHA
0083 EN DET FIRE TRK FE5-500C		0	0	2	2	TNH
0085 EN DET FIRE FTG 5-500C		1	0	9	10	LKE
0093 EN DET WATER TRK 5-500C		0	0	2	2	RHA
0096 EN DET FIRE TRK 5-500C		0	0	6	6	XNL
0114 EN DET FIRE TRK 5-500C		0	0	24	24	RHA
0142 EN DET FIRE TRK 5-500		0	0	6	6	RHA
0243 EN DET FIRE TRK FE5-500C		0	0	2	2	ARC
0306 EN DET FIRE TRK 5-500C		0	0	6	6	PLM
0565 EN DET WTR TANK FD5-500C		0	0	2	2	TNH
0531 EN DET UTIL HD 5-500C		1	0	27	28	RHA
0553 EN DET UTIL HD 5-500C		1	0	27	28	RHA

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SECTION III

LISTING OF UNITS SHOWING AUTHORIZED STRENGTH AND LOCATTON

UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	EM	TOT LOC
USASUPCOM CAM RANH RAY					
2500 USASC CRR	P5-WIZNAA	13	i	55	69 CRR
2500 USA DEPOT CRR	P5-WI7QAA	38		339	382 CRR
0516 AG PERS TY C	12-67F	4	4	178	186 CRR
0518 AG CO PERS TY D	12-67F	4	4	219	227 CRR
0293 SC DET MRL RAD RR	11-5000	0	0	4	4 CRR
504 FIELD DEPOT					
0504 CS HHC FLD DEPOT	29-512T	57	3	166	226 CRR
0003 CS DET DPU	29-5000	3	3	78	84 CRR
0096 CS DET DPU TM2	29-5000	1	1	26	28 CRR
0069 CS RN HHD MAINT GS	29-136F	12	0	40	52 CRR
0128 SC CO DEPOT	11-158F	4	5	173	182 CRR
0129 CS CO MNT SPT DS	29-206F	5	4	212	221 CRR
0135 CS CO HVY EQUIP GS	29-137F	7	9	276	292 CRR
0557 CS CO LT MNT DA	29-207F	4	3	147	154 CRR
0633 CS CO COL CLS-SALV	9-139F	6	3	82	91 CRR
0096 CS HHC S-S RN DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117 CRR
0031 CS CO GS HVY MATL	29-127F	6	1	192	199 CRR
0855 SC DET SUP ISS KR	11-5000	1	0	19	20 CRR
0423 CS CO REP PRTS GS	29-119F	4	0	194	198 CRR
0539 CS CO REP PRTS	29-119F	4	0	194	198 CRR
0548 CS CO GEN SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214 CRR
0575 CS CO SUP HVY MATL	29-127F	6	1	192	199 CRR
0567 EN DET WTR TRANS G	5-5000	0	0	8	8 CRR
0588 TC CO DEPOT SUP	55-2600	6	0	110	116 CRR
0191 OD RN HHD AMMO	9-86F	14	1	91	106 CRR
0033 OD CO AMMO	9-17F	3	2	233	238 CRR
0239 QM CO FL SVC	10-449F	5	0	160	165 CRR
0606 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	191	196 CRR
0611 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	235	240 CRR
0174 OD DET AMMO RENOV	9-5000	2	0	63	65 CRR
0273 EN DET SUP RA	5-5000	1	0	24	25 CRR
0262 QM RN PETRL A	10-476F	13	1	75	89 CRR
0524 QM CO PETRL OPN	10-207E	5	1	179	185 CRR
0525 QM CO PETRL OP	10-3770	12	0	259	271 CRR
0237 QM DET PETRL KI	10-5000	0	0	8	8 DLT

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UNIT	TD/TOF	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	LOC
0253 QM DET PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	PTH
0278 CS RN HHC S-5	29-114F	17	2	73	92	CRH
0053 CS CO GS SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214	CRH
0056 CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	CRH
0109 QM CO AIR DEL	10-407F	6	4	257	267	CRH
0147 CS CO FLD SVC	29-114F	8	0	297	305	CRH
0623 QM CO AIR EQ REP	10-417D	5	3	141	149	CRH
0067 EN DET GAS GEN GI	5-500C	1	0	25	26	CRH
0068 EN DET GJ	5-500C	1	0	12	13	CRH
0194 QM DET REFG	10-500D	0	0	24	24	CRH
0195 QM DET REFRIG IR	10-500D	0	0	6	6	CRH
0561 QM DET REFRIG IR	10-500D	0	0	6	6	CRH
0563 QM DET REFRIG IR	10-500D	0	0	6	6	CRH

USA TRANSPORTATION COMMAND CAM RANH BAY (PROV)

0124 TC TML COMD A	55-131F	40	2	97	139	CRH
0010 TC HHD TERM RN	55-116D	9	2	43	54	CRH
0116 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0119 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0155 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0410 TC TFRM SVC CO	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0565 TC CO TERMINAL SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0870 TC CO TFRM SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0024 TC HHD RN TML SVC	55-116F	9	3	46	58	CRH
0097 TC CO HEAVY ROAT	55-129D	4	26	141	171	CRH
0266 TC DET PICK RT FF	55-500R	0	0	3	3	CRH
0271 TC DET TUG FJ	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CRH
0276 TC DET CRANE FL	55-500R	2	0	12	14	CRH
0355 TC DET BARGE FM	55-500R	0	6	18	24	CRH
0358 TC DET TUG FN	55-500R	0	4	12	16	CRH
0469 TC DET FLTG CRAFT	55-500R	0	6	38	44	CRH
0486 TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	CRH
0492 TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	CRH
0532 TC DET CRANE FL	55-500R	2	0	12	14	CRH
0627 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	CRH
0635 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	12	24	36	CRH
0123 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CRH
0261 TC DET MHEJA	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CRH
0263 TC DET CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CRH
0512 TC DET TML SVC JT	55-500R	0	0	16	16	CRH
0403 TC CO TML TRANS	55-118F	5	0	259	264	CRH
0458 TC CO LARC	55-138F	4	1	202	207	CRH
0500 TC GP TRK	55-12F	13	2	44	59	CRH

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UNIT	TO/TOF	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	LOC
0036 TC BN HHD MTR TRNS	55-16F	7	2	34	43	CRB
0360 TC CO MD TRK POL	55-18F	4	1	179	184	CRB
0442 TC CO MDM TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	CRB
0515 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	CRB
0670 TC CO MED TRK COMP	55-18F	4	1	181	186	CRB
0564 TC PLT LTTRK	55-17F	1	0	45	46	CRB
0057 TC BN MTR TRNS	55-16F	7	1	33	41	CRB
0024 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	TYH
0529 TC CO LT TRK	55-17F	4	1	169	174	CRB
0545 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	4	1	176	181	CRB
0566 TC CO MDM TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	CRB
0592 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	4	1	176	181	CRB

CAM RANH HAY SUB AREA COMMAND

0532 CS BN HHC S-S DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	CRB
0039 AG BPO TYPE B	12-520F	5	0	61	66	CRB
0575 AG U A POST TY Z	12-605F	2	0	33	35	CRB
0059 CS CO FFLD SVC GS	29-114F	8	0	289	297	CRB
0020 FI SEC DISB FJ	14-500F	2	0	28	30	CRB
0032 FI DET DISB FI	14-500F	1	0	24	25	CRB
0088 FI SEC DISB FD	14-500F	0	0	7	7	CRB
0156 FI SEC FUND IA	14-500F	0	0	3	3	CRB
0092 FI SEC HQ TM AF	14-500F	2	0	3	5	CRB
0014 FN DET FIRE TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	36	36	CRB
0025 FN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	CRB
0116 EN DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11	CRB
0530 FN DET FIRE TRK FH	5-500C	0	0	6	6	CRB
0544 FN DET UTIL HE	5-500C	1	1	44	46	CRB
0751 FN DET FIRE FTG TK	5-500C	1	0	3	4	CRB

JHA TRANG SUB AREA COMMAND

0054 CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	24	1	78	103	NHA
0050 AG U POST TY V	12-605F	2	0	33	35	NHA
0022 FI SEC DISB FJ/AF	14-500F	4	0	31	35	NHA
0025 FI DET DISB FF	14-500F	0	0	13	13	NHA
0029 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	5	5	NHA
0036 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA
0099 EN DET WTR TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA
0255 QM DET PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	HMT
0516 EN DET FIRE TRK FM	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA
0521 EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA
0522 EN DET FIRE FTG TK	5-500C	1	0	3	4	NHA
0525 EN DET WTR TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA
0569 EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA

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UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	LOC
0570 EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	NHA
0608 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA
0609 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA
0904 EN DET WATER PURIF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA
0905 EN DET WATER PURIF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA
0063 CS BN MAINT CO A	29-206F	15	4	230	249	NHA
0148 CS CO SUP & SVC	29-217F	6	0	227	233	NHA
0018 QM PLT TERM OPNS	10-377D	1	0	63	64	NHA
0578 CS CO LT EQUIP MNT	29-134F	6	7	169	180	NHA
0290 QM DET OFF MACHRPR	10-500D	0	0	2	2	NHA
0039 TC BN HHD MTR TRNS	55-16E	7	2	34	43	PRG
0021 CS CO SUP & SVC	29-217F	6	0	227	233	PRG
0017 FN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	12	12	PRG
0605 FN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	PRG

UY HOA SUR AREA COMMAND

IF:

0026 CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	24	1	78	103	TYH
0136 CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	6	5	217	228	TYH
0226 CS CO SUP - SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	TYH
0021 EN DET WTR PURIF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TYH
0026 FN DET WTR PURIF G	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TYH
0135 FN DET SUP GEN	5-500C	1	0	24	25	TYH
0329 FN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	TYH
0520 FN PLT	5-500C	1	0	27	28	TYH
0577 FN DET FIRE TRK FE	5-500C	0	0	2	2	TYH
0606 FN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TYH

0853 SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	CRB
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SECTION III

LISTING OF UNITS SHOWING AUTHORIZED STRENGTH AND LOCATION

UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	EM	TOT	LOC
USASUPCOM QUI NHON						
2500 USASC QUI NHON	P5-WIZMAF	12	2	49	63	QNH
0384 QM DET SALES RF	10-5000	1		13	14	QNH
0593 CS GP HHC	29-102F	24		78	103	QNH
0001 AG U POSI IY F	12-605D	1		12	13	QNH
0013 FT SEC DTSH FJ/	14-500F	5		65	70	QNH
0527 AG CO PERS TY D	12-67F	4		219	227	QNH
0579 CS DET MESS CA	29-500D	0	0	16	16	QNH
0019 CS CO SUP - SVC DS	29-217F	7	0	263	270	QNH
0071 QM PLT LDY	10-500D	1	0	87	88	QNH
0291 QM DET MHE FN	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QNH
0293 QM DET MHE FN	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QNH
0514 EN DET C02 GJ	5-500C	1	0	12	13	QNH
0304 CS CO SUP-SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	QNH
0015 EN DET WTR PUR	5-500C	0	0	16	16	QNH
0016 EN DET UTIL	5-500C	1	1	44	46	QNH
0030 EN DET WTR PURIFGF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	QNH
0046 FN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	QNH
0095 FN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	3	4	QNH
0098 FN DET WATER TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	QNH
0153 FN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	13	14	QNH
0245 EN DET FIRE TRK FE	5-500C	0	0	6	6	QNH
0556 EN DET PP OP HJ	5-500C	1	0	10	11	QNH
0568 EN DET WTR TRANS G	5-500C	0	0	8	8	QNH
0601 FN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	QNH
AN KHE SUB AREA COMMAND						
0034 CS HHC S-S BN DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	ANK
0178 CS CO MAINT DS DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175	ANK
0043 EN DET MAINT FA	5-500C	0	0	10	10	ANK
0359 TC CO MD TRK POL	55-18E	4	1	179	184	QNH
0541 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	ANK
0625 CS CO SUP & SVC DS	29-217F	7	0	259	266	ANK
0235 QM DET PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	ANK
0252 QM DET PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	ANK
0630 OD CO AMMO	9-17E	3	2	235	240	QNH
0647 QM CO PETRL OPN	10-207E	4	1	170	175	QNH
0025 OD DET EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10	ANK

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UNIT	ID/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOT LOC
0052 EN DET FIRE TRK FB	5-500C	0	0	6	6 ANK
0086 EN DET UTIL HE	5-500C	1	1	44	46 ANK
0089 FI SEC DISB FF/AA	14-500F	1	0	13	14 ANK
0520 TC DET TRLR TRANS	55-500R	1	0	15	16 ANK
0527 FN DET FIRE TRK FB	5-500C	0	0	6	6 ANK
0537 FN DET FIRE TRK FB	5-500C	0	0	6	6 ANK
0602 FN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4 ANK
0610 QM DET REFG	10-500F	0	0	2	2 ANK
0727 FN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4 ANK

DA NANG SUR AREA COMMAND

0080 CS GP GEN SPT HHC	29-102F	25	2	91	118 CHL
USA MORTUARY	P5-W2WYAA	2	0	34	36 DNG
0029 CA CO	41-500D	30	0	88	118 DNG
0057 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2	55-17F	4	1	174	179 DNG
0085 CS CO LT MNT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 DNG
0007 QM DET PLT HQ AB	10-500D	1	0	3	4 DNG
0012 OD DET MAINT DA	9-500D	0	1	12	13 DNG
0087 FI SEC HQ AA	14-500F	1	0	0	1 DNG
0188 QM DET OFF MACH RP	10-500D	0	0	2	2 DNG
0192 FI SEC DISB AB/FG	14-500F	1	0	18	19 DNG
0206 QM DFT LDY	10-500D	0	0	12	12 DNG
0509 CS DFT MESS CR	29-500D	0	0	1	1 DNG
0527 QM DET PET LAR KC	10-500D	1	0	7	8 DNG
0546 SC DET DEPOT KA	11-500D	1	0	10	11 DNG
0852 SC DET MRL RAD RR	11-500D	0	0	4	4 QNH
0111 FN CO WTR SUP	5-67D	5	0	105	110 DNG
0604 EN DFT WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4 DNG
0560 CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214 DNG
0132 EN DFT PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11 PHR
0863 TC LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	1	1	116	118 DNG
0042 AG UPD TY T	12-605F	1	0	10	11 PHR
0160 FN DET UTIL HE	5-500C	0	1	45	46 CHL
0507 QM DFT REFG	10-500D	0	0	2	2 DNG
0588 CS CO MNT SPT DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175 CHL
0063 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174 CHL
0081 EN DFT FIRE TRK FB	5-500C	0	0	6	6 DPO
0133 FN DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11 DPO
0133 QD DET FOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10 CHI
0205 OD PLT AMMUNITION	9-17D	2	0	88	90 CHL
0506 FN DFT UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28 CHL
0584 FN DFT PP OP HJ	5-500C	1	0	10	11 CHI
0600 FN DFT WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4 CHL

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UNIT	TO/TOF	OFF	WO	EM	TOT LOC
0003 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4 CHL
PLEIKU SUB AREA COMMAND					
0045 CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	24	1	78	103 PKU
0051 FI SEC DISK FG	14-500F	0	1	17	17 PKU
0085 OD DET EOD KA	9-5000	1	0	9	10 PKU
0126 FI DET FJ	14-500F	2	0	28	30 PKU
0291 FI SEC HQ AE	14-500F	2	0	2	4 PKU
0526 EN DET UTIL HG	5-500C	3	1	79	83 PKU
0566 AG U A POST TY Y	12-605E	2	0	27	29 PKU
0765 EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6 PKU
0062 CS BN HHD MAINT SP	29-206F	10	0	20	30 PKU
0149 CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 PKU
0510 EN CO MAINT DS	5-237D	7	3	185	195 PKU
0552 CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154 PKU
0628 CS MAIN SPT CO DS	29-206F	5	4	212	221 PKU
0196 EN DET MAINT FA	5-500C	0	0	10	10 PKU
0484 SC DET RDR RN	11-500D	0	1	4	5 PKU
0861 SC DET RAD REP RD	11-500D	0	0	8	8 PKU
0088 CS HHC S-S RN DS	29-216F	11	2	45	58 PKU
0088 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2	55-17F	4	1	169	174 PKU
0090 CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199 PKU
0188 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	235	240 PKU
0243 CS CO FLID SVC	29-114F	8	0	297	305 PKU
0561 CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214 PKU
0573 CS CO SUP-SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233 PKU
0003 QM DET PETRL KI	10-500D	0	0	8	8 PKU
0233 QM DET PETRL KI	10-500D	0	0	8	8 PKU
0385 QM DET LDRY GA	10-500D	0	0	12	12 PKU
0124 TC BN HHD	55-016F	7	2	34	43 PKU
0028 TC PLT LTTRK HQ	55-17F	1	0	45	46 PKU
0563 TC CO MD TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184 QNH

5 TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL COMMAND

0005 TC CMD A	55-131F	40	2	97	139 QNH
0159 TC BN HHD TML SVC	55-116F	9	1	46	58 QNH
1098 TC CO MEDIUM ROAT	55-128E	5	0	176	181 QNH
0272 TC DET TUG FJ	55-500R	0	2	5	7 QNH
0274 TC DET CRANE FK	55-500R	1	0	9	10 QNH
0396 TC DET BARGE FD	55-500R	0	0	4	4 QNH
0474 TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6 QNH
0485 TC DET FLTG CRAFT	55-500R	0	0	6	6 QNH
0544 TC CO MED ROAT	55-128E	5	0	176	181 QNH
0632 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16 QNH

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UNIT	TD/TOF	OFF	WO	FM	TOT	LOC
0254 TC CO TML SVC	55-1170	6	0	323	329	QNH
0285 TC CO TERMINAL SVC	55-1770	6	0	323	329	QNH
0014 TC PLT HARC CP-MNT	55-500R	4	0	47	51	QNH
0522 TC DET MAINT FS	55-500R	4	0	47	51	QNH
0540 TC DET MAINT FS	55-500R	2	2	47	51	QNH
0554 TC PLT MAINT FS	55-500R	4	0	47	51	QNH
0585 TC DET MHE JF	55-500R	0	0	8	8	QNH
0854 TC CO TML SVC	55-1170	6	0	323	329	QNH
0394 TC HMD TRFM BN	55-1160	9	2	43	54	QNH
0071 TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-1170	6	0	323	329	QNH
0387 TC CO TML SVC	55-1170	6	0	323	329	QNH

58 FIELD DEPOT

0058 CS CO FLD DEP	29-512T	51	3	179	233	QNH
0098 CS HHC SAS BN GS	29-126F	17	2	73	92	QNH
0096 CS DET DPU TMS	29-5000	1	1	26	28	QNH
0157 QM CO SERVICE	10-4490	5	0	160	165	QNH
0463 CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	1	247	253	QNH
0562 CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214	QNH
0350 SC DET STOR-ISSUF	11-5000	1	0	19	20	QNH
0629 CS CO RPR PARTS	29-119F	5	0	270	275	QNH
0201 QM DET MHE RPR HLS	10-5000	0	0	2	2	QNH
0202 QM DET MHE FD	10-5000	0	0	2	2	QNH
0279 QM DET CO HQ AC	10-5000	1	0	5	6	QNH
0240 QM BN PETRL OP HMD	10-2060	13	2	51	66	QNH
0061 TC CO M TRK PETRL	55-18F	4	1	181	186	QNH
0134 QM CO PETRL SUP M	10-447F	5	0	223	228	QNH
0514 QM CO PETRL	10-770	6	0	176	182	QNH
0848 QM PLT POL OPNS	10-207F	1	0	68	69	QNH
0959 QM DET PETRL LARKC	10-5000	1	0	7	8	QNH
0563 CS BN HHC S-S DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	QNH
0248 CS CO REP PRTS	29-119F	4	0	194	198	QNH
0523 SC DET SUP-ISSUE	11-5000	1	0	19	20	QNH
0540 CS CO HVY MTL SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	QNH
0578 CS CO HVY MATL GS	29-127F	6	1	192	199	QNH
0581 CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	QNH
0204 QM DET REFRG IB	10-5000	0	0	18	18	QNH
0239 QM DET REFRG RFP	10-5000	0	0	2	2	QNH

5 MAINTENANCE BATTALION

0005 CS BN MNT CO A DS	29-206F	15	4	230	249	QNH
0554 CS CO LT EQ MNT GS	29-134F	6	9	253	268	QNH
0560 CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	QNH
0618 CS CO HVY EQP MNT	29-137F	7	8	255	270	QNH

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UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOT LOC
8 TRANSPORTATION GROUP					
0008 TC GP HHD	55-12F	13	2	44	59 QNH
0027 TC HQ TRUCK BN	55-16E	8	2	35	45 QNH
0002 TC CO MED TRK	55-18F	4	1	181	186 QNH
0058 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174 QNH
0064 TC CO MDM TRK CGO	55-18F	4	1	181	186 QNH
0444 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174 QNH
0585 TC CO MD TRK	55-18F	4	1	181	186 QNH
0597 TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18F	4	1	181	186 QNH
0054 TC BN HHD	55-16F	7	1	33	41 QNH
0512 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	4	1	176	181 QNH
0523 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	4	1	176	181 QNH
0666 TC CO LT TRK 2 1/2	55-17G	4	1	170	175 QNH
0669 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	4	1	176	181 QNH
0505 TC DET TRLR TRNGF	55-500R	1	0	15	16 QNH
86 MAINTENANCE BATTALION					
0086 CS BN HHD MAINT	29-136F	12	0	40	52 QNH
0098 CS CO LT EQUIP MNT	29-134F	6	7	245	258 QNH
0156 CS CO HVY EQUIPMNT	29-137F	7	9	276	292 QNH
0160 CS CO HVY EQUIP MN	29-137F	7	9	276	292 QNH
0865 EN DET GAS GFN GI	5-500C	1	0	25	26 QNH
0526 CS CO COL & CLASS	29-139F	6	3	217	226 QNH
84 ORDNANCE BATTALION					
0184 OD HHC AMMO BN DS	9-86F	14	1	91	106 QNH
0661 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	235	240 QNH
0046 OD DET AMMO SUP HF	9-500D	0	1	28	29 QNH
0820 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17F	3	2	235	240 QNH
0504 OD DET AMMO RENOV	9-500D	2	0	63	65 QNH

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SECTION IV

LISTING OF UNITS SHOWING AUTHORIZED STRENGTH AND LOCATION

UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
DET 4 ADFS CMD	MI-1015-IF	2	0	10	12	SAIGON
USA MORTUARY		2	0	34	36	DA NANG
USA PROCUREMENT AGY	P5-W2VQ-AA	44	0	14	58	SAIGON
USA MARINE MAINT ACT	P5-W13C-AA	9	11	476	496	CAM RANH RAY
USA MD RSCH DET WARAIR		6	0	10	16	SAIGON
0001 AG U POST TY R	12-605D	1	0	12	13	QUI NHON
0001 LG HHD CMD C	54-02D	169	7	315	491	LONG BINH
0002 CS BN CO HQ MNT SPT	29-206F	16	5	267	288	VIUNG TAI
0002 TC CO MED TRK	55-18F	4	1	181	186	QUI NHON
0003 CS DET DPU	29-500D	3	3	78	84	CAM RANH RAY
0003 CS CO MNT DIV DS	29-138F	4	4	167	175	DI AN
0003 OD HHD AMMO BN	9-86F	14	1	91	106	LONG BINH
0003 QM DET PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	PLEIKU
0004 TC HHC TERM CMD C	55-111D	94	0	210	304	SAIGON
0004 TC AUGM TD UNIT 1	P5-0004-00	9	1	62	72	SAIGON
0004 TC AUGM TD UNIT 2	P5-0004-00	4	4	32	40	SAIGON
0004 TC AUG TERM CMD C	P5-2500-40	27	4	217	248	SAIGON
0005 CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-134F	6	7	245	258	LONG BINH
0005 CS BN MNT CO A GS	29-206F	15	4	230	249	QUI NHON
0005 TC COMD A	55-131E	40	2	97	139	QUI NHON
0005 TC CO HVY ROAT	55-129D	4	26	141	171	VIUNG TAI
0006 AG APU TYPE Z	12-605E	2	0	33	35	LONG BINH
0006 TC HHD BN MTR TRAN	55-16F	7	2	34	43	LONG BINH
0007 EN DET FIRE TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	CHI CHI
0007 FI SEC DISB AF/FL	14-500E	4	0	46	50	SAIGON
0007 PI DET	45-500E	4	0	9	13	LONG BINH
0007 QM DET PLT HQ AB	10-500D	1	0	3	4	DA NANG
0007 TC HHD BN MTR TRAN	55-16F	7	2	34	43	LONG BINH
0008 TC GP HHD	55-12E	13	2	44	59	QUI NHON
0009 FI SEC DISB AD	14-500E	2	0	1	3	VIUNG TAI
0010 EN DFT WTR PURIFGF	5-500C	0	0	12	12	LONG BINH
0010 FI DFT DISB AF/FL	14-500E	4	0	45	49	SAIGON
0010 TC HHD TERM RN	55-116D	9	2	43	54	CAM RANH RAY
0010 TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18F	4	1	181	186	LONG BINH
0011 CS CO RPR PARTS GS	29-119F	4	0	187	191	SAIGON
0011 TC HHD TFRM RN	55-116D	9	2	43	54	CAT LAT
0012 OD DFT MAINT DA	9-500D	0	1	12	13	DA NANG
0013 FI SEC DISB FJ/FK	14-500E	5	0	65	70	QUI NHON

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	UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0014	CS SGN INV CON CEN	29-402T	43	4	321	368	LONG BINH
0014	EN DET FIRE TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	36	36	CAM RANH HAY
0014	TC PLT BARC OP-MINT	55-500R	4	0	47	51	QUI NHON
0015	EN DET WTR PUR	5-500C	0	0	16	16	QUI NHON
0015	MH DET	20-17E	1	0	1	2	LONG BINH
0016	EN DET UTIL	5-500C	1	1	44	46	QUI NHON
0017	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	12	12	PHAN RANG
0018	QM PLT TERM OPNS	10-377D	1	0	63	64	NHA TRANG
0019	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	LONG BINH
0019	CS CO SUP - SVC DS	29-217F	7	0	253	270	QUI NHON
0020	FI SEC DISH FJ	14-500E	2	0	28	30	CAM RANH HAY
0021	CS CO SUP & SVC	29-217F	6	0	227	233	PHAN RANG
0021	EN DET WTR PURIF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TUY HOA
0022	FI SEC DISB FJ/AF	14-500E	4	0	31	35	NHA TRANG
0024	FI SEC DISB FG	14-500E	0	0	17	17	RIEN HOA
0024	TC HHD RN TML SVC	55-116E	9	3	46	58	CAM RANH HAY
0024	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	TUY HOA
0025	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	CAM RANH HAY
0025	FI DET DISB FF	14-500E	0	0	13	13	NHA TRANG
0025	OD DET EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10	AN KHE
0026	CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	24	1	78	103	TUY HOA
0026	EN DET WTR PURIF GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TUY HOA
0027	TC HQ TRUCK RN	55-16E	8	2	35	45	QUI NHON
0028	EN DET WTR PUR GG	5-500C	1	0	11	12	LONG BINH
0028	FI SEC DISB FG	14-500E	0	0	17	17	LONG BINH
0028	TC PLT LTTRK HQ	55-17F	1	0	45	46	PLEIKU
0029	CA CO	41-500D	30	0	88	118	DANANG
0029	CS HHC GEN SPT GP	29-102F	22	1	69	92	LONG BINH
0029	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	5	5	NHA TRANG
0029	FI SEC DISB FJ	14-500E	2	0	28	30	LONG BINH
0030	EN DET WTR PURIFGF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	QUI NHON
0031	CS CO GS HVY MATL	29-127F	6	1	192	199	CAM RANH HAY
0032	FI DET DISB FI	14-500E	1	0	24	25	CAM RANH HAY
0033	OD CO AMMO	9-17E	3	2	233	238	CAM RANH HAY
0034	CS HHC S-S RN DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	AN KHE
0034	EN DET WTR PUR	5-500C	0	0	4	4	RIEN HOA
0036	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA TRANG
0036	TC RN HHD MTR TRNS	55-16E	7	2	34	43	CAM RANH HAY
0038	AG BPO TYPE E	12-520G	9	0	141	150	SAIGON
0039	AG BPO TYPE B	12-500E	5	0	61	66	CAM RANH HAY
0039	TC RN HHD MTR TRNS	55-16E	7	2	34	43	PHAN RANG
0040	AG APU	12-605E	1	0	10	11	LONG BINH

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	UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0040	FI SFC DISB FL	14-500F	2	0	42	44	LONG BINH
0040	OD CO AMMO	9-17E	3	2	235	240	LONG BINH
0041	AG U POST TY T	12-605E	1	0	10	11	XUAN LOC
0041	FI SFC COM ACCT GR	14-500F	0	0	2	2	SATGON
0042	AG UPO TY T	12-605F	1	0	10	11	PHU RAT
0042	OD DFT EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10	LONG BINH
0043	EN DET MAINT FA	5-500C	0	0	10	10	AN KHE
0043	FI SEC DISB FL	14-500F	2	0	42	44	LONG BINH
0044	OD DET EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	10	CHI CHI
0045	CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	24	1	78	103	PLEIKU
0046	EN DFT UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	QUI NHON
0046	OD DET AMMO SUP BR	9-500D	0	1	28	29	QUI NHON
0047	TC CO MD TRK POL	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LONG BINH
0048	TC GROUP HHD	55-12E	13	2	44	59	LONG BINH
0050	AG U POST TY V	12-605E	2	0	33	35	NHA TRANG
0051	CS CO LT MNT	29-207F	4	3	147	154	VUNG TAI
0051	FI SFC DISB FG	14-500E	0	0	17	17	PLEIKU
0052	EN DET FIRE TRK FH	5-500C	0	0	6	6	AN KHE
0053	CS CO GS SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214	CAM RANH HAY
0053	CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	25	2	91	118	VUNG TAI
0054	CS GP HHC GS	29-102F	24	1	78	103	NHA TRANG
0054	OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17E	3	2	235	240	LONG BINH
0054	TC RN HHD	55-16F	7	1	33	41	QUI NHON
0056	AG APU TYPE Y	12-605E	2	0	33	35	LONG BINH
0056	CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	CAM RANH HAY
0057	TC HN MTR TRANS	55-16F	7	1	33	41	CAM RANH HAY
0057	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	174	179	DANANG
0058	CS CO FLD DEP	29-512	51	0	179	233	QUI NHON
0058	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	QUI NHON
0059	CS CO FIELD SVC GS	29-114F	8	0	289	297	CAM RANH HAY
0059	EN DET FIRE TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	CAN THO
0059	SC CO DEPOT	11-156E	4	5	171	180	LONG BINH
0060	EN DET EQP MNT FC	5-500C	0	0	8	8	LONG BINH
0060	OD CO AMMO	9-17E	3	2	235	240	LONG BINH
0061	CS CO HVY EQUIP	29-137F	7	9	276	292	LONG BINH
0061	TC CO M TRK PETRL	55-18F	4	1	181	186	QUI NHON
0062	CS HN HHD MAINT SPT	29-206F	10	0	20	30	PLEIKU
0062	EN DFT WTR TK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	VUNG TAI
0062	TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LONG BINH
0063	CS HN MAINT CO A	29-206F	15	4	230	249	NHA TRANG
0063	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	CHI LAT
0064	QM HHD PETRL HN	10-206D	13	2	52	67	LONG BINH

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	UNIT	TO/TOF	OFF	AC	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0064	TC CO ADM TRK CGO	55-18F	4	1	181	186	PLFIKI
0066	EN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	3	4	CAM THO
0067	EN DET GAS GEN GI	5-500C	1	0	25	26	CAM RANH RAY
0068	EN DET GJ	5-500C	1	0	12	13	CAM RANH RAY
0069	CS BN HHD MAINT GS	29-136F	12	0	40	52	CAM RANH RAY
0071	GM PLT LDY	10-500D	1	0	87	88	QUI NHON
0071	TC BHD TERM BN	55-116D	9	3	46	58	LONG BINH
0071	TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	QUI NHON
0074	CS CO REPAIR PARTS	29-119F	4	0	194	198	SAIGON
0075	CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	LONG BINH
0078	CD DET AMMO RENOV	2-500D	2	0	63	65	LONG BINH
0079	CS HHD MAINT BN	29-136F	12	0	40	52	SAIGON
0080	CS GP GEN SPT HHC	29-102F	25	2	91	118	CHU LAT
0080	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	VIUNG TAU
0081	EN DET FIRE TRK FR	5-500C	0	0	6	6	DUC PHO
0081	GM PLT COMP LDY	10-500D	1	0	117	118	TAY NINH
0082	EN CO WTR SUP	5-67D	5	0	105	110	LONG BINH
0082	GM PLT LDY	10-500D	1	0	117	118	LONG BINH
0083	EN DET FIRE TRK FF	5-500C	0	0	2	2	TAY NINH
0084	EN DET FIRE TRK FE	5-500C	0	0	2	2	DONG TAM
0085	CS CO LT MNT DS	29-207F	4	7	147	154	DA NANG
0085	EN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	9	10	LAT KHE
0085	OD DET EOD KA	4-500D	1	0	9	10	PLFIKI
0086	CS BN HHD MAINT	29-136F	12	0	40	52	QUI NHON
0086	EN DET UTIL HF	5-500C	1	1	44	46	AN KHE
0086	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-18F	4	1	169	174	LONG BINH
0087	FI SEC HQ AA	14-500F	1	0	0	1	DA NANG
0087	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LONG BINH
0088	CS HHC S-S BN DS	29-216F	11	2	45	58	PLFIKI
0088	FI SEC DISB FD	14-500E	0	0	7	7	CAM RANH RAY
0088	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	PLFIKI
0089	FI SFC DISB FF/AA	14-500E	1	0	13	14	AN KHE
0090	CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	PLFIKI
0091	FI SFC HQ AF	14-500E	2	0	3	5	LONG BINH
0092	FI SFC HQ TM AF	14-500E	2	0	3	5	CAM RANH RAY
0093	EN DET WATER TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	RIEN HOA
0093	FI SEC COM ACCTS GR14-500E		0	0	3	3	LONG BINH
0094	CS BN HHC S&S	29-216F	13	2	102	117	CHU LAT
0094	CS CO MAINT DS DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175	CHU CHI
0094	FI SEC DISB FK	14-500E	2	0	34	36	RIEN HOA
0095	EN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	3	4	QUI NHON
0096	CS DET DPU TM2	29-500D	1	1	26	28	CAM RANH RAY

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		TO/TOF	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0096	CS HHC S-S BN DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	CAM RANH RAY
0096	CS DET DPU TM3	29-5000	1	1	26	28	QUIT NHON
0096	CS DET DPU TM1	29-5000	1	1	26	28	SATGON
0096	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	XUAN LOC
0097	TC CO HEAVY BOAT	55-1290	4	26	141	171	CAM RANH RAY
0098	CS CO LT EQUIP MNT	29-134F	6	7	245	258	QUIT NHON
0098	CS HHC SAS BN GS	29-126F	17	2	73	92	QUIT NHON
0098	EN DET WATER TRUCK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	QUIT NHON
0099	EN DET WTR TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA TRANG
0100	EN DET BRUSH FIRE	5-500C	0	0	2	2	CAN THO
0109	QM CO AIR DEL	10-407E	6	4	257	267	CAM RANH RAY
0111	EN CO WTR SUP	5-670	5	0	105	110	DA NANG
0114	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	24	24	RTNH HOA
0116	EN DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11	CAM RANH RAY
0116	TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-1170	6	0	323	329	CAM RANH RAY
0117	TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-1170	6	0	323	329	CAT LAT
0119	TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-1170	6	0	323	329	VIING RHO RAY
0120	TC CO LITRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LONG RTNH
0123	TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-1170	6	0	323	329	CAM RANH RAY
0124	TC TML COMD A	55-131E	40	2	97	139	CAM RANH RAY
0124	TC CO TERMINAL SV	55-1170	6	0	323	329	CAT LAT
0124	TC HN HHD	55-016F	7	2	34	43	PIFIKU
0125	TC TML COMD A	55-131F	40	2	97	139	SATGON
0126	FI DET FJ	14-500E	2	0	28	30	PIFIKU
0128	SC CO DEPOT	11-158E	4	5	173	182	CAM RANH RAY
0129	CS CO MNT SPT DS	29-206F	5	4	212	221	CAM RANH RAY
0131	FI DET FUND IA	14-500E	0	0	3	3	LONG RTNH
0132	EN DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11	PHU RAT
0133	EN DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	10	11	DIIC PHO
0133	OD DET FOD KA	9-5000	1	0	9	10	CHU LAT
0134	QM CO PETRL SUP M	10-447F	5	0	223	228	QUIT NHON
0135	CS CO HVY EQUIP GS	29-137F	7	9	276	292	CAM RANH RAY
0135	EN DET SUP GEN	5-500C	1	0	24	25	TIY HOA
0136	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	6	5	217	228	TIY HOA
0139	CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	LONG RTNH
0140	CS CO HVY FG MAINT	29-137F	7	9	276	292	LONG RTNH
0141	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	VIING TAU
0142	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500	0	0	6	6	DAI TTENG
0147	CS CO FLD SVC	29-114F	8	0	297	305	CAM RANH RAY
0147	CS CO LT EQUIP MNT	29-134F	6	7	169	182	LONG RTNH
0148	CS CO SUP & SVC	29-217F	6	0	227	233	NHA TRANG
0148	UD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17E	3	2	191	196	VIING TAU

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			TO/TOE	OFF	NO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0149	CS	CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	PLEIKU
0151	TC	CO LITRK 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LONG BINH
0153	EN	DET FIRE FIG	5-500C	1	0	13	14	QUIT NHON
0154	TC	CO TMI SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LONG BINH
0155	TC	CO TERMINAL SV	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CAM RANH HAY
0156	CS	CO HVY EQUIPMNT	29-137F	7	9	276	292	QUIT NHON
0156	FI	SFC FUND JA	14-500F	0	0	3	3	CAM RANH HAY
0157	QM	CO SERVICE	10-449D	5	0	160	165	QUIT NHON
0159	TC	DET AMP MNT SPT	55-510T	0	1	30	31	CAM RANH HAY
0159	TC	HN HHD TML SVC	29-116F	9	3	30	58	QUIT NHON
0160	CS	CO HVY EQUIP MNT	29-137F	7	9	276	292	QUIT NHON
0160	EN	DET UTIL HF	5-500C	0	1	35	46	CHU LAT
0163	CS	CO GEN SPT GS	29-118F	5	0	231	206	SATGON
0163	TC	CO LITRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	CHU LAT
0170	OD	DET EOD KA	9-500D	1	0	9	11	SATGON
0172	EN	DET UTIL	5-500C	3	1	79	7	VUNG TAU
0174	OD	DET AMMO RENOV	9-500D	2	0	63	1	CAM RANH HAY
0176	FI	SFC DISR FJ	14-500F	2	0	25	30	VUNG TAU
0177	OD	DET HALLIST LA	9-500D	1	0	6	7	LONG BINH
0178	CS	CO MAINT DS DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175	QUIT NHON
0178	CS	CO REPAIR PRIS	29-119F	4	0	137	191	SATGON
0182	OD	DET STK CONT HC	9-500D	3	0	18	21	LONG BINH
0184	OD	HHC AMMO BN DS	9-86F	14	1	91	106	QUIT NHON
0185	CS	BN CO HQ MNT SPT	29-206F	15	0	230	249	LONG BINH
0187	EN	DET PWR OP	5-500C	1	0	11	11	DONG TAN
0188	CS	BN HQ MAIN SPT	29-206F	16	4	231	251	CHU LAT
0188	OD	CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17E	3	2	235	240	PLEIKU
0188	QM	DET OFF MACH RP	10-500D	0	0	2	2	DA NANG
0191	OD	BN HHD AMMO	9-86F	14	1	91	106	CAM RANH HAY
0192	FI	SFC DISR AR/FG	14-500F	1	0	18	19	DA NANG
0194	QM	DET REFFG	10-500D	0	0	24	24	CAM RANH HAY
0195	QM	DET REFFRG IB	10-500D	0	0	6	6	CAM RANH HAY
0196	EN	DET MAINT FA	5-500C	0	0	10	10	PLEIKU
0201	QM	DET MHE RPR HL	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QUIT NHON
0202	QM	DET MHE FO	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QUIT NHON
0204	QM	DET REFFRG IB	10-500D	0	0	18	18	QUIT NHON
0205	OD	PLT AMMUNITION	9-17D	2	0	88	90	CHU LAT
0206	QM	DET LDYR	10-500D	0	0	12	12	DA NANG
0213	EN	DET UTIL	5-500C	3	1	79	83	VUNG TAU
0218	CS	CO COLACLAS TYH	29-139F	6	3	82	91	LONG BINH
0221	CS	CO SUP A SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	CHU LAT
0223	CS	CO SUP SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	200	206	SATGON

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UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0226 CS CO SUP - SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	PHAN HANG TUU
0228 CS CO SUP & SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	TAY NINH
0229 CS CO SUP & SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	LONG BINH
0233 QM DFT PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	PLETKU
0235 QM DFT PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	AN KHE
0237 QM DFT PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	DA LAT
0239 QM CO FLD SVC	10-449E	5	0	160	165	CAM RANH HAY
0239 QM DFT REFRG RFP	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QUIT NHON
0240 QM HN PETRL (JP HMD)	10-206D	13	2	51	66	QUIT NHON
0243 CS CO FLD SVC	29-114F	8	0	297	305	PLEIKU
0243 EN DET FIRE TRK FF	5-500C	0	0	2	2	REAR CAT
0245 EN DFT FIRE TRK FF	5-500C	0	0	6	6	QUIT NHON
0248 CS CO REP PRTS	29-119F	4	0	194	198	QUIT NHON
0252 QM DFT PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	AN KHE
0253 QM DFT PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	PHU THANH
0255 QM DFT PETRL KD	10-500D	0	0	8	8	HAN ME THOIT
0258 QM DFT LDYR	10-500D	0	0	21	21	DONG TAM
0259 QM DET LDYR	10-500D	0	0	21	21	CHI CHI
0259 TC DET FLTG CFTMNT	55-500R	0	0	10	10	CAT LAT
0261 TC DET MHEJA	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CAM RANH HAY
0261 TC CO LTRK ST	55-17F	5	0	176	181	LONG BINH
0262 QM HN PETRL A	10-476F	13	1	75	89	CAM RANH HAY
0262 TC DET CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	LONG BINH
0263 TC DFT CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CAM RANH HAY
0264 CS HN SUP - SVC GS	29-126F	17	2	70	89	SATGON
0264 TC DET CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CAT LAT
0264 TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CHU LAT
0265 TC DFT CRANE JR	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CAT LAT
0266 CS HHC S-S RN GS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	LONG BINH
0266 TC DFT PICK HT FF	55-500R	0	0	3	3	CAM RANH HAY
0267 TC DET BARGE FD	55-500R	0	0	4	4	SATGON
0271 TC DET TUG FJ	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CAM RANH HAY
0272 TC DFT TUG FJ	55-500R	0	2	5	7	QUIT NHON
0273 EN DFT SUP BA	5-500C	1	0	24	25	CAM RANH HAY
0274 TC DFT CRANE FK	55-500R	1	0	9	10	QUIT NHON
0275 TC DFT PTRL RT FF	55-500R	0	0	3	3	SATGON
0276 TC DFT CRANE FL	55-500R	2	0	12	14	CAM RANH HAY
0277 CS HN SUP & SVC DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	LONG BINH
0278 CS HN HHC S-S	29-116F	17	2	73	92	CAM RANH HAY
0279 QM DET CO HQ AC	10-500D	1	0	5	6	QUIT NHON
0285 TC CO TERMINAL SVC	55-177D	6	0	323	329	QUIT NHON
0290 QM DFT OFF MACHRPR	10-500D	0	0	2	2	NHA TRANG

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	UNIT	TO/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0291	FI SEC HQ AF	14-500E	2	0	2	4	PLFIKII
0291	GM DFT MHE FD	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QUIT NHON
0292	FI SEC HQ AF	14-500F	2	0	2	4	RIEN HOA
0293	GM DFT MHE FD	10-500D	0	0	2	2	QUIT NHON
0293	SC DFT MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	CAM RANH RAY
0294	SC DFT MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	SATGON
0297	SC DFT MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	KON THM
0300	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	SATGON
0304	CS CO SUP-SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	QUIT NHON
0306	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	PHU LAM
0321	TC CO MDM TRK	55-18E	4	1	178	183	LONG BINH
0329	EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	TUY HOA
0329	TC CO HVYBOAT	55-129D	3	18	100	121	VIUNG TAI
0347	TC CO LT AMPH	55-138E	4	1	202	207	CAM RANH RAY
0349	SC DET RDR MNT RN	11-500D	0	1	4	5	LONG BINH
0350	SC DET STOR-ISSUE	11-500D	1	0	19	20	QUIT NHON
0351	SC DET SSS-SUP	11-500D	1	0	19	20	PHU LOT
0352	TC CO LT TRK ST	55-17E	4	1	174	179	LONG BINH
0355	TC DET BARGE FM	55-500R	0	6	18	24	CAM RANH RAY
0358	TC DET TUG FN	55-500R	0	4	12	16	CAM RANH RAY
0359	TC CO MD TRK POL	55-18E	4	1	179	184	QUIT NHON
0360	TC CO MD TRK POL	55-18E	4	1	179	184	CAM RANH RAY
0363	TC CO LT TRK	55-17E	4	1	167	172	LONG BINH
0368	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LONG BINH
0380	TC DET BARGE FM	55-500R	0	6	18	24	CAT LAT
0383	GM DFT AER SUP EA	10-500D	2	1	61	64	RIEN HOA
0384	GM DFT SALES RF	10-500D	1	0	13	14	QUIT NHON
0385	GM DFT LDYR GA	10-500D	0	0	12	12	PLFIKII
0387	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	QUIT NHON
0394	TC MHD TERM HN	55-116D	9	2	43	54	QUIT NHON
0396	TC DET BARGE FD	55-500R	0	0	4	4	QUIT NHON
0402	TC CO TML TRF	55-118F	5	0	259	264	CAT LAT
0403	TC CO TML TRANS	55-118F	5	0	259	264	CAM RANH RAY
0410	TC TERM SVC CO	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CAM RANH RAY
0425	CS CO REP PRS GS	29-119F	4	0	194	198	CAM RANH RAY
0442	TC CO MDM TRK	55-18E	4	1	179	184	CAM RANH RAY
0444	TC CO LITRK 2 1/2T	55-17E	4	1	169	174	QUIT NHON
0446	TC CO MED TRK	55-18E	4	1	179	184	LONG BINH
0458	TC CO LARC	55-138E	4	1	202	207	CAM RANH RAY
0463	CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	1	247	253	QUIT NHON
0469	TC DET FLTG CRAFT	55-500R	0	6	38	44	CAM RANH RAY
0472	SC DET TT GF	11-500D	3	2	12	17	SATGON

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	UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0472	TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CAT LAT
0473	TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CAT LAT
0474	TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	QUIT NHON
0481	TC DET CRANE FK	55-500R	1	0	9	10	CAT LAT
0483	CS CO FLD SVC	29-114F	8	0	297	305	LONG BINH
0484	SC DET RDR RN	11-500D	0	1	4	5	PLFKU
0485	TC DET FLTG CRAFT	55-500R	0	0	6	6	QUIT NHON
0485	SC DET RDR MAINT	11-500D	0	1	4	5	LONG BINH
0486	TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	CAM RANH RAY
0487	TC DET BARGE	55-500R	0	0	6	6	VUNG TAU
0488	TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	VUNG TAU
0490	CS CO GEN SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214	VUNG TAU
0492	TC DET BARGE FH	55-500R	0	0	6	6	VUNG TAU
0497	TC DET BARGE FO	55-500R	0	0	4	4	SATGON
0500	TC GP TRK	55-12E	13	2	44	59	CAM RANH RAY
0502	CS DET MAINT DA	29-500D	0	0	1	1	LONG BINH
0504	CS MHC FLD DEPOT	29-512T	57	3	166	226	CAM RANH RAY
0504	OD DET AMMO RENOV	9-500D	2	0	63	65	QUIT NHON
0504	TC DET REEFER FH	55-500R	0	0	19	19	VUNG TAU
0505	TC DET TRLR TRANGF	55-500R	1	0	15	16	QUIT NHON
0506	CS CO SUP & SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	LONG GATU
0506	CS MHC FIELD DEPOT	29-512T	56	3	164	223	SATGON
0506	EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	CHI LAT
0506	TC DET TRLR TRAN GF	55-500R	1	0	15	16	LONG BINH
0507	CS DET MAINT DJ	29-500D	0	0	1	1	LONG BINH
0507	EN DET UTIL HG	5-500C	3	1	79	83	LONG BINH
0507	GM DET RFFG	10-500D	0	0	2	2	DA NANG
0508	CS DET MAINT DA	29-500D	0	0	1	1	VUNG TAU
0508	EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	SOC TRANG
0508	TC DET TRLR TRANGF	55-500R	1	0	15	16	SATGON
0509	CS DET MESS CR	29-500D	0	0	1	1	DA NANG
0510	EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	CAN THO
0510	EN CO MAINT DS	5-237D	7	1	185	95	PLFKU
0511	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	VUNG TAU
0511	TC DET TML CONT SP	55-500R	3	0	5	8	VUNG TAU
0512	GM CO PETRL	10-77D	6	0	176	182	LONG BINH
0512	TC DET TML SVC JT	55-500R	0	0	16	16	CAM RANH RAY
0512	TC CO LTTRK ST	55-17F	4	1	176	181	QUIT NHON
0514	EN DET CO2 GJ	5-500C	1	0	12	13	QUIT NHON
0514	GM CO PETRL	10-77D	6	0	176	182	QUIT NHON
0515	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	CAM RANH RAY
0516	AG PERS TY C	12-67E	4	4	178	186	CAM RANH RAY

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	UNIT	ID/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0516	EN DFT FIRF TRK FM	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA TRANG
0518	AG CO PERS TY D	12-67E	4	4	219	227	CAM RANH HAY
0518	EN DFT GAS GFN GI	5-500C	1	0	25	26	LONG BINH
0519	TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CAT LAI
0520	AG CO PERS SVC	12-67E	4	4	178	186	RIEN HOA
0520	EN PLT	5-500C	1	0	27	28	TUY HOA
0520	TC DET TRLR TRANS	55-500R	1	0	15	16	AN KHF
0521	EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA TRANG
0522	EN DET FIRE FTG TK	5-500C	1	0	3	4	NHA TRANG
0522	TC DFT MAINT FS	55-500R	4	0	47	51	QUI NHON
0523	SC DET SUP-ISSUE	11-500D	1	0	19	20	QUI NHON
0523	TC CO LTTRK ST	55-17F	4	1	176	181	QUI NHON
0524	MI DET COUNT INTEL	30-500D	7	2	13	22	CHOLON
0524	QM CO PETRL OPN	10-207E	5	1	179	185	CAM RANH HAY
0524	SC DET SUP-ISSUE	11-500D	1	0	19	20	SATGON
0525	EN DET WTR TRK	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA TRANG
0525	QM CO PETRL OP	10-377D	12	0	259	271	CAM RANH
0526	CS CO COL A CLASS	29-139F	6	3	217	226	QUI NHON
0526	EN DET UTIL HG	5-500C	3	1	79	83	PLIFKII
0527	AG CO PERS TY D	12-67E	4	4	219	227	QUI NHON
0527	EN DET FIRE TRK FR	5-500C	0	0	6	6	AN KHF
0527	QM DET PET LAB KC	10-500D	1	0	7	8	DA NANG
0528	QM CO PETRL SUP	10-477F	5	0	223	228	VUONG TAI
0528	TC DET CRANE FL	55-500R	2	0	12	14	CAT LAI
0529	TC CO LT TRK	55-17F	4	1	169	174	CAM RANH RAY
0529	TC DET FLTG CRANE	55-500R	1	0	9	10	CAT LAI
0530	EN DET FIRE TRK FR	5-500C	0	0	6	6	CAM RANH RAY
0531	EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	RIEN HOA
0532	CS BN HMC S-S DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	CAM RANH RAY
0532	TC DET CRANE FL	55-500R	2	0	12	14	CAM RANH HAY
0533	OD DFT EOD KC	9-500D	2	0	6	8	TAN SON NHIT
0534	TC CO MDM TRK	55-18F	4	1	181	186	LONG BINH
0536	CS CO H EQUIP MNT	29-137F	7	9	198	213	SATGON
0537	AG CO PERS SVC TYD	12-67E	4	3	212	219	RIEN HOA
0537	EN DFT FIRF TRK FR	5-500C	0	0	6	6	AN KHF
0538	TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CAT LAI
0538	TC CO POL	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LONG BINH
0539	CS CO REP PRS	29-119F	4	0	194	198	CAM RANH RAY
0539	TC DET TUG FG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	CAT LAI
0540	CS CO HVY MTL SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	QUI NHON
0540	TC DET MAINT FS	55-500R	2	2	47	51	QUI NHON
0541	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	AN KHF

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	UNIT	TD/TOF	OFF	NO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0543	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	169	174	LONG BINH
0544	EN DET UTIL RD	5-500C	1	1	44	46	CAM RANH RAY
0544	TC CO MED BATT	55-128F	5	0	176	181	QUIT NHON
0545	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	4	1	176	181	CAM RANH RAY
0546	SC DET DEPOT KA	11-500D	1	0	10	11	DA NANG
0548	CS CO GEN SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214	CAM RANH RAY
0548	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	TAY BINH
0548	EN DET FIREFIG FA	5-500C	1	0	3	4	VUNG TAI
0549	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	LONG BINH
0550	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	VUNG TAI
0550	OD DET AMMO SUP BR	9-500D	0	1	28	29	TAN SON NHUT
0551	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	LONG BINH
0551	OD DET AMMO SUP BR	9-500D	0	1	28	29	TAY BINH
0551	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LONG BINH
0552	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	PLEIKU
0553	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-137F	7	8	198	203	LONG BINH
0553	EN DET UTIL RD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	BINH HOA
0554	CS CO LT EQ MNT BS	29-104F	6	9	253	263	QUIT NHON
0554	TC PLT MAINT FS	55-500R	4	0	47	51	BINH PHO
0555	EN DET PP OP HQ	5-500C	1	0	10	11	QUIT NHON
0556	TC CO M TRK PETRL	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LONG BINH
0557	CS CO LT MNT DA	29-207F	4	3	147	154	CAM RANH RAY
0559	CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214	LONG BINH
0560	CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214	DA NANG
0560	CS CO LT MAINT DS	29-207F	4	3	147	154	QUIT NHON
0561	CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214	PLEIKU
0561	QM DET REFRIG IB	10-500D	0	0	6	6	CAM RANH RAY
0561	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LONG BINH
0562	CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	209	214	QUIT NHON
0562	EN DET FIRE FTG	5-500C	1	0	3	4	BINH HOA
0563	CS CO IVY MATRL	29-127F	6	1	192	199	LONG BINH
0563	CS BN MHC S-S DS	29-216F	13	2	102	117	QUIT NHON
0563	QM DET REFRIG IB	10-500D	0	0	6	6	CAM RANH RAY
0563	TC CO MD TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	QUIT NHON
0564	TC PLT LTTRK	55-17F	1	0	45	46	CAM RANH RAY
0565	EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	TAY BINH
0565	TC CO TERMINAL SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CAM RANH RAY
0566	AG II A POST TY Y	12-605E	2	0	27	29	PLEIKU
0566	TC CO MDM TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	CAM RANH RAY
0567	EN DET WTR TRANS	GH5-500C	0	0	8	8	CAM RANH RAY
0567	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	LONG BINH
0568	EN DET WTR TRANS	GH5-500C	0	0	8	8	QUIT NHON

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	UNIT	TO/TOF	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0569	CS CO GEN SUP GS	29-118F	5	0	201	206	SAIGON
0569	EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	NHA TRANG
0570	AG U A POST TY 7	12-605E	2	0	33	35	VIUNG TAI
0570	CS CO REP PRS	29-119F	4	0	194	198	LONG BINH
0570	EN DET UTIL HD	5-500C	1	0	27	28	NHA TRANG
0571	MI DET	30-500D	0	0	2	2	SAIGON
0572	MI DET	30-500D	0	0	2	2	SAIGON
0572	TC CO MFD TRK	55-18F	4	1	179	184	LONG BINH
0573	CS CO SUP-SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	227	233	PLEIKU
0573	EN DET WTR TANK FD	5-500C	0	0	2	2	VIUNG TAI
0573	MI DET	30-500D	0	0	2	2	SAIGON
0574	CS CO SUP - SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	201	207	DONG TAM
0574	MI DET	30-500D	0	1	2	3	SAIGON
0575	AG U A POST TY 7	12-605E	2	0	33	35	CAM RANH RAY
0575	CS CO SUP HVY MATL	29-127F	6	1	192	199	CAM RANH RAY
0575	MI DET	30-500D	0	1	1	2	SAIGON
0576	MI DET	30-500D	0	0	1	1	VIUNG TAI
0576	OD CO AMMUNITION	9-17D	8	0	255	263	LONG BINH
0577	EN DET FIRE TRK FE	5-500C	0	0	2	2	TIY HOA
0577	MI DET	30-500D	0	0	6	6	SAIGON
0578	CS CO LT EQUIP MNT	29-134F	6	7	169	182	NHA TRANG
0578	CS CO HVY MATL GS	29-127F	6	1	192	199	QUI NHON
0578	MI DET	30-500D	0	0	1	1	SAIGON
0579	CS DET MESS CA	29-500D	0	0	16	16	QUI NHON
0579	MI DET	30-500D	2	0	0	2	SAIGON
0580	MI DET	30-500D	0	5	24	29	SAIGON
0581	CS CO HVY MAT SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	QUI NHON
0584	EN DET PP OP HJ	5-500C	1	0	10	11	CHU LAI
0585	TC CO MD TRK	55-18F	4	1	181	186	QUI NHON
0585	TC DET MHE JE	55-500R	0	0	8	8	QUI NHON
0586	TC DET MHE JA	55-500R	0	0	2	2	CAT LAI
0588	CS CO MNT SPT DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175	CHU LAI
0588	TC CO DEPOT SUP	55-260D	6	0	110	116	CAM RANH RAY
0588	TC DET MHE JE	55-500R	0	0	8	8	CAT LAI
0590	CS CO MNT SPT DIV	29-138F	4	4	167	175	REAR CAT
0592	TC CO LTTRK ST	55-17F	4	1	176	181	CAM RANH RAY
0592	TC DET MHE JE	55-500R	0	0	8	8	CAT LAI
0593	CS GP HHC	29-102F	24	1	78	103	QUI NHON
0594	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	SAIGON
0595	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TAY NINH
0596	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	LAI KHF
0597	EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TAY NINH

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UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0597 TC CO M TRK CARGO	55-18F	4	1	181	186	QUI NHON
0598 EN DET WTR PUR	5-500C	0	0	4	4	DAI TIENG
0599 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	PHU LOT
0599 QM DFT	10-500D	0	0	6	6	SAIGON
0600 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	CHI LAT
0601 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	QUI NHON
0602 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	AN KHE
0603 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	CHI LAT
0604 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	DONG HA
0605 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	PHAN RANG
0606 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	TUY HOA
0606 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17E	3	2	19	196	CAM RANH RAY
0608 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NINH HOA
0609 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA TRANG
0610 CS HN MAINT SUP	29-206F	16	4	23	251	PHU LOT
0610 QM DFT REFG	10-500D	0	0	2	2	AN KHE
0611 OD CO AMMO DS-CS	9-17E	3	2	23	240	CAM RANH RAY
0618 CS CO HVY EGP MNT	29-137F	7	8	25	270	QUI NHON
0623 QM CO AIR EQ REP	10-417D	5	3	14	149	CAM RANH RAY
0624 CS CO SUP & SVC DS	29-217F	6	0	22	233	LONG BINH
0625 CS CO SUP & SVC DS	29-217F	7	0	25	266	AN KHE
0626 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	0	5	5	VIENG TAU
0627 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	CAM RANH RAY
0628 CS MAIN SPT CO DS	29-206F	5	4	21	221	QUI NHON
0628 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CAT LAT
0629 CS CO RPR PARTS	29-119F	5	0	27	275	QUI NHON
0629 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CAT LAT
0630 OD CO AMMO	9-17E	3	2	23	240	QUI NHON
0630 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	VIENG TAU
0631 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	2	5	7	CAT LAT
0632 CS CO HVY EQUIP GS	29-137F	7	9	27	292	LONG BINH
0632 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	QUI NHON
0633 CS CO COL CLS-SALV	9-139F	6	3	8	91	CAM RANH RAY
0633 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	VIENG TAU
0634 TC DET TUG	55-500R	0	4	12	16	VIENG TAU
0635 TC DET TUG FP	55-500R	0	12	24	36	CAM RANH RAY
0647 QM CO PETRL OPN	10-207E	4	1	17	175	QUI NHON
0661 OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17E	3	2	23	240	QUI NHON
0666 TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17G	4	1	17	175	QUI NHON
0669 TC CO LTTRK 5T	55-17F	4	1	17	181	QUI NHON
0670 TC CO MED TRK COMP	55-18F	4	1	18	186	CAM RANH RAY
0727 EN DET WTR PUR GF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	AN KHE

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	UNIT	TD/TOE	OFF	WO	FM	TOTAL	LOCATION
0758	CS CO SUP-SVC	29-217F	6	0	227	233	PHILOTT
0763	EN DET FIRE TRK	5-500C	0	0	6	6	PLETKI
0765	TC PLT SECURITY	P5-2500-02	0	0	49	49	VUNG TAU
0783	TC DET CGO DOC SEC	5-500D	0	0	9	9	CAN THO
0791	EN DET FIRE FTG TK	5-500C	1	0	3	4	CAM RANH RAY
0804	SC DET DEPOT	11-500D	1	0	10	11	SAIGON
0805	TC CO LTTRK 2 1/2	T55-17F	4	1	169	174	VUNG TAU
0820	OD CO AMMO DS-GS	9-17E	3	2	235	240	QUI NHON
0821	CS CO HVY MATL SUP	29-127F	6	1	192	199	LONG BINH
0842	SC DET STOR-ISSUE	11-500D	1	0	19	20	SAIGON
0848	QM PLT POL OPNS	10-207F	1	0	68	69	QUI NHON
0852	SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	QUI NHON
0853	SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	CAM RANH RAY
0854	SC DET MBL RAD RB	11-500D	0	0	4	4	LONG BINH
0854	TC CO TML SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	QUI NHON
0855	CS CO GEN SUP	29-118F	5	0	209	214	LONG BINH
0855	SC DET SUP ISS KB	11-500D	1	0	19	20	CAM RANH RAY
0861	SC DET RAD REP RD	11-500D	0	0	8	8	PLEFIKI
0863	TC LTTRK 2 1/2T	55-17F	1	1	116	118	DA NANG
0865	EN DET GAS GEN GI	5-500C	1	0	25	26	QUI NHON
0870	TC CO TERMINAL SVC	55-117D	6	0	323	329	CAM RANH RAY
0904	EN DET WATER PURIF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NINH HOA
0905	EN DET WATER PURIF	5-500C	0	0	4	4	NHA TRANG
0959	QM DET PETRL LAHKO	10-500D	1	0	7	8	QUI NHON
1097	TC CO MEDIUM ROAT	55-128E	5	0	176	181	VUNG TAU
1098	TC CO MEDIUM ROAT	55-128E	5	0	176	181	QUI NHON
1099	TC CO MEDIUM ROAT	55-128E	5	0	176	181	CAT LAT
2500	USASC CRA	P5-W12NAA	13	1	55	69	CAM RANH RAY
2500	USA DEPOT CRA	P5-W12QAA	38	5	339	382	CAM RANH RAY
2500	USASC QUI NHON	P5-W12MAA	12	2	49	63	QUI NHON
2500	USASC SAIGON	P5-2500-09	94	7	435	536	SAIGON
2500	USAMMA	P5-W13CAA	9	11	476	496	CAM RANH RAY
2500	LG CMD SCTY PLT	P5-W12JAA	0	0	21	21	SAIGON

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