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IN REPLY REFER TO
AGAM-P (M) (23 Oct 67) FOR OT RD-670437 27 October 1967

AD 394033

SUBJECT: ~~Operational Report~~ ^⑨ Lessons Learned, Headquarters,
Tuy Hoa Subarea Command ~~(U) (S)~~

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*⑨ Operational report for quarter
period ending 30 Apr 67*

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

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY: ⑮ OACSFOR

⑪ 27 Oct 67

Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

1 Incl
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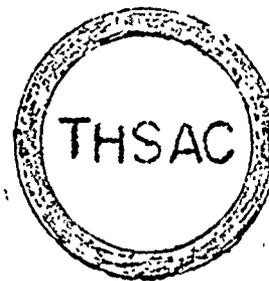
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HEADQUARTERS
TUY HOA SUBAREA
COMMAND
APO 96316

OPERATIONAL REPORT
LESSONS LEARNED

(RCS CSFOR-65)

FOR PERIOD ENDING 30 APRIL 1967

Downgraded at 3 year intervals
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Section I Significant Organizational Activities.

1. COMMAND:

Since this is the initial report for the 26th General Support Group, some background information will be included that refers to activities prior to the reporting period.

The 26th General Support Group commanded by Colonel C.W. Hospelhorn, was activated at Fort Lewis, Washington, with the first group of personnel reporting on 30 June 1966. The period 30 June 1966 to 27 December 1966 was spent in organization, training, and preparation for overseas movement. The training program was directed toward the normal employment of a GS Group under the COSTAR concept. The unit sailed from Oakland Army Terminal on 28 December 1966 and arrived at Cam Ranh Bay on 18 January 1967. It closed in Tuy Hoa on 18 January 1967 and learned for the first time, that it would not be employed in the conventional manner but would be assigned an area support mission as the operating element of Headquarters Tuy Hoa Subarea Command.

This new mission assignment necessitated a reorganization. An MTOE and TDA were prepared and submitted within the guidelines and space limitations indicated. These are still pending approval. To make maximum use of the available skills and training that had been accomplished, the reorganization used the Group TO&E as a base and made the minimum adjustments. The largest impact was the deletion of the Materiel Management Section and the establishment of an Installation Services Branch. Other adjustments were necessary to accomplish the required area coordination functions not normally associated with the mission of a GS Group.

The early arrival of the Group equipment assisted greatly in the ability to become operational in a minimum period of time. Careful attention was devoted to the packing and marking of equipment prior to departure from Fort Lewis. This extra effort paid big dividends in that not a single piece of equipment was lost or damaged during the movement.

The present Tuy Hoa Subarea Command consists of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th General Support Group; 39th Transportation Battalion (TRK); and the 532nd Supply and Service Battalion (DS). Company C, 54th Infantry and the 133d EOD are attached. The missions includes the operation of Class I, III and V supply points and an Engineer construction materials yard. Services include laundry, bakery, bath and graves registration. Planned for the immediate future is a Self-Service Supply Center; an Ice Cream plant; and a direct exchange facility. Two 16.2 mile petroleum pipelines run from Vung Ro to Tuy Hoa Air Base. Line haul transportation, to include combat support missions, and port and beach clearance at Vung Ro is performed by the 39th Transportation Battalion. The THSAC Commander is also designated as the Installation Coordinator for the area comprising 100 square miles and involving USAF and ROKA troops as well as US Army personnel of various commands. Total supported troops strength averages 17,500.

During the reporting period, ammunition personnel have been provided to four different FSA's and one complete FSA is currently deployed from this command.

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Major support was provided to the 1st Brigade, 4th Infantry Division, in the relocation of their base camp. Support consisted of line haul transportation sea movement of equipment, disposition of supplies and, at the unit's request a CMMI.

Hostile incidents continue to occur in the THSAC area. Security measures have been and are continually improved. As a direct result, no US personnel have been injured due to enemy action, however, some equipment has been damaged.

Major milestones in the development of permanent facilities at Tuy Hoa were the completion of the 8 inch POL pipeline and the completion of the permanent DeLong pier at Vung Ro, described elsewhere in the report.

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2. ADJUTANT

A. MISSION: To advise the Commander of the personnel situation, military and civilian, within the command.

Carries out operational and administrative responsibilities for personnel administration services, records management, and administrative functions.

Maintains the Command Central Files.

Monitors the Command Information and Safety Programs.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Personnel General: On 18 January 1967, the 26th General Support Group arrived at Tuy Hoa and was assigned the mission of operating the Tuy Hoa Subarea Command. An MTOE and TDA were prepared to meet the requirements of the new mission. There are areas of responsibility which a General Support Group is not staffed to administer such as Civilian Labor, Engineer Activity, Special Services, Transportation, etc. The personnel fill of the Group upon deployment for overseas shipment was 99 out of 103 persons authorized. The vacancies were non-critical to the operations of the Group Headquarters. The vacancies were a Secretary, Aircraft Inspector, Chaplains Assistant and Draftsman.

Civilian Labor: The command presently employs 355 Vietnamese labors in the Class I, II & IV, III and V supply points as well as Port Lane, Vung Ro. Labor is permanent hire and remains rather static in numbers. No new hiring has been done due to a freeze placed in effect in January 1967. However, 22 Vietnamese have been hired on a daily hire basis in the month of April for sandbagging sleeping quarters and operational areas.

Reenlistments: Three enlisted men reenlisted during the period for three year terms of service. A THSAC Reenlistment Officer has been appointed as well as a Reenlistment NCO.

Mail Service: The consolidated mail room is operated by personnel from units located at THSAC Headquarters. The mail is picked up from APO 96316 located at the Tuy Hoa Air Base on a twice daily basis.

Promotions and Reductions: There were 4 promotions to SP4 E-4 during the month of February. No other promotions were made during the period due to lack of position vacancies. There were no reductions or courts-martial during the period.

Safety: The Subarea has published one regulation on driver and water safety. There were no vehicle or lost time accidents.

Awards and Decorations: One recommendation for a Bronze Star medal has been forwarded to USASC CRB.

Public Information and Command Information: There were 289 home town news releases made during the period. Classes on timely subjects were presented during Troop Information hours.

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3. LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

A. MISSION: The mission of the Logistics Branch is to provide assistance to the Commanding Officer in exercising staff supervision for Supply, Maintenance, Transportation, Services, Ammunition and distribution of petroleum products. The Logistics Branch is also responsible for operation of a Logistics Operations Control Center, monitoring issues of supplies to divisional and non-divisional units; and formulation of policies and plans in support of combat operations.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Logistics Branch trained and prepared for overseas movement at Fort Lewis, Washington as the Supply, Services and Maintenance Section of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th General Support Group. Upon arrival in country the section was converted by MTO&E to the Logistics Branch and assumed a post supply and maintenance type mission, for Tuy Hoa Subarea. Since arrival in country and assuming this mission the following has been accomplished: Policies and procedures for Supply, Maintenance, Transportation and POL were formulated and printed as THSAC regulations.

The Logistics Branch was instrumental in advising and giving guidance on rewarehousing Class I Supply Point and Class II & IV Supply Point, to include workable location systems. Semi-permanent buildings were constructed in both points for office use and in addition the Class II & IV Supply Point received, three semi-permanent buildings 20' x 100' for use in establishing an SSSC and DX warehouse for Tuy Hoa's area of responsibility.

A Logistics operations Coordination Center was established within the Logistics Branch to operate on a 24 hour basis to take care of any logistics problems or requests at any time of the day or night.

Repair of 10,000 barrel Hasty Tank berms were successfully made. The berms were installed about 20 feet short of where they should have been. The tank had to be drained and the berms dug out and replaced on each end. By expanding the length of the pit in which the Hasty Tank is installed the tank was deployed properly when refilled.

Repair of leaks in the four inch submarine line at Vung Ro was accomplished by patching of line. The submarine line sprang two leaks. The line was repaired in place without requiring engineer port construction assistance by placing modified four and eight inch clamps over the broken portions of the line. The repair clamps were fabricated from regular vitaulic clamps and gaskets. The vitaulic clamps were prepared by grinding the lips off.

Village protection program was completed to include signs and regular API pipe for six inch line through all populated areas.

On 13 March the eight inch line running over the hill from the Alpha Beach pump station to the tank farm at Hao Son was successfully flushed. On 15 April the remaining portion of the eight inch line

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running to Tuy Hoa Air Base was placed in operation.

At the close of the last reporting period the total capacity of Tuy Hoa was: JP-4 860,000*, AVGAS 50,000, MOGAS 170,000 and DF-2 210,000. At the close of this reporting period all USAF tanks have been completed, making the total available storage space:

JP-4	USAF - 3 ea 20,000 bbl tanks	2,520,000 gallons
	** USAF - 1 ea 10,000 bbl tanks	420,000
	Boon Docks	300,000
	Army	110,000
		<u>3,350,000 gallons</u>
AVGAS	USAF - 1 ea 5,000 bbl tank	210,000 gallons
	Army	40,000
		<u>250,000 gallons</u>
MOGAS	USAF - 2 ea 3,000 bbl tank	252,000 gallons
	Army	160,000
		<u>412,000 gallons</u>
DF-2	USAF - 2 ea 3,000 bbl tank	252,000 gallons
	Hasty Tank	420,000
	Army	190,000
		<u>862,000 gallons</u>

* Included in this figure is all Army storage as well as 420,000 gallons at hasty tank and 300,000 gallons USAF Boon Docks System.

** Not manifolded in JP-4 system.

On 23 April 1967 all operations at the Hao Son temporary storage area ceased. All storage tanks moved from Hao Son to the Drum Yard. The drum storage area will be dried up upon completion of the Army Logistics Area Bolt Tank Storage.

The Vung Ro pump station has been completed with the following safety and security features.

The roof has been painted white to reduce the heat in the pumping area.

Extensions have been added to the exhaust pipes to insure safety from sparks.

Lights have been provided in the work area.

The maximum flexibility has been provided in that either pump station can be used to push product thru either line.

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The entire pump station is protected by a sandbag wall. Marking of the line in accordance with 1st Log Command regulation 746-3 dated 14 Mar 67 is nearly completed.

During the reporting period, port facilities at Vung Ro progressed at a rapid pace. The DeLong Pier was moved from the temporary site to the area constructed for permanent installation. The cargo handling area of Bravo beach was resurfaced with crushed gravel and the size of the area was increased through the relocation of the rigging loft and B Company, 577th Engr Bn, motor pool. After the cargo handling area had been completed, the road connecting the port with Highway QL #1 was surfaced with gravel and asphalt thus providing good all weather trafficability.

On 29 March 1967, the troopship USNS Upshur arrived at Vung Ro and became the first troopship to use the DeLong pier. The personnel and equipment of the 261st Signal Company were discharged in nine and one half hours.

In order to expedite the discharge and backloading of LST's, LCU's and LCM's, a beaching area with access road was constructed at the Tuy Hoa Subarea which is located 16 miles from Vung Ro. Items of equipment such as house trailers, tanks and self propelled artillery must be transported to the Tuy Hoa Subarea by water as the road distance and condition of the roadway precludes movement by highway. On 5 April 67, the BDL John U. D. Page arrived at the beaching site with a load of 15 house trailers and was discharged in 5 hours.

In April, support was provided to the 1st Ede, 4th Inf Div for their move by land and water to a new area of operations. Five separate convoys were made from Tuy Hoa to the new area of operations and a total of 230 light trucks were used to support the movement. LST's were required to move supplies and equipment by water.

On 11 Apr 67, a priority requirement was received to outload the 39th Eng Bn on LST's at Vung Ro for movement to a new area of operations. Loading commenced on 12 Apr and was completed on 14 Apr with a total of 4 LST'S being used. Availability of LST's and responsiveness of the unit enabled Vung Ro to complete the operation with little difficulty and a minimum expenditure of time.

Tonnages handled at Vung Ro during the reporting period are shown below.

	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Backloaded</u>	<u>Handled</u>
February	20,433	121	20,554
March	20,592	1,121	21,713
April	13,344	5,569	18,913

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Roadside spot check inspections have been initiated using personnel of the Subarea Command Hqs and the LM Co. The improvement in status of organizational maintenance has been significant. Some of the improvement can be attributed to this program.

Subarea Command initiated technical assistance visits to all units. The team thoroughly checks status of maintenance in the unit, and provides a list of actions to be taken to provide adequate maintenance standards. All THSAC units have been visited. This program provides the unit, battalion and subarea commander an evaluation of status of maintenance, and guidance on maintenance operation to the unit. USA Support Command, CRB has performed two Courtesy CMMI type inspections on THSAC units. Both units received good overall scores and satisfactory ratings.

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4. Security, Plans and Training

A. MISSION: The Security Plans and Training Branch is responsible for:

Plans and policies related to rear area security, security of installation and area damage control.

Plans and policies pertaining to the collection processing, dissemination within the command and forwarding to higher headquarters information of an intelligence value.

Developing an active and beneficial Civil Affairs Program.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Unit training began 15 August 1966 and progressed through 26 September when the headquarters unit went an Army Training Test and received a rating of EXCELLENT. Technical training was conducted 9 October through 4 November 1966.

The initial unit POR inspection was conducted on 25 August, and the final POR inspection was conducted on 5 October. The PCM inspection was conducted on 3 November.

Packing of the organization equipment began on 8 November 1966. Organization general cargo equipment was loaded on the RED OAK VICTORY which sailed on 26 December 1966 from Tacoma, Washington.

Organization RED TAT equipment was shipped to Oakland Army Base California on 15 December 1966.

The main body of the organization departed McChord AFB, Washington by air for Oakland Army Base, California, on 27 December 1966, to board the USNS Darby for deployment to Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam on the same day.

Training in country has consisted of monthly character guidance and Command Information Classes, and that mandatory training required by US Army Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay Training Regulation 350-2 and the 1st Logistical Command Training Directive # 14.

While in CONUS from the date the headquarters was activated until departure for RVN, 82 days were spent on training, and 38 days were spent packing organization equipment prior to movement.

A total of 22 days were spent in movement from CONUS to the present location in RVN.

During the reporting period, 1 February - 30 April, the unit has been engaged in normal operations. Eighteen members of the unit have been on duty with a Forward Support Area for 19 days in support of a major military operation.

Security has been of primary interest to the Group since arrival in Vietnam. The Group Commander is also the Installation Coordinator. This headquarters is therefore responsible for coordination of all security

matters within the Subarea Command to include all Free World Military Assistance Forces. An Installation Coordination Center which is manned twenty-four hours a day was established. This center is the focal point for all security planning and control of defenses during enemy attack. This center is staffed by both Army and Air Force personnel. Equipment to run the ICC has been borrowed from units and is presently on hand. 12

A coordinated effort by this headquarters was the construction of a perimeter fence around the THSAC Logistical Complex. Approximately ten individuals were drawn from each company size unit and placed under the direction of an officer from this Hq. Five miles of double fencing has been constructed completely around the Logistical Complex. Towers have been constructed every 200 meters and bunkers built every 100 meters. Quick construction of the fence was made possible by the use of a rough terrain fork-lift to drive the stakes. An OPPLAN has been written and coordinated for the defense of the THSAC Area. Engineer studies are presently being made to determine cost of lighting the entire perimeter.

Civil Affairs was, until recently, an additional duty. With the arrival of the 26th General Support Group in January 1967, it became a regular staff section with three personnel authorized: one officer O-3, one NCO E-7 and one clerk-typist E-4. Presently, the Civil Affairs Officer serves the dual function of both Civil Affairs Officer and Information Officer. The Civil Affairs Officer is the recorder of the Community Relations Council Meeting held every third Monday of each month to coordinate the Civil Affairs Program in the Tuy Hoa Subarea Command.

The Civic Action Program of this command is now being oriented toward the Revolutionary Development Program. In some projects, units have worked with RD Cadre. Unfortunately, in recent days, the Viet Cong has made new inroads into the area and has assumed control of locations at which this command has been working. Operations within these areas will have to be suspended until control is regained by friendly units.

13. 5. INSTALLATION SERVICES

A. MISSION:

To exercise staff supervision over subordinate units in food service and club operations areas.

To provide military and civilian personnel (US) of the Free World Contonment Area with hold baggage shipping and receiving service.

To exercise staff supervision over the Tuy Hoa Subarea Command Site Exchange and coordinate exchange activities between all site exchanges within the subarea command as requested by the Nha Trang and Cam Ranh Bay area Exchange Offices.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES: Installation services Branch was established after the arrival of the 26th General Support Group in Tuy Hoa, Vietnam.

Supervision for the Food Service program for units in the Tuy Hoa Subarea was shifted from Cam Ranh Bay Food Service Section to the Tuy Hoa Subarea Command Food Service Section. This provided readily accessible Food Technician and Food Service Supervisor to the local Unit Commanders and Mess Stewards, an asset that has paid many dividends. At present, unit mess halls are competing for the secondly monthly best mess award.

The Special Service Section has been established and is operating with a skeleton crew until spaces requested on a TDA are approved and filled. To date an excellent R&R coordination program has been established, local beaches have been tested and four approved beaches are available for THSAC troops, Several USO shows have entertained here and a Winger Show Wagon has been ordered to facilitate more and larger shows in the future. Film distribution for the local 16mm accounts was centralized at the subarea special service office saving 18 units a 30 mile round trip daily. A consolidated special service equipment hand receipt was opened at the Nha Trang Special Services Depot and all subarea units were issued day room furniture as well as many other items of special service equipment.

The club section spaces have been requested by TDA. During the reporting period the club section has activated the Tuy Hoa Officer' and Noncommissioned Officers' Open Messes and annexed the Enlisted Mens Club to the latter. A central accounting office has been established and two buildings have been erected to house the open messes. General membership meetings have been held and boards of governors elected. The normal problems of a new open mess have been encountered and the operation of each club has just about settled down to routine business.

The Movements Section, charged with processing hold baggage, is another section which was not provided for in the TO&E of the 26th General Support Group. Until the additional personnel requested by the TDA are received this section will operate on a austere basis, mainly processing the required paperwork for individual's hold baggage.

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The groundwork for a bigger and better operation is underway and within the next quarter the service rendered to individuals will be increased.

During the period covered by this report the Tuy Hoa Site Exchange personnel put on a drive to increase merchandise available for sale. By doing so the average monthly sales rose to \$265,000.00 as compared to \$89,000.00 for the previous three months. To assist in managing the increased volume of business, tenant units were requested to provide individuals to work as site exchange supervisory personnel. The results were gratifying. In addition, an annex of the site exchange was built and opened at Vung Ro. This branch has been successful and is averaging 10% of the sales of the main store. Plans are well underway to open a second annex with the 91st Evacuation Hospital to service patients. Due to the increase in dollar volume of business handled, a formal request to have PACEX take over the operation was submitted. The request was denied, however the exchange system is considering staffing the Tuy Hoa Site Exchange with PACEX accountants and this will aid greatly.

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6. INSTALLATION ENGINEER

A. MISSION:

To plan, supervise and coordinate the 1st Logistical Command Engineer and Post Engineer resources within THSAC. This is to include but not limited to:

Serve as the Assistant Contracting Officer's Representative for contractual R&U support.

Serve as the Executive Secretary of the Base Development Planning Board.

Serve as the Subarea Engineer in all matters concerning real estate and real property within the Free World Forces Cantonment Area, Vung Ro and MACV sites.

Serve as Staff Engineer, THSAC.

Maintains operational control over 1st Log Engineer Detachment within THSAC.

To coordinate and survey all projects under construction by USA RV Engineer Command (P) to insure compliance with applicable regulations.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES: In July of 1966 there was no construction taking place at the present Free World Cantonment Area as currently planned. The units stationed at Tuy Hoa were generally stationed at the present South Field complex and at the MACV area North Field. Elements of the 1st Cav Div, Tuy Hoa FSA, ROKA, B Company 39th Eng Bn (C) and the 606th Eng Det (WP) were stationed at South Field. Headquarters, 1st Bde 101st Abn Div were located at North Field. Support at this time was that normally provided by FSA.

The first move to the present FWF area was made by the 39th Eng Bn (C) and the 329th Eng Det (UTIL). The intent was to construct facilities for a permanent installation. Considerable preliminary work was accomplished by the 39th Eng Bn (C) on the LOC and clearing and grubbing. Vung Ro (Port Lane) access road was started in August 1966. The engineers were able to construct mess halls and a chapel within the Post Headquarters area. The collapsible tank farm was developed at Hoa Son, along with the reconstruction of four bridges between South Field and Vung Ro. The 6" pipeline and pump station was constructed at this time.

In August units began to deploy to South Field. The 226th S&S Company, 101st Spt Bn and the 57th Eng Det (FF) were followed by the 563rd Med Clear Co., 26th Eng Det (WP) and the 532nd S&S Bn in September and October of 1966. The 39th Eng Bn, less HHC, left the FWF area during November for North Field to continue with the Combat Support Mission. The access road to the microwave facility at Vung Ro was started. From September units stationed at South Tuy Hoa started to deploy to FWF.

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In September the 1st Bde, 4th Inf Div, 12th Log Bn and the 28th RCT moved into their FWF cantonment areas. Construction of facilities, standard 4, was started immediately. The 39th Trans Bn, 151st Trans Co, 24th Trans Co and 360th Trans Co relocated to FWF area to facilitate Port Operations. The 136th Lt Maint Co and the 606th Ammo Co arrived in November. These units were followed up by the 91st Med Evac Hosp, 180th Avn Co, HHC 26th Gen Spt Gp and the 176th Avn Co. All units immediately undertook cantonment construction.

The engineer units in the area were under the 45th Eng Gp which controlled base development until Dec 66, at which time it was turned over to THSAC. In most cases the projects started by the 577th Eng Bn (C) followed the M&CV criteria. Projects currently underway or completed are as shown on Inclusion I

Ammunition Storage Pads - Ten (10) ammunition storage pads, 50'x100', were constructed by the 329th Eng Det (UTIL). These pads were part of the first construction to take place at Tuy Hoa. Project was started in August 1966 and completed in October 1966.

BOQ - Two Field Officers Quarters were built as a troop self-help project. This was a prestige project specifically requested to be accomplished by the troops assigned for the Battalion Commander and CO, THSAC. This was accomplished after the temporary EM club was built.

Group Headquarters Building - In early January 1967 a Group Headquarters building consisting of six (6) quonsets, tropicalized, was started by the 329th Eng Det (UTIL). Upon the arrival of the 26th General Support Group construction was completed in record time. The completed facility was occupied on 13 February 1967.

Clubs - Two (2) clubs, officers and NCO, were constructed by the Engineer Platoon (Prov). These projects were started simultaneously and completed on 1 March and 1 April 1967 respectively.

Engineer Platoon (Prov) - Due to problems in individually having each unit perform its own self-help type construction, the Post Engineer established an Engineer Platoon (Prov). All personnel were drawn from each logistic unit. Equipment and hand tools were accumulated from all units. Initial training of platoon was given by the 577th Eng Bn (C). Presently the platoon is averaging one 20'x100' pad per day and providing prefab frames for same. Units put the siding and roofs on. Electrical wiring must of necessity be performed by the 577th Eng Bn (C). Technical supervision of units is now given by NCO's in the Provisional platoon to insure compliance with Engineer Command drawings.

Command/Control Buildings - Twelve (12) command and control buildings were constructed by Engineer Platoon (Prov). All placement of concrete was accomplished at night with vertical construction commencing 7 days after placement of concrete pads. All pads are sanded and ponded 10 hours after placement.

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Bakery - Bakery was relocated from its temporary facility to the permanent facility which was constructed under 18th Engineer Brigade Directive BDE 66-235DC-45 dated 29 Oct 66.

BEQ's - Engineer Platoon (Prov) has started construction of BEQ's within the logistics area. Target date for completion is prior to next monsoon season. Three pads have already been placed. Units again will be issued prefab sections for erection within their individual areas.

Security Construction - Utilizing front loaders and fork lifts to drive U-shaped pickets, a fence crew drawn from all units within THSAC has erected some four miles of standard fence. A separate crew has prefabricated and positioned 40 guard bunkers. Entire system completely encircles THSAC and villages located along the beach. Special priority of construction was given to the ASP and was completed by battalion personnel of both battalions within three days working 24 hours a day.

Showers - In order to provide all units with warm showers within their individual areas, heating manifolds were designed, fabricated and installed by the 329th Engr Det (Util). System consists of two salvage 6" POL pipe 30" long with a common manifold at each end. Unit is placed in 55 gallon drums and heated by diesel fuel. Drums are half filled with sand and fuel poured to within one inch on surface of sand. Once ignited, heat will vaporize fuel and provide a continuous low flame. Thirteen such units were required and have been installed.

Urinals - To preclude bothersome odors associated with urine tubes, urinals were fabricated as per Engineer Field Sanitation specifications. Thirty-five units are required, of which fifteen have been made and twelve installed.

Chapel - Unit chapel which was started by the 39th Engr Bn (C) was completed by troop self-help. Chapel is completely outfitted with all interior furniture required.

House Trailers - This headquarters was issued 27 house trailers to be installed to replace permanent BOQ envisioned by the MCA program. Prior to receipt of explicit instructions as to method of installation the house trailers were positioned in the permanent area. DD Forms 1391 and 1391c are currently being prepared.

R & U Activities - R & U activities first began in the Tuy Hoa area in April 1966. An installation comprised of two Americans, four third country nationals and six local national personnel was first located in a rented building at Tuy Hoa North. Immediate Preventative Maintenance type support was given to MACV and to the troops stationed in North Field. Immediate support was also given to the 1st Log element stationed in South Field and to the Second ROK Marine Brigade. The support given to these two units was, basically, construction type support whereas the support given the troops at North Field and the MACV site was that of a Preventive Maintenance type.

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In June 1966 the present R&U installation began. The present R&U installation now consists of 10 buildings including ice plant, maintenance shop, supply buildings, administrative type buildings, and shop buildings. R&U since its inception has been the main supply point for barrier materials, including cement, engineers stakes, concertina, barb wire, and sand bags. The supply element responsibility of R&U ranges from Van Gia on the south to Song Cau on the north. There have been numerous facility repairs done by a mobile team dispatched from the R&U installation to such points as Song Cau, Tuy An, La Hai, Cong Son and Dang Tre. In addition to the repair of facilities, a twenty by one hundred building was constructed at Dong Tre for use as a mess hall by the troops stationed there. Due to changing conditions this has since been utilized as a forward hospital area. Located at the MACV site Tuy Hoa North were three water tower reservoirs. These reservoirs were by far inadequate to support the element stationed there. R&U increased the size of these reservoirs by four feet each. There has also been constructed at the MACV site one each 17'x145' building for billeting.

In support of the troops at North Field there has been constructed one mess hall, one generator building and one administrative type building. The entire complex of North Field was wired by the R&U and provided with a low voltage distribution system. There were also installed at the North Field complex three each shallow wells for the purpose of potable/nonpotable water for shower points and FSA water points. In support of the elements stationed at South Field such facilities as a PX building, refrigeration shed, administration type buildings, latrine shower combination and mess halls were constructed by or repaired by R&U.

In the Free World Forces Cantonment Area, R&U has been instrumental in installing the security fence and repair of existing facilities. The R&U element has also temporarily installed the wiring in the THSAC compound area, temporary Class I Supply Point and in the ROK Army complex area for base power support. R&U has been instrumental in maintaining refrigerating units both of the domestic type and the commercial/tactical type boxes. R&U has installed in the Free World Forces complex area ten shallow wells for non-potable water source. At the present time R&U has set up a contact maintenance team that works entirely in the Free World Forces Cantonment Area in support of generator and refrigeration repairs.

It is anticipated that the entire R&U support element will be stationed within the Free World Forces Cantonment Area by the end of May. R&U, through the Base Development Planning Board was given permission to move into the Free World complex in a location recently vacated by a departing unit.

In doing so a savings to the government will definitely be realized as there are existing facilities that with very small modification can be utilized by such elements of R&U as supply, B&G and Utilities.

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Though these buildings are not adequate in square footage to properly operate the R&U facility, they are at least a starting point. There are also in this area two buildings which when the roofs are replaced can be utilized as billets. This will enable the R&U personnel to move into the area and be on the site for more expeditious and intensified effort of construction of the R&U facilities.

At the present time R&U is constructing a 15-ton ice plant in the Free World Forces Cantonment area. R&U is also at the present time installing a temporary wiring system in the THSAC compound area to accommodate the installation of 27 house trailers for the THSAC officer contingent. Forty-six each guard towers are being constructed for perimeter defense, as well as life guard towers and rafts for the recreational beach areas.

R&U is presently increasing its manning here in Tuy Hoa to be able to accommodate the anticipated change in standard of living and also to be able to accommodate the anticipated influx of Troop strength. Sufficient materials are now on hand at R&U to handle minor type construction and a complete ASL has been placed on demand through the THSAC II&IV yard.

7. SIGNAL 30

A. MISSION: To provide 24 hour operation of radio, radio-teletype, teletype and telephone communications between Group Headquarters and adjacent and higher headquarters and subordinate and supported units and to operate a communications message center.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES: The Signal Branch trained and prepared for overseas movement at Ft. Lewis, Washington as the Signal Platoon of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 26th General Support Group. Upon arrival in country it was joined by the 853rd Signal Detachment and assumed post signal type mission in support of the Headquarters, Tay Hoa Subarea Command. Since arrival in country and assuming this mission the following has been accomplished:

The original communications site for THSAC had been established and operated by the 532nd S&S Bn. Upon arrival, the Signal Branch disbanded the old site and constructed a new site, two GP medium tent frames for office, workshop and storage space were built, platforms for all signal vans were erected, receive and transmit antennas were put up, generators and power wiring were installed and bunkers and barriers built.

A new, larger capacity switchboard was installed which improved local telephone service.

Telephone wiring for the new Headquarters building was installed and put into operation and much unused and unsightly old wiring was removed from the Headquarters area.

A telephone numbering system was established for THSAC and a directory published.

The Installation Coordination Center switchboard was relocated and rewired in one wing of the new Headquarters building.

A message center was set up in the Headquarters building and a comcenter at the signal site with a land line teletype circuit linking the two.

The 853rd Signal Detachment was established at the new signal site as the THSAC station of the USASC, CRB RTT net and as a result, on-the-air time was improved from 16-20 hours daily to 22-24 hours.

In coordination with the local area signal support unit, the following was accomplished:

The following new telephone circuits were established:

THSAC to 119th Trans Co (TC) at Vung Ro

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THSAC to Port Opns at Vung Ro

THSAC LOCC to Port Opns at Vung Ro

THSAC ICC to Port Opns at Vung Ro

A POL teletype circuit was established between the POL
Opns Off at THSAC and the pump station at Vung Ro.

8. CHAPLAIN ACTIVITY

A. MISSION: To provide Chaplain coverage for the Tuy Hoa Subarea Command, which includes the conducting of religious services, providing religious rites and ministrations, giving character guidance instruction and counseling.

B. SIGNIFICANT ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

On 16 February 1967, the Chaplain, Hq Tuy Hoa Subarea Command, was designated the chaplain coordinator for the Tuy Hoa-Vung Ro installation, including Tuy Hoa North. Coordination must be effected with US Air Force and various units of the Army commands in the area including MACV, USARV, IFFV. All units physically located in the area, permanently or temporarily come under this coordinating responsibility.

In February 1967, a stained glass window was installed in the altar area of the chapel sanctuary. This window was donated by businessmen of Vicksburg, Mississippi, at the request of Chaplain Gore, then acting chaplain of the 39th Trans Bn, Tuy Hoa Subarea Command. It was flown here on a Air National Guard plane, and installed shortly after arrival.

Section II, Part I Observations (Lessons Learned)

1. ADJUTANT

a. ITEM: Courier service from USASC CRB to THSAC and return.

DISCUSSION: Courier service from USASC CRB for distribution has proved to be a problem in that no regular scheduled courier is established. Distribution arrives late and irregularly which causes suspense dates to be missed.

OBSERVATION: A regular courier service should be provided on a daily basis.

b. ITEM: Finance Support

DISCUSSION: Upon arrival of the 26th General Support Group at Tuy Hoa all finance support was being received from the 22d Finance Detachment located at Nha Trang. This arrangement meant that individuals had to travel to Nha Trang to receive partial pays, advance pay, travel pay and the monthly payroll had to be picked up from Nha Trang. The loss in man-hours involved traveling to and from Nha Trang necessitated a conference with the finance officer in Nha Trang to solve this problem.

OBSERVATION: The finance officer in Nha Trang agreed to furnish one (1) officer and four (4) enlisted men to operate a finance office for the Tuy Hoa area, which went into operation on 10 April 1967.

2. LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

a. Item: Supply of Publications.

Discussion: Lack of supply and technical publications while 26th GS Gp was still in CONUS, resulted in hardships in the preparation of Operational Readiness Reports; and requisitioning of major items and prescribed load list repair parts.

Observation: The TO&E publication does not list FSN, components or make and model of equipment, which makes it imperative that supply and technical publications be on hand at times of activation of a new unit so supply actions can be taken without delay to meet equipment readiness dates.

b. Item: Standby FSA's.

Discussion: THSAC is presently supporting four FSA's with ammunition elements, both personnel and equipment; two FSA's with laundry and bath elements and one complete FSA. This support drains the base camp of personnel and equipment.

Observation: With the advent of EAM in depots, it would appear that equipment for FSA's could be earmarked and stockpiled and if required could be shipped from supporting depots. This also could apply to repair parts for PLL's and ASL's for back up.

c. Item: Unit Arrivals:

Discussion: Units are still arriving without an in-country sponsor or sponsor is assigned upon arrival of advance party. This places a burden on sponsoring unit due to the fact most units require additional tentage and in some cases additional mess hall equipment.

Observations: If sponsors could be appointed while unit is still in CONUS, valuable information could be given (of an unclassified nature) to incoming units especially in the area of what equipment to bring with them. It would also give sponsoring units time to get additional supplies if needed, select areas for location of unit and relieve the burden on the supply system.

d. Item: Receipt of Supplies from in-country depot.

Discussion: Supplies are not being received by the ultimate consignee for various reasons; i.e., TCMD's not properly documented; pilferage; unauthorized diversions; transportation priorities too low for non-divisional units.

Observations: Personnel directly concerned with preparation of TCMD's have been made aware of the intent and purpose of this document in an attempt to alleviate this portion of the problem. Pilferage and unauthorized diversions are a matter of concern to everybody right

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down to the lowest individual having access to supplies enroute from depot to customers. Coordination with transportation can best be done at the level where the transportation assets are controlled to meet RDD's of non-divisional type units.

e. Item: Materiel Release Expeditors.

Discussions: Since arrival in country, 19 Jan 67, THSAC has had four different officers assigned the duty of MRE at Cam Ranh Depot; this rapid turnover of officers due to reassignments has minimized the effectiveness of this important program.

Observations: Outstanding supply NCO's should be assigned as MRE's. This was done during the Korean War and proved to be very effective, because NCO's are not reassigned as often as officer personnel.

f. Item: Light Maintenance Co's Limitations.

Discussion: The light maintenance company TC&E 29-207F has some serious limitations when assigned to an isolated area and given a total support mission. These limitations are listed below:

Recovery: The LM Co has limited recovery capabilities and equipment. It has no VTR, and its wreckers are needed in its maintenance area to change engines and move other heavy serviceable and unserviceable assemblies.

Evacuation: The LM Co has limited evacuation capabilities and encounters serious problems when a large out of country evacuation mission and complete in country evacuation mission is mandatory.

Communications Electronics maintenance capabilities in the LM Co are severely limited, and the supported density in the Tuy Hoa area causes the small capability to be almost totally engaged in inspection, evacuation to and pick-up from the support unit.

Canvas, leather and textile repair capabilities are nonexistent in the LM Co except for vehicle canvas components.

Small arms and fire control instruments capabilities are limited to inspection and evacuation.

Collection, classification and salvage operations, to a limited degree, are mandatory in isolated areas. The LM Co has no capability for such operations.

Technical supply capabilities of a LM Co are limited to stockage of approximately 5,000 lines, and the unit is designed to be backed up by a battalion technical supply operations. THSAC LM Co is to be one of the last units to receive ADP equipment.

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The THSAC LM Co was augmented with 2 Engineer maintenance platoons (74 men total) these platoons do not include overhead and productive indirect personnel for areas such as the motor pool, mess, technical supply and the shop office to compensate for the added personnel. Some of the maintenance personnel of the two platoon augmentation had to be utilized in these areas to cover the added workload.

Observations:

Recovery Limitations. During the first five months of operation the LM Co collected or recovered 2,000 tons of items. Battlefield or after battle recovery accounts for about 1,100 tons of the total. The heavy equipment portion (cranes, tanks, bulldozers, roadgraders, etc.) of the 1,100 tons was about 800 tons. Much of this material was completely immobilized by mines, etc. Such recovery missions required two or more of the unit's five wreckers and seriously delayed maintenance efforts. The lack of a VTR was a serious problem.

Evacuation: The unit evacuated 1,600 tons out of country during the first four months of operation. This mission vastly exceeded the capabilities of the unit. One ship nominated to backload equipment could not lift more than 7 tons with its on-board gear. The backload was thus halved, causing added handling by the unit. The evacuation workload had a serious effect on wrecker availability.

Communications electronics maintenance. The unit supports 3,600 end items equivalents. The density and workload forces the unit to forego the little maintenance it could perform in order to inspect, prepare for evacuation to Nha Trang, evacuate unserviceables and pick-up items repaired. The resulting delay in repair and return to the user is extended. A significant quantity of items upon return to the area are unserviceable due to excessive handling and road travel. The problem is compounded by a total lack of maintenance float.

Canvas, leather and textile repair: The buildup of an area results in extensive, hard use of tents. Tents have been in short supply, and tent repair capabilities are vital to the support of troops in expanding areas. The result of non-ability to support was use of tents with unit applied patches until they become completely unserviceable.

Small arms and fire control maintenance capabilities are vital to isolated units when no maintenance float is available as has been the case. The delay resulting from evacuation of artillery fire control instruments has hampered firing operations.

Collection, classification and salvage operations have had to be conducted to a limited degree. This results in dissipation of needed maintenance manpower.

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Technical Supply. The limited capability of the LM Co was further hampered by the following:

Prior to the initiation of the express delivery system about 1 April 67, it was necessary for the unit to form convoys, using organic vehicles and assigned supply & maintenance personnel, to pick up repair parts in order to maintain adequate stocks. It is still necessary for the unit to convoy some types of parts to preclude loss and maintain adequate stocks. It is still necessary for the unit to convoy some types of parts to preclude loss and maintain units to isolated areas to insure delivery of adequate quantities of repair parts.

Operation without battalion backup results in a high due out level which delays all processing actions.

Supported units have changed so rapidly that acquisition of data required to develop valid RO's and RP's has been impossible. The supported units move in and out without notice.

Augmentation of a unit in one functional area is not truly efficient since maintenance skills must be used to supplement non-maintenance areas.

The main support company TOE 29-206F with a smaller (34man) engineer augmentation is organized to properly perform in the areas where the LM Co is limited. Assignment of a main support company to this area would provide a more appropriately equipped unit to perform the mission.

g. Item: Maintenance Float.

Discussion: Lack of maintenance float has caused serious periodic shortages of the following types of equipment.

Communications Electronics

Generators

Fire Control Instruments

Small arms

MHE

Observations: Most of the above listed items are critical to unit operations. Lack of maintenance float emphasizes the criticality of Communications and electronic equipment, Fire Control instruments and small arms because the Light Maintenance Co has no repair capability for the items. Full utilization of TO&E generators heightens the criticality of these items. Low density and rapidly shifting workloads (between widely separated facilities) makes the lack of maintenance float MHE especially critical. The recent downgrading of the Anthony 6,000 lb RT forklift to 4,000 lbs has further complicated the problem.

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Isolated maintenance units should be given a high priority for maintaining a maintenance float to insure operational readiness of supported units.

h. Item: Excessive time lost pumping on the pipeline due to inability to locate breaks on the line.

Discussion: Over half of the Tuy Hoa pipeline lies in areas inaccessible by road. Massive pressure losses due to open pipe breaks have been difficult to locate because of the limited personnel and radio availability to the section. The personnel available took up to six hours to locate a major pipeline break. Subsequent to finding the break, personnel had to walk out to obtain tools and hardware necessary to repair the line. In order to reduce the down time on the line a system of searching the line by all units organic to Tuy Hoa was instituted and to speed up repairs two repair trucks were prepared with all equipment necessary to effect immediate repairs to the line.

Observations: The systematic search procedure and preloaded repair trucks have been effective in reducing the break location to less than two hours and the down time on the line to a minimum.

i. Item: Fabrication of tension reducing pup joints.

Discussion: The 6" and 8" lines at Tuy Hoa have been moved away from the railroad track a considerable distance. This has placed the line under considerable stress. Where the line breaks, under stress, it jumps apart. The line can normally be pulled back together; however, once pulled back together there is nothing preventing the line from jumping apart again. Therefore, small pup joints can be inserted into the line to take up the slack and preclude another jump in the line.

Observations: It is essential that a beveling and grooving machine be provided to allow for rapid preparation of pup joints for the release of tension.

j. Item: Marine discharge facility at Tuy Hoa.

Discussion: There are two lines (6" and 8") running north to Tuy Hoa Air Base. These are both fed by four inch lines. The eight inch pump station receives from a four inch submarine line and the six inch pump station receives from a four inch floating line. In pumping to the air base it would be best to have at least two six inch submarine lines as an interim measure until the two eight inch lines are completed to the new T-2 mooring.

Observation: Presently there is not enough 6" cargo hose in country to allow a temporary 6 inch facility therefore a maximum effort must be made to get the 8" lines and T-2 mooring completed.

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k. Item: Evacuation of Recoverable Class II Parts.

Discussion: Maintenance units in the Tuy Hoa Subarea are restricted in the disposal and evacuation of recoverable parts. These parts must often sit at the maintenance activity for a period of several weeks before enough are accumulated to justify the diversion of a deep draft vessel to Vung Ro.

Observation: The Ro/Ro trailer system should be expanded to meet requirements for retrograde cargo outside of the Cam Ranh Bay complex but within the jurisdiction of the US Army Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay. Convoys operate between Cam Ranh Bay and the Tuy Hoa Subarea on a frequent basis and could be used to transport Ro/Ro trailers between the two areas.

l. Item: Cargo tie down devices for transportation truck units.

Discussion: Cargo discharge at ports and clearance inland is governed by the speed at which cargo can be loaded aboard vehicles and moved to the consignee. Ideal loads for vehicles are not always available and as a consequence cargo falls from vehicles while enroute to the consignee. Current TO&E's for truck units do not provide for tie down devices. Ropes, chain, and tie down devices used for aircraft have been used to cope with this problem. Chain with a load binder has been found to be the most suitable device for securing cargo.

Observation: Revisions of TO&E for transportation truck units should include authorization for chain type load binders. Binders are non-expendable items of supply and cannot be requisitioned without an authorization document.

m. Item: Helicopter Observation Flights Over POL Pipe Line.

Discussion: The 16.5 miles of pipeline from Vung Ro to Tuy Hoa is subject to breaks and leaks, also to pilferage efforts on the part of Local Nationals which has in the past caused pipeline fires. Headquarters, THSAC has requested and received helicopter support on several occasions for pipeline flyover when a major break has been suspected and the flyovers have proved to be very effective. However, helicopter support is not always available. THSAC had submitted a request for a helicopter on USARV Form 47R for mission support which was denied.

Observation: Since HQ THSAC cannot obtain a helicopter to support its mission, that a pipeline flyover observation mission be assigned to a helicopter unit in this locale.

n. Item: Class II & IV Yard.

Discussion: The Class II & IV Yard is an open storage facility.

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There are no warehouses or temporary structures to facilitate covered storage materials. One semipermanent building is presently being used as an office. The average monthly tonnage issued and received over past 90 days was 8,900 short tons or an average of approximately 98 short tons of materials issued and received daily. Two 6,000 lb RIT forklifts are required at all times, with a 20 ton mobile crane available on call. The II & IV Yard is staffed to handle all barrier & construction materials in addition to supplies for PA&E. In the near future the yard will be responsible for all II & IV type items of supply. The II & IV yard is a 24 hour operation requiring a minimum of 20 military personnel augmented by 64 LN's. The 64 LN's are utilized in loading, unloading and stacking of materials. LN's work during daylight hours only.

Observation: With the rapid expansion of the yard and the increase in tonnage received and issued daily, the minimum amount of personnel and equipment must be maintained to permit effective receipt, storage and issue of all Class II & IV type items of supply for the Tuy Hoa Subarea. Military personnel are used as voucher and stock record clerks, MHE operators, material handlers, gate checkers and issue clerks. Loss of assigned LN's would require the Class II & IV yard to be supplemented by military personnel.

o. Item: Requisition of Items for PA&E.

Discussion: The supply and replenishment of ASL items for PA&E was being requested from 148th S&S Co, Nha Trang. Most items were passed to CRB Depot for action. Supplies were shipped from CRB Depot to Nha Trang and from Nha Trang to Tuy Hoa PA&E.

Observation: It was necessary for an economical and rapid method of obtaining supplies. Requisitioning procedures were established at THSAC Class II & IV yard to handle all R&U requests.

3. SECURITY PLANS AND TRAINING

a. ITEM: Exclusion of Vietnamese Hamlets from US Installations.

DISCUSSION: The inclusion of three hamlets within the area occupied by support troops located in Tuy Hoa Subarea Command has caused many security and discipline problems. These problems could have been alleviated by more forethought when the area was originally planned.

Security is hampered by the fact that anyone has free access to the hamlets. This necessitates a constant vigil on the perimeter around the hamlets.

The close proximity to so many GI's makes each hamlet a natural gathering place for prostitutes. It is therefore a task to keep the GI's in as well as the Vietnamese out.

Finally the expansion expansion of US facilities has crowded the people into their hamlets and left them only limited access to their homes.

OBSERVATION: That plans for any military complex include early relocation of any hamlets located inside the proposed installation boundary.

b. ITEM: Equipment for Installation Coordination Center.

DISCUSSION: The organic TO&E equipment is not sufficient to properly equip a coordination center. A complete radio network for control of reaction forces and to maintain radio commo. with adjacent units is needed.

OBSERVATION: Authorization for extra radio communication equipment must be approved and equipment issued. A Table of Authorization for the equipment needed by the ICC, should be established and available to new unit upon arrival in country. Units which do not have an organic radio capability should not be assigned task of installation coordinator center.

c. ITEM: Passes for Local National Employees

DISCUSSION: The passes used by this command have to be printed locally. This makes it easy for Local Nationals to reproduce or obtain copies of the pass. No laminating machine is available for laminating passes. If the passes are not laminated they are easily lost or destroyed by the employees.

OBSERVATION: Passes for Local National Employees should be printed by USARV and issued to local command as a controlled item. Also each command should be furnished the material and facilities to laminate all passes.

d. ITEM: Civic Action Projects

DISCUSSION: Civic Action Projects in the hamlets are now more in accordance with the new Revolutionary Development concept. If the projects are coordinated through the MACV District Advisor, they will be more responsive to the actual needs of the people. The above is especially true in contested areas; areas where VC influence is still felt by the people.

OBSERVATION: Civic Action Projects which complement the Revolutionary Development Program should be emphasized and pursued. Close coordination should be maintained with the MACV District Advisor to insure that these projects are meeting the needs of the people. 3/

e. ITEM: Solatium Payments

DISCUSSION: Solatium payments can be very difficult to make. Many times, they are made too soon after the incident and also give the impression of a bribe. It can be very difficult to assess the true feeling of the people involved. The most important person in making a successful payment is an excellent interpreter; one who rises above the normal requirements simply to interpret words. This individual must interpret feelings, he must interpret ideas, he must establish a rapport with the people, he must convey to them the true sorrow felt by all concerned. He must then be able to translate the feelings of the people to the American representative making the payment.

OBSERVATION: A mature sensitive individual should be selected as an interpreter in cases involving Solatium Payments.

f. ITEM: English Classes

DISCUSSION: English classes should be taught for children who would otherwise have no chance to receive such instruction. Many times when classes are started, personnel who attend, have studied English in their normal school studies and have grasped a good working knowledge of the subject. These people tend to get bored and many times belittle the students who do not know English, but wish to learn.

OBSERVATION: Classes should attempt to enlist only those students who wish to learn and are unable to attend regular schools.

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4. INSTALLATION SERVICES

a. ITEM: Transportation Support for Site Exchange

DISCUSSION: The Tuy Hoa Site Exchange as well as other site exchanges in the area experienced difficulty in obtaining transportation support for delivering supplies from the Exchange Depots. When supplies were committed to transportation for shipment the priority was low and there was not much assurance of when, if ever due to the sensitivity of items, the merchandise would arrive. Merchandise which was committed to transportation and which did arrive in the Tuy Hoa area was seldom marked clearly enough to determine the correct consignee. Many shipments were unloaded, and had to be reloaded after identification was made and shipped to another site exchange. It appeared that the only sure way to obtain merchandise was to send a convoy from the site exchange to the depot and pick it up. This method caused hardships on local units called upon for providing the transportation and drivers. Not until a conference was called between site exchange officers, depot exchange personnel and support command transportation personnel did the problem reach a solution. Since this conference, transportation support has improved, security of merchandise committed to transportation has improved and requirement for local unit transportation has decreased.

OBSERVATION: Conference of exchange and transportation personnel was beneficial.

b. ITEM: R & R Quotas for Tuy Hoa Subarea Command

DISCUSSION: R & R allocations for personnel in the Tuy Hoa Subarea Command were received late in the month prior to the effective month of the R & R. The required lead time (10 days) for submitting R & R letter orders and master flight logs made it impossible to meet the suspense on quotas for the first part of the month. To preclude loss of quotas TWX's were sent, with order and flight logs following. Stencils for letter orders were cut in advance leaving the names and other pertinent data off. This was done to reduce the workload on the date of receipt of allocations and spread the workload throughout the period. The latest R & R quota allocations were received in sufficient time using the precut letter order stencils.

OBSERVATION: A combined effort by local special service personnel and higher headquarters special service personnel in relation to the R & R program will eliminate the loss of quotas.

c. ITEM: Club Activities

DISCUSSION: Establishment of clubs in a subarea presented various problems. To begin with it was difficult to hold a general membership meeting since units in the subarea fall under the control of various commands, and require varying hours of operation due to the different missions involved. Similarly, election of a board of governors posed a problem. Major units within the area had previously established sundry funds and, for convenience sake, desired to continue to operate their sundry fund in their own locations. A board of governors for each club was elected, however, and operations began. As the newness of the operation wore off the problem areas were solved.

Charge accounts were established with the exchange system, checking accounts established with the bank and central accounting office established to keep the clubs' records. Areas which continue to adversely effect club operations are: shortage of Class VI supplies in the exchange system and lack of an approved TDA to authorize personnel and equipment. 34

OBSERVATIONS: A board of governors appointed by the subarea commander for a temporary term during the establishment phase would have been beneficial. A continuous supply of class VI supply is needed in the exchange system.

d. ITEM: Food Service Program

DISCUSSION: Establishing a supervisory food service section within Tuy Hoa where the local units could readily avail themselves of the section has greatly enhanced the program. Problems generated by distance and poor communications which were unavoidable when the Food Service Program was supervised from Cam Ranh Bay have for the most part been overcome. Other commands within the subarea have been contacted and a coordinated effort to assist in this field has resulted in improving mess records and accounting as well as food preparation. At the present time a program to instruct 20 Korean Mess Personnel in the use of our U. S. equipment and methods of cookery is underway. The Koreans are OJT'ing in the local mess halls and are very good students.

OBSERVATIONS: Food Service Programs require local supervision to be fully effective.

e. ITEM: Movement Control (Hold Baggage)

DISCUSSION: Responsibility for shipping Hold Baggage was assumed by the Transportation Officer, Hqs THSAC on 3 February 1967. Prior to that date, Transportation Officer at Cam Ranh Bay had a Sub-Office in this area. Personnel to operate the section consisting of a Shipping Clerk and a Transportation Agent, were placed OJT with personnel from CHB for one week prior to taking over the operation. Since then, Hold Baggage handled has increased from 1,828 pound in the month of January 67, to 12,475 pound in the month of March 67.

OBSERVATION: Movement Control Section becoming locally controlled was beneficial to all concerned. Do's and Don't's, How and When, etc has been widely publicized. In the past, few personnel were aware that a Transportation Agent existed in this area. Many were not aware of the privilege of sending Hold Baggage at Government expense.

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5. INSTALLATION ENGINEER

a. ITEM: WABTOC Package

DISCUSSION: Units deployed to RVN are generally issued WABTOC. Units which are deployed within RVN are not issued WABTOC and generally are directed to leave their WABTOC at their old station.

OBSERVATION: This headquarters took action to have WABTOC issued to deploying units. This course of action met with negative results. All available excess lumber, dunnage, etc., has been issued to units deployed to this area in order that they may construct tent frames.

b. ITEM: Generator Power

DISCUSSION: TOE generators are incapable of sustained operation within troop cantonment areas. Base Power must be relied upon in order that the TOE generators will be in operative condition for field operations.

OBSERVATION: Request has been submitted to obtain generators being made available through RMK demobilization. This will allow greater flexibility in servicing cantonment, mess halls, security lighting and sensitive areas.

c. ITEM: Fence Staking

DISCUSSION: Minimum security requirements require that perimeter fences be installed. Engineer troops should not be used for this mission. Minimum engineer technical guidance plus troop self help should be utilized.

OBSERVATION: This headquarters is utilizing front loaders and/or forklifts to push U-shaped pickets into the sand. Shell casings are being used as a cap to insure sufficient bearing area. Installation rate of fence was increased by 300% utilizing a normal size troop self-help crew.

d. ITEM: Forming

DISCUSSION: Limited amounts of steel forming material is available for troops to form concrete pads for troop self-help construction. Wood forming is also available but takes considerable time to install.

OBSERVATION: This headquarters is utilizing bridge balk successfully in sandy areas with a minimum of personnel. Balk is easily placed and braced.

e. ITEM: Dust Palliative

DISCUSSION: Dust palliatives such as penepime or asphalt type materials, unless placed on a stabilized base, are wasted. Under constant use, roads in a base camp area fail quickly and create a serious problem.

OBSERVATION: This headquarters is spreading bunker oil, cut back with diesel fuel, on sand roads. This acts as dust palliative that can be graded and compacted. Penetration is excellent if oil is placed during

the heat of the day. A minimum of 5 days with no rain is required before placing for best results.

f. ITEM: Expedient Waste POL Burning Pit

DISCUSSION: Considerable waste POL is generated in the operation of a POL pipeline, due to the contamination between fuels. Several methods of burning waste oil could be used but all require considerable site preparation.

OBSERVATION: Two salvage 5-ton dump truck beds were welded together and placed at ground level. Side bracing of dump bed precludes excessive warping. Expected life is from two to three months.

g. ITEM: Cantonment Construction

DISCUSSION: Units being deployed generally arrive some 30 to 60 days before their equipment or vehicles arrive. This time normally is utilized as a period of construction of their tent facilities.

OBSERVATION: This headquarters has taken action to provide incoming units with tent frames in order that immediate permanent construction can be started. A central batch plant has been constructed with engineers utilizing it during daytime for directed projects and the troop units, under engineer supervision, operating it at night. With excellent support being rendered by the 577th Engr Bn, the FWF area has made noticeable gains in its permanent construction program.

h. ITEM: Engineer Platoon (Prov)

DISCUSSION: The operational mission of logistic units cannot be interfered with to support a troop self-help construction program. PA&E resources cannot be used for MCA approved cantonment areas. Units individually do not have the equipment, tools, material to support their own operations.

OBSERVATION: This headquarters established a provisional platoon under the Post Engineer Section to draw minimal resources of men, material and equipment from all logistical units to perform the troop self-help construction within the logistics area.

37
6. SIGNAL

a. Item: Much of the Signal equipment organic to the Signal Branch did not arrive until shortly before the unit's overseas movement.

Discussion: Lack of assigned equipment during the training phase that follows the formation of a new unit results in unrealistic training situations and operators that are unfamiliar with equipment under mission conditions.

Observations: Advanced programming so that all assigned equipment would be on hand shortly after the formation of a new unit would greatly enhance unit training and facilitate preparation for overseas movement.

b. Item: A Cryptologistics Section was included in HHC, 26th General Support Group upon its activation and then was deleted shortly before overseas movement.

Discussion: Inclusion of a section in the unit and then later deleting before deployment resulted in several months wasted manpower and equipment utilization time.

Observations: Prior planning so as to preclude assigning sections that will not be required for the eventual mission would eliminate misuse of vital personnel and equipment for which there might be urgent requirements for elsewhere.

c. Item: No organizational repair capability for teletypes was included in the TO&E for the Signal Branch.

Discussion: In spite of the large quantity of teletype equipment assigned to the Signal Branch, no teletype repairmen or special tools were included in the TO&E.

Observations: Lack of teletype repairmen or tools results in even minor maintenance problems having to be referred to support maintenance with resultant loss of equipment time that could have been avoided.

d. Item: Upon arrival in country, many Signal Branch personnel were assigned out of their MOS.

Discussion: When setting up the new Headquarters in country, many enlisted positions in the Headquarters were filled by personnel from the Signal Branch due to lack of availability of other personnel. This resulted in a serious morale problem for those persons malassigned and is a shortage of trained persons for the operation of the Signal Branch.

Observations: If prior planning in the setting up of this type of Headquarters would include the personnel for garrison type functions, trained personnel from operating sections would not have to

be used to fulfil these requirements. 38

e. Item: The 853rd Signal Detachment was assigned to THSAC for the operation of an RTT station whereas the Signal Branch already included an organic capability to perform this mission.

Discussion: Dual capability to perform the RTT station mission resulted in an overage of equipment and unnecessary rivalry between radio teams capable of performing the mission.

Observations: If prior planning had been made in allocation of communications support for this Headquarters, excess personnel and equipment could have been utilized to perform other needed missions. * This item is not valid if personnel and equipment losses for the FSA are permanent.

f. Item: Expendable operating supplies.

Discussion: Shortage of operating expendables (wire, batteries, cable, TTY paper and tape, etc.) in country and long delays in resupplying these items have been experienced.

Observations: For insured continuous operation upon arrival in country, adequate supplies of operating expendables should be shipped with the unit.

g. Item: Supply of publications.

Discussion: Many publications ordered during the preparation for overseas movement did not arrive prior to movement or still have yet arrived.

Observations: A bulk, one-time issue concurrent with or shortly after activation of all AR's, FM's, TM's, TB's, pamphlets, supply manuals, etc. that would be required by unit in performing its mission would eliminate the need for ordering them, save time and preclude the unit not having the required publications when needed.

Section II, Part II Recommendations.

39
1. Logistics Operations:

Recommend that equipment for FSA's be made up into packages and set aside as reserve stocks in depots throughout RVN. This equally applies to PIL's and ASL's for FSA support. Items of equipment after FSA operations are completed should be returned through a Collection, Classification and Salvage Company for application of minimum preservation prior to returning to stock and reissue.

That the push system of resupply be discontinued and that requisitioning of subsistence be initiated to maintain a balanced stockage reducing the overstockage of slow moving items and increasing the stockage of fast moving items.

That maintenance units assigned to isolated areas be main support companies as opposed to light maintenance or division direct support companies.

That augmentation for maintenance units include sufficient overhead and indirect productive personnel.

That isolated units be programmed for ADPS as soon as possible.

That isolated units be given early, consistent repair parts delivery support.

That isolated units be given a high priority for maintaining a maintenance float.

2. Installation Services

Provide mission statements in detail to units coming in country when the mission will vary from that which the unit has been performing. This will enable a more comprehensive study be made before an MTO&E is submitted. 40

Quarterly or more frequent conferences between site exchange, area exchange, exchange depot and transportation personnel at a level high enough to effect policy or changes thereto is desirable to solve site exchange transportation support problems. Similar conference between exchange accountants at all levels would assist in solving accounting problems within the exchange system.

Whenever R&R quota allocations are to be distributed without giving sufficient time to meet suspense dates one of the following courses of action should be taken:

Automatically reduce the lead time in half to five days.

Higher headquarters special services obtain the names of individuals to go on R&R by TWX from subordinate units and cut the orders at the higher headquarters.

41
3. SIGNAL:

It is recommended that the requirements of the area to which a unit is to be sent be analyzed beforehand and the organization and MOS structure be tailored to fit these requirements. This would preclude sections being assigned then later deleted, or two sections being assigned to perform the same mission or personnel being assigned out of their MOS.

4. Installation Engineer

Generators, generator sheds and internal wiring with accessories should be included in all construction where power requirements are mandatory for operation. 42

Well development should not be included with facility development but acted on as a separate project with a priority sufficiently high to insure completion as soon as possible.

Security requirements commensurate with minimum acceptable standards should be included in all construction directives. This should at a minimum include fencing, lights, towers and bunkers.

Government furnished equipment as provided for in PA&E contract should be released immediately from stocks in order for PA&E to accomplish its contracted mission.

PA&E Tuy Hoa should be moved to Free World Forces Cantonment Area. Post Engineer facilities previously submitted for approval should be approved for construction as soon as possible in order that personnel assigned can work and billet in programmed area.

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AVCA CR-IO (10 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
(RCS CSFOR-65)

Headquarters, US Army Support Command Cam Ranh Bay, APO 96312 2 JUN 1967

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

The inclosed Operational Report submitted by the Tuy Hoa Subarea
Command adequately reflects the activities of the unit for the period
indicated with the following comments, reference Section II, Part I,
OBSERVATIONS:

a. ITEM: "Standby FSA". The concept of an FSA package is a good one; however, most of the items required are command controlled, are in short supply, and require complete exception data prior to release by the 14th ICC. FSA's presently have no authorization for equipment and, as such, are constituted from command assets. It should also be pointed out there is no relation between EAM and earmarking depot stocks for FSA's.

b. ITEM: "Receipt of Supplies From In-Country Depot". This is an internal problem that is presently being worked on and is not considered appropriate for this report.

c. ITEM: "Maintenance Float". Department of the Army established maintenance floats for all TO&E and TA equipment. 1st Log Regulation 750-7 authorizes the establishment of maintenance floats in this Theater. The merits of a float are recognized, but the items in question are in short supply and in addition they are command controlled items. Non sufficient O/I stocks are available to fill TO&E shortage then floats will be established. Again this item is not appropriate under the guide that 1st Log published for the preparation of the report.

d. ITEM: "Class II & IV Yard". THISAC has received the 135th Engr Det consisting of 25 personnel that have taken over the operation of the yard. Tuy Hoa does not run a Class II & IV Supply Point. They operate an Engr Class IV Yard. They are confusing the two. Again this is not an appropriate entry as per 1st Log's preparation guide for the report.

e. ITEM: "Push System of Subsistence". The system as stated has ceased and Tuy Hoa is now on a requisitioning system.

f. ITEM: Ro/Ro operations will be considered for Tuy Hoa. To alleviate the problem of evacuation of repair parts, Tuy Hoa will be instructed to ship parts to CRB Depot Classification Yard when the back log warrants it.

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AVCA CR-IO (10 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967

g. ITEM: Reference paragraph 2L: Transportation truck units at Tuy Hoa will be instructed to submit LFO&E for chain type load binders.

h. ITEM: Paragraph h, page 6, should remain. Tuy Hoa Subarea had a problem locating pipeline breaks. The CO solved this problem by having all organic units assigned search for break. Two repair trucks plus repair teams were organized thus have been effective in locating pipeline breaks.

i. ITEM: Paragraph i, page 6, should be deleted. Beveling and grooving machine supplied Tuy Hoa Subarea Command o/a 28 April 1967.

j. ITEM: Paragraph j should be deleted. Engineers have construction directive to lay 2 - 8" submarine lines and construct T-2 mooring facilities at Vung Ro Bay. Estimate completion date 15 July 1967.

k. ITEM: Reference paragraph 2c, sponsors are appointed for all units arriving with in this command. Through operational necessity a unit may be diverted and upon arrival of the advance party a different sponsor may be assigned with little prior notification.

l. ITEM: Reference paragraphs 3b and 3c. These items are not considered appropriate for inclusion in this report and should be disregarded.

m. ITEM: Reference paragraph 6, subparagraphs a, b, c, f and g of this paragraph are inappropriate to this report. The problems presented are common to most units during activation and mobilization and the commander has failed to present his solution to the problems.

n. ITEM: Reference paragraph 6, subparagraph d. The commander has failed to present his solution to the problem however with proper explanation and motivation of the personnel involved as to the importance of the job they were assigned to do, much of the problem could have been avoided.

o. ITEM: Reference paragraph 6, subparagraph e. The 853rd Signal Detachment was placed at Tuy Hoa because of its higher power equipment which has resulted in more reliable Radio communications as stated in Section I para 7b, page 18.

p. ITEM: Reference paragraph 2e. There is no requirement that a "Materiel Release Expediter" be an officer. The requirement for an officer to be a "Materiel Readiness Expediter" is contained in 1st Logistical Command Regulation 740-1, dated 26 October 1966 and UNCLASSIFIED message, HQ, US Army Support Command, AVCA O&B-DC-1 2242, dated 12 December 1966. There is no requirement for this officer LRE to be at Cam Ranh Bay. He should remain in the Tuy Hoa Subarea.

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AVCA CR-IO (10 May 67) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period 30 April 1967

q. ITEM: Recommend that Section II, Part II Recommendations, paragraph 5, Food Service, be added as follows: Recommend that all major subordinate units be assigned a food advisory staff consisting of either a Food Advisor (Commissioned Officer), Food Service Technician (Warrant Officer) or at the minimum, a Food Service Supervisor (Enlisted), for the purpose of providing local food service supervision. The immediate result of such a staff would be overall improvement in every aspect of the Food Service Program.

r. ITEM: Section II, Part I, para 4b and recommendations under Section II, para 2, are not appropriate for inclusion in this report. When there is a short suspense date telephone and tax communication are used to preclude loss of R&R Quotas.

s. ITEM: Section I, Paragraph 6B formation of a provisional construction force is viewed as the best available solution to the shortage of engineer effort for cantonment construction.

t. ITEM: Section I, Paragraph 6B, DA Form 2791s for the construction of a new P A & E cantonment in FWF are being submitted to 1st Logistical Command in hopes of expediting P A & E relocation.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



LLOYD M. LEE
1LT AGC
ASST AG

1 Incl (2 copies)
as

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AVCA GO-0 (10 May 67) 2d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
(RCS CSFOR 65)

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST LOGISTICAL COMMAND, APO 96307 28 JUL 1967

TO: Commanding General, US Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC-DH, APO 96375

1. The Operational Report - Lessons Learned submitted by the Tuy Hoa Sub Area Command for the quarterly period ending 30 April 1967 is forwarded.

2. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 1, paragraph 1a: The Adjutant General, Cam Ranh Bay, has advised that the present courier system to Tuy Hoa is considered adequate. Distribution is delivered to the 10th Aviation Battalion at Dong Ba Thin daily. The 10th Aviation Battalion transports distribution to Tuy Hoa daily. On occasion, aircraft to Tuy Hoa are not available and a delay occurs. It is realized that this delay is an exception rather than the rule, but the system presently used is the best available.

3. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 2, paragraph 2b, and Part 2, page 1, paragraph 1a: Nonconcur in observation and recommendation. The equipment for operating an FSA is normally available from units furnishing the support. No authority exists to issue equipment for FSA operations.

4. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 2, paragraph 2c, and Part 2, page 2, paragraph 2a:

a. Part 1, page 2, paragraph 2c: Comments in paragraph k, 1st Indorsement, are appropriate.

b. Part 2, page 2, paragraph 2a: Units should adjust to their mission and environment as recognized under actual operating conditions and not in response to a detailed mission statement. Concur that comprehensive study should precede submission of MTOE.

5. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 3, paragraph 2e: Comments in paragraph p, 1st Indorsement, are appropriate.

6. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 3, paragraph 2f, and Part 2, page 1, paragraph 1c, 1d, 1f, and 1g:

a. Concur. Action recommended to higher headquarters is as follows:

(1) That the LM company be augmented with additional wreckers to perform necessary missions beyond the unit's capability.

(2) That the LM company be provided with a backup transportation unit capable of handling the transport shortfall of the LM company for evacuation of materiel out of country.

(3) That the communications and electronics capabilities within a LM company be increased based on the density supported.

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AVCA GO-O

2d Ind

28 JUL 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
(RCSFOR 65)

(4) That the TOE of a LM company be changed to include sufficient canvas, leather, and textile repairmen and appropriate equipment to support the mission.

(5) That a sufficient float of small arms and fire control instruments be authorized and issued to the LM company to effect immediate exchange at the DX point.

(6) That the LM company be augmented with sufficient personnel to properly classify unserviceable materiel prior to evacuation to the CC&S point.

b. The ADP equipment for the 136th LM Company arrived on 21 July. The changeover from manual accounting to machine accounting will commence upon receipt and installation of the equipment.

7. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 5, paragraph 2g, and Part 2, page 1, paragraph 1g:

a. Concur in recommendation that isolated units be given a high priority for maintaining a maintenance float. Issue priority designators for requisitions is a command function as outlined in AR 725-50.

b. The following comments pertain to paragraph 2g:

Discussion: It is not clear exactly what is meant by the statement "Lack of maintenance float has caused serious periodic shortages of the following types of equipment..." Maintenance float is not to be used as an asset to be issued against outstanding requisitions but as an exchange of a serviceable item for a like unserviceable item.

(a) Communications - Electronics. There is no general supply shortage of communications electronics equipment. Requisitions should be submitted to the supporting supply agency for those items which are authorized for maintenance float stock and are not on hand. For those items already on requisition, a follow-up request should be submitted to determine the exact status of the requisition.

(b) Generators. At the present time there are insufficient Army-wide assets of generators to provide any other than TOE requirements. The DA generator standardization program will materially reduce maintenance and repair parts problems currently being experienced and will further provide sufficient float assets to adequately support equipment in the field. Additionally, generators are presently being considered by DA to be included in the Closed Loop Support Program.

AVCA GO-0

2d Ind

28 JUL 1967

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(RCS CSFOR 65)

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(c) Fire Control Instruments. Lack of maintenance float for fire control items continues to be a problem due to worldwide shortages. In an attempt to reduce the impact caused by lack of adequate float, a message (AVCA GM-CV 11262) was dispatched by this headquarters on 24 June 1967. The content of the message stresses the importance of maintaining adequate stockage of repair parts, cleaning and sealing material, and maintenance of required special tools, jigs, and pictures required for proper repair of fire control instruments at the direct and general support maintenance level.

(d) Small Arms. A review of depot stockage of small arms reveals that no serious shortage of maintenance float should exist for these items. Direct support units must submit timely requisitions for authorized float stockage levels and maintain required follow-up action until their requirements are filled.

(e) Material Handling Equipment (MHE). Maintenance float assets as well as standardization of the items has been incorporated into the DA approved Closed Loop Support Program. The program is progressing at the planned rate and at present some 255 Anthony 6,000 lb RTFL are in the hands of using units. After TOE requirements have been satisfied, assets will be made available to fill maintenance float requirements. Until such time as TOE requirements have been filled, maintenance float issues will not be made.

8. Reference Section II, Part 1, page 6, paragraphs 2h, 2i, and 2j, and page 7, paragraph 2m:

a. Paragraph 2h: Excessive lost time pumping on pipeline due to inability to locate breaks on the line - concur in action taken.

b. Paragraph 2i: Fabrication of tension-reducing pup joints - action has been taken to provide a cutting and beveling machine to Tuy Hoa. The item could have been obtained at an earlier date, however, if the requirement had been made known. A supply directive was published on 11 July transferring the machine from Cam Ranh Bay.

c. Paragraph 2j: Marine discharge facility at Tuy Hoa (Vung Ro Bay) - equipment and material to construct T-2 mooring and 8 inch sub line facility is arriving daily at Vung Ro Bay. Construction should begin soon.

d. Paragraph 2m: Helicopter observation flight over POL pipeline - the command should initiate a request to local helicopter unit commander for flyover service. If this cannot be arranged, then the request should be submitted in writing through channels to this headquarters for action.

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2d Ind.

28 JUL 1967

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

19. Reference Section II, Part 2, page 1, paragraph 1b: Comments in paragraph e, 1st Indorsement, apply.

20. Reference Section II, Part 2, page 1, paragraph 1e: The US Army Electronics Command is in the process of negotiating a contract with Computer Science Corporation requiring a complete study of the ADP system in the Republic of Vietnam. The study will include DSU/GSU's, ports, depots, 14th ICC, and other supply activities. Upon completion of the study in approximately 8 months, recommendations for the ultimate in ADP application will be presented by CSC to the Army for consideration. Therefore, actions are underway to consider the recommendation presented. A check revealed that the 136th LM Company is scheduled to receive an MCR 500 in the last part of July or early August 1967.

21. Reference Section II, Part 2, page 4:

a. First paragraph:

(1) Nonconcur. Statement is inappropriate for this report.

(2) The Tuy Hoa Sub Area Engineer under the provisions of USARV Reg 415-10 is responsible for coordinating with the construction agencies to correct deficiencies in construction design.

(3) A letter is being prepared to inform US Army Support Command, Cam Ranh Bay, of this fact.

b. Second paragraph:

(1) Nonconcur. Well water supply development should be an integral part of the base development plan. The development of wells or any other water sources cannot be divorced from other base requirements. Failure to include these facilities in the base development plan and failure of the base development planning board to assign a priority, in accordance with USARV Reg 405-2, to this construction, significantly hinders the intelligent allocation of the limited construction effort available.

(2) A letter is being prepared to point out these facts.

c. Third paragraph:

(1) Nonconcur. Statement is inappropriate for this report.

(2) The requirements for security should be made known when the initial request for construction is made. If it then is not included in the project, the Tuy Hoa Sub Area Engineer, under the provisions of USARV Reg 415-10, is responsible for coordinating with the construction agencies to correct deficiencies in construction design.

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2d Ind

28 JUL 1967

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

(3) A letter is being prepared pointing out these facts.

d. Fourth paragraph:

(1) Nonconcur. Statement is inappropriate for this report.

(2) When available at depots, authorized items are released to the R&U contractor. Additionally, the contractor has been authorized to purchase equipment. The phase-out of RMK-BRJ has also added equipment to the R&U inventory.

(3) A letter is being prepared pointing out these facts and also directing that an active command interest be taken in providing from local resources equipment required for the R&U mission.

e. Fifth paragraph: Concur; however, the remark is not appropriate to this report. DA Form 2701 covering modification of existing facilities has not been received at this headquarters. MCA program has 55,000 ft² of R&U facilities to be constructed at Tuy Hoa.

22. The Tuy Hoa Sub Area Command engaged in combat service support for 89 days during the reporting period.

23. Concur with basic report as modified by indorsements. The report is considered adequate.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

S/ Timothy S OHara

TEL Lynx 430/782

TIMOTHY S. O'HARA
1LT, INF
Acting Asst AG

1 Incl
nc (1 cy w/d)

CONFIDENTIAL

53
 AVHGC-DST (10 May 67) 3d Ind
 SUBJECT: Operational Reports-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
 30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 13 AUG 1967

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOR-OT,
 APO 96558

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the period ending 30 April 1967 from Headquarters, Tuy Hoa Subarea Command, as indorsed.

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning publications, section II, part I, paragraph 2a: Nonconcur. AR 310-1 requires installation commanders to establish pin-point accounts and to requisition an initial library of essential publications prior to the activation date. USCONARC reviews the adequacy of publication portions of all Final Readiness Reports. Those containing shortages are immediately referred to the Adjutant General DA, to expedite shipment from the publications center to the deploying unit.

b. Reference item concerning passes for local national employees, section II, part I, page 9, paragraph 3c: Nonconcur. In accordance with the provisions of USARV Regulation 190-20, paragraph 5c(3), 1 Apr 67, standard passes (USARV Form 361 or 362) for local national employees may be obtained by submitting a request to the local provost marshal (178th MP Detachment). The local PM will requisition necessary blank passes from the AG, this headquarters. Photographic and laminating equipment required in the preparation of gate access passes should, where possible, be provided by existing photographic agencies. Where facilities are not available, authorization must be obtained for this equipment. AR 310-1 indicates availability of laminating equipment, and for photographic equipment, AR 310-34 applies.

c. Reference item concerning helicopter observation flights over POL pipeline, section II, paragraph 2m, page 7: Nonconcur. Visual observation tasks of this type do not constitute proper helicopter missions. Fixed wing aircraft (O-1) are available for this work and can be obtained from HQ, IFFV on a mission basis. Additionally, coordination with the senior advisor of the sector involved should result in mission assistance by the pilot of the visual reconnaissance aircraft (O-1) assigned to that sector, who can easily incorporate this task into normal duties and render frequent reports.

Declassified at 3 year intervals
 Declassified after 12 years
 DOD DIR 5200.10

CONFIDENTIAL

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AVHGC-DST (10 May 67) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Reports-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
30 April 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U)

d. Reference item concerning light maintenance company limitations, section II, paragraph 2f, pages 3, 4 and 5: Concur in the need for greater capability to perform the mission. However, augmentation will make the basic TOE unrecognizable. The Light Maintenance Company is not tailored to the type of mission it has been assigned.

e. Reference item concerning maintenance float, section II, paragraph 2g, page 5: Concur with subparagraph c, 1st Indorsement and paragraph 7, 2d Indorsement. However, 1st Logistical Command has not stated what action has been taken to inform the reporting unit of maintenance float concepts and acquisition procedures. Unit will be informed by indorsement which returns this report.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
nc

CONFIDENTIAL

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GPOP-DT (10 May 67) 4th Ind (U)
SUBJECT: Operational Report for the Quarterly Period Ending 30 April 1967
from HQ, Tuy Hoa Subarea Command (RCS CSFOR-65)

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 13 OCT 1967

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

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

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

1 Incl
nc


K. F. OSBOURN
MAJ, AGC
Asst AG

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

59

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>% COMPLETED</u>
Delong Pier Facilities	100
Beach Alpha Facilities	90
Bryant Road and Hardstand	33
Maintenance of Beach Facilities	Continuous
500 man Cantonment (Port Lane)	2
3383 Man Cantonment (FWF)	42
Class I Facilities	43
CH-47 Facility	100
400 Bed Evac Hospital	79
Maintenance Facilities	0
1962 Man Cantonment (Avn Complex)	11
ROKA Cantonment (Self-Help)	10
US Brigade Contonment	5
8" pipeline, Port Lane - Tuy Hoa AFB	99.5
Rock Crusher Quarry Operations - Tuy Hoa	Continuous
Maintenance of QL-1, Port Lane - Tuy Hoa LOC	Continuous
FWF Cantonment Access Road	Continuous
Interior Road/Logistics - Avn Area	20
Water Supply Facilities	90
Tuy Hoa POL Facilities	19
Operational Support	Continuous
Microwave Building (Port Lane)	100
Microwave Building (Tuy Hoa)	0
Minor Task Assignments	Continuous

Incl 1

DESCRIPTION

% COMPLETED

Bridge 1 S-3 on QL-1

11

Revolutionary Development

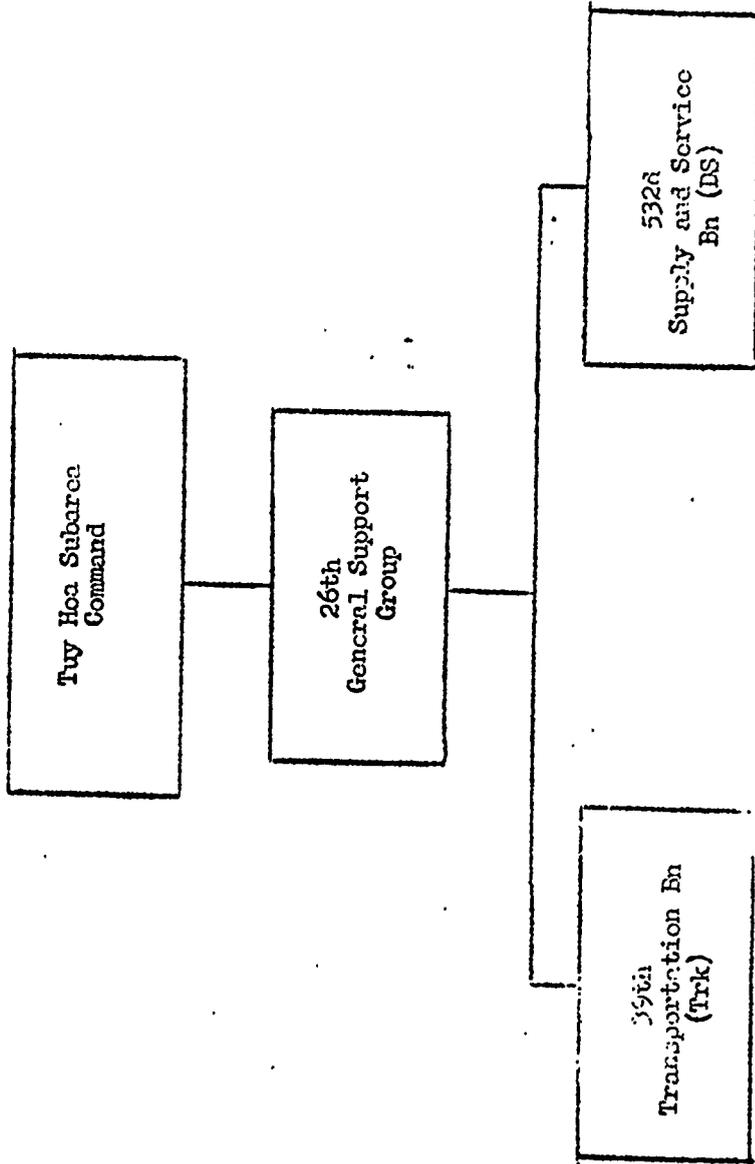
20

Lighting, Port Lane (Vung Ro)

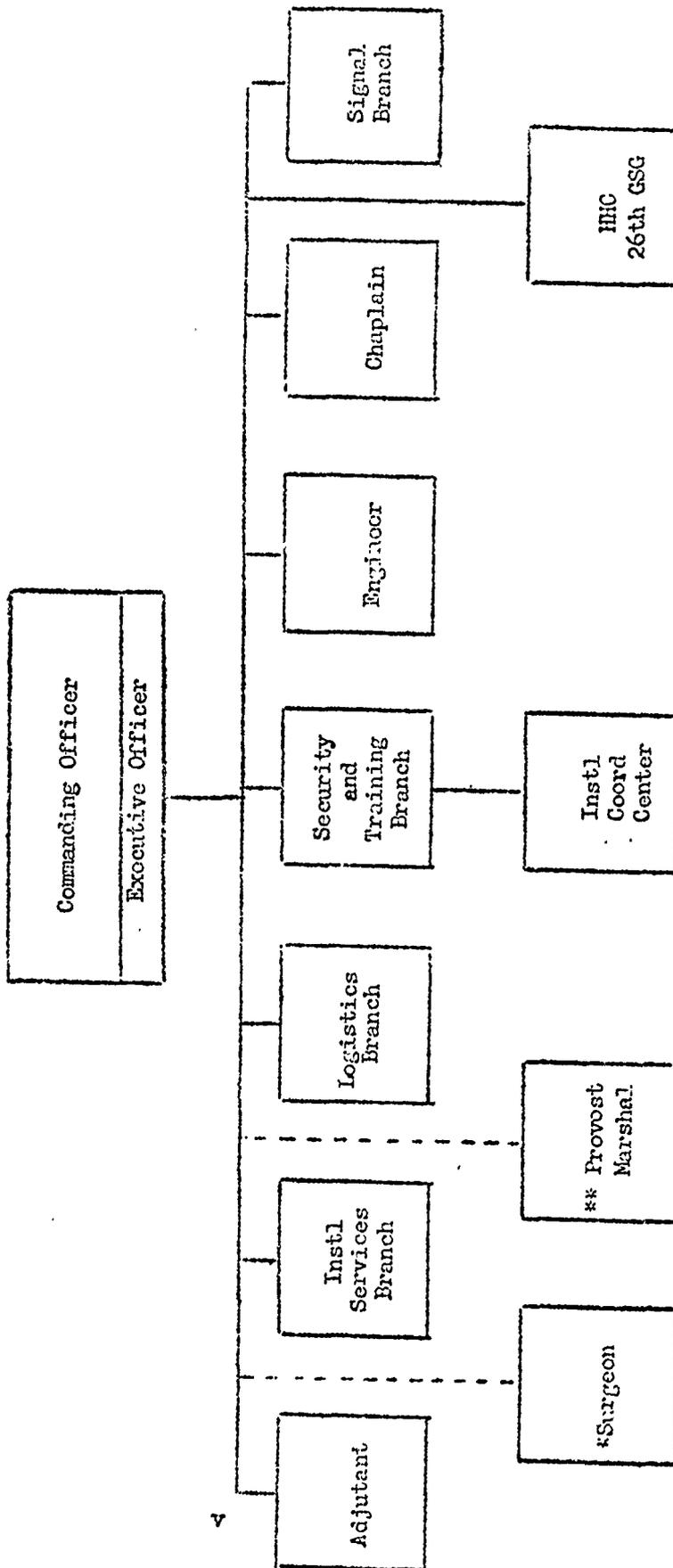
98

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HEADQUARTERS
TUY HOA SUBAREA COMMAND



* - CO, 91st Evac Hosp
** - 178th MP Det

8

END

DATE

FILMED

12 - 68

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