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<td>28 Feb 1970, DoDD 5200.10; AGO D/A ltr 29 Apr 1980</td>
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CLASSIFICATION CHANGES

TO

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FROM

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28 Feb 1970, DoDD 5200.10

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

IN REPLY REFER TO
AGAM-P (M) (24 Apr 67) FOR OT

1 May 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, United States Army Support, Thailand (U)

TO: SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Forwarded as inclosure is Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, United States Army Support, Thailand for quarterly period ending 31 January 1967. Information contained in this report should be reviewed and evaluated by CDC in accordance with paragraph 6f of AR 1-19 and by CONARC in accordance with paragraph 6c and d of AR 1-19. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.

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

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA

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UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPORT
THAILAND

APO SAN FRANCISCO 96233

OPERATIONAL REPORT
FOR QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDING
31 JANUARY 1967
SECRET

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 3200.10
Attached for your review and evaluation is the Quarterly Operational Report for the period ending 31 January 1967.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

S. V. CAREY
Captain AGC
Asst Adjutant General
CONFIDENTIAL

K'HQACUURTS
UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPORT, THAILAND
A.O. San Francisco 96233

THOP
15 February 1967

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

1. (C) GENERAL:

a. Since this report constitutes the first quarterly operational report for headquarters, USAJSPUTHAI, this general paragraph is included to provide a chronology of events from initial discussion on the establishment of this Headquarters to the end of the present reporting period. References to SECRET documents mentioned below are annotated at INDEX I - REFERENCES. Security regulations governing local reproduction of classified material precluded their inclusion in this report.

b. The inception of Headquarters, United States Army Support, Thailand extends back to late 1965 and a proposal by Major General Richard G. Stilwell, Commanding General United States Military Assistance Command, Thailand. In a letter to USAJSP on 16 January 1966 (Ref 1), General Stilwell officially enumerated his reasons for having a "small U.S. Army control headquarters to which all Army units ... may be assigned." COLUSA thai was concerned over the lack of an Army component headquarters in the event of expanded U.S. military operations in Thailand and Laos. On his own authority, General Stilwell had a proposal TD forwarded from his headquarters to USAJSP and called for a meeting in Bangkok on 28 January 1966 of representatives of USA thai, 9th Logistical Command (-), STRTGCOM, US ARTH, and IX Corps (USA thai) gave immediate concurrence to General Stilwell's request as evidenced by their rapid response in the tasking of IX Corps Headquarters on Okinawa to prepare to assume the mission (Ref D and incl 17). The meeting in Bangkok constituted the initial planning for development of a ground component headquarters to be called United States Army Control, Thailand (USA CONTHAI).

c. Headquarters IX Corps had been assigned to Okinawa since February 1956. Ten years later, at reduced strength, it provided USA thai with the nucleus for a Corps-level headquarters to execute contingency operational missions as required with priority to unilateral and S&I operations in the Thailand/Laos area. It was in the right part of the world at the right time and, perhaps most important, it was the right size with regard to personnel space authorizations. IX Corps was reorganized to virtually zero strength (see incls 2 & 3), and 133 of its spaces were employed to organize Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USA CONTHAI, by USA thai General Orders 88 and 89, effective 25 April 1966, and Colonel Francis W. O'Brien, then IX Corps Chief of Staff, assumed command (see incls 4 & 5). The new headquarters met its readiness date of 15 June 1966.
CONFIDENTIAL

THOP

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

d. The delay from organization in April to deployment in
October revealed some interesting political sidelights with regard to
employment of U.S. troops in Southeast Asia at that time. Ambassador
Graham Martin concurred in the need for a control headquarters in
January and reaffirmed his approval in April but wanted the Royal Thai
Government's concurrence and instructions from our State Department
(Ref B) before he would grant in-country clearance. State responded
favorably in April, but the Thais seemed reluctant. This reluc-
tance was not entirely bureaucratic red-tape but extended all the
way to the Prime Minister level (see incl 6). Clearance was finally
received on 23 September 1966 with instructions that the organization
be redesignated United States Army Support, Thailand (USRSUSPII)
(see incl 7). The reason for hesitancy on the part of the Royal
Thai Government in granting country clearance was never absolutely
determined. The general opinion among U.S. officers, however, was that
Thai authorities objected to the word "Control" in the new organiza-
tion's title and feared that it might appear to the public that the
United States was taking over operations in their own country.

e. Upon approval by Department of the Army, the final move-
ment directives were prepared by USARPAC and USARMS with a closure date
for the unit of 15 November 1966. The first echelon, consisting of
colone officers and twenty-eight enlisted men, arrived in Korat on
17 October 1966. See movement of vehicles and equipment departed
on 19 October 1966; the second echelon departed Chiabom by air on
10 November 1966 while the rear detachment met the 15 November closure
date.

f. USARPAC General Order 247 (see incl 8), dated 27 October
1966, assigned USRSUSPII to USARPAC effective 1 November 1966 with
operational control vested in COMUSOUTHCOM.

g. With the organization on such an austere strength basis,
the Headquarters had certain limitations which hampered the assumption
of all Army component responsibilities (see incl 9). In order to
assume all command responsibilities, significant augmentations were
required in sections such as the Adjutant General, Inspector General,
G-4, Comptroller, Chaplain, Provost Marshal, and Special Services. A
plan for a modest thirty-man augmentation in some of these areas was
developed and forwarded to Department of the Army.

h. Brigadier General Edwin F. Black arrived on 11 December
1966, assumed command of Headquarters, USRSUSPII (see incl 10) and al-
most immediately met with representatives from USARPAC, USARMS, 9th
Logistical Command, (B), NCTRL and USRSUSPII staff members in Korat
to discuss the transfer of functions from the various Army commands to
SECRET

THOP

SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period Ending 31 January 1967 (MG CINC-65)

15 February 1967

Headquarters, USARPAC responsibility. On 1 January 1967 USARPAC formally assumed command and/or operational control of all Army troops in Thailand by General Order #4 (see incl. 11).

1. As stated above, USARPAC was commanded directly by CINCUSARPAC, with operational control vested in COMUSTHAIL. The major subordinate units over which the Commanding General, USARPAC assumed direct command were Headquarters, 9th Logistics Command (B); Headquarters, 44th Engineer Group, and Headquarters, 428th Medical Battalion. In addition, operational control of the 10th Signal Group was given to CG, USARPAC while the 1st Signal Brigade in the Republic of Vietnam retained command. Company D, 1st Special Forces Group was attached from USARV to USARPAC with CLTHAI exercising operational control (see incl. 12).

2. (S) MISSION: The missions of USARPAC are as follows:
   a. Tactical: Provide the U.S. Army nucleus for a unilateral, bilateral or combined tactical headquarters to conduct ground combat operations in Thailand.
   b. Training: Conduct continuing OJT (on-the-job training) of assigned Army units.
   d. Management: Exercise command and control supervision of U.S. Army construction programs, logistics operations, real property, facilities and project stocks.
   e. Logistic and Administrative: Provide (1) logistical support to U.S. Air Force operations in North Vietnam and Laos and (2) U.S. Army and joint service support as directed.

3. (C) ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1:

   a. When the Headquarters was reorganized from IX Corps to United States Army Control, Thailand, under TD-6-1000-00, with authorized strength of 131 (a final two-space deletion from 133 was affected during reorganization), the assigned strength was 97. An emergency requisition was immediately submitted to bring the unit up to TD-6 strength. The response to this requisition was favorable, with personnel arriving during the period July-August 1966. At the same
time, all personnel actions were frozen, including cases of personal- 
nel who were past their DEGOS and who had reassignment orders for 
CONUS. Numerous messages between this Headquarters, USARPAC, and 
Department of the Army resulted in the decision that those who had 
school assignments would comply with orders and that the others 
would deploy with the unit.

b. The foregoing actions were taken during the months of 
July, June, and July, but during the months of August and September, 
it became evident that the long delay in deployment was causing 
serious morale problems. Discussions between the Gt of this Head-
quarters and USARPAC eventually resulted in recommending to Depart-
ment of the Army a personnel policy for the unit which would be ap-
licable regardless of the deployment date of the unit and which 
would, in effect, regularize personnel actions on the same basis as 
though the unit were not alerted. Events overtook the action, as 
the unit did receive clearance to move to Thailand late in September, 
and Department of the Army personnel policy was received which spelled 
out a personnel policy that was wholly consistent with current 
Department of the Army personnel procedures. Although there were 
individual cases of disappointment, the policy was in general well 
received, and the morale of the Headquarters substantially increased 
by the sure knowledge that the unit would deploy during the months 
of October and November.

c. Concurrent action was developed early in the planning 
of unit deployment with regard to travel of dependents to Thailand. 
CONUS and the Commanding Officer jointly developed a plan for 
designating fifty of the spc s in the unit table of distribution 
as "key" spc s, the incumbents of which would be authorized to 
transport their dependents to Thailand. These dependents would reside 
in Bangkok while their sponsors were assigned to Korat; however, 
the original plan stipulated that under these circumstances, the spon-
or would receive housing allowances based on the Bangkok rate. 
The sponsor would also be required to complete a two-year tour in 
Thailand as is the case for other accompanied personnel in-country. 
Despite some misgivings, the total concept was generally agreed 
upon and approved at USARPAC, USAYIS, USCMIL and this Headquarters. 
Upon request from USCMIL to USAYIS that preliminary actions be 
taken to approve the travel of certain dependents, the real prob-
lems were allowances and order issuing authority were a head. 
USARPAC queried Department of the Army, and the decision was announced 
from Department of the Army that the plan was acceptable and tacit 
agreement was implied that USARPAC could put the plan into effect; 
however, DIA stated that sponsors moving under these circumstances 
would be authorized to receive only the Korat rate for his housing
allowance. By early October, the long delay in deployment, uncertainty as to the unit's status, and the troublesome question of allowance rates combined to cause most of the originally interested sponsors to lose interest in the dependent travel plan, and most had, in fact, by this time sent or arranged for sending their dependents home. M.CTHAI, therefore, sent a message to USARPAC on 4 October, with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer of this organization, effectively delaying any further implementation of the dependent travel program until the unit could arrive in-country and the entire action be completely restudied.

d. Another concurrent action was taken during the period in question regarding an augmentation for the Headquarters. Personnel both in M.CTHAI and this Headquarters felt that any component command in-country would require comptroller, inspector general and provost marshal personnel on the staff. To retain the austere posture of the unit, it was agreed that such an augmentation should be limited to thirty spaces. Tentative decisions as to the staffing of these thirty spaces were agreed upon at USARPAC level, and CINCPAC had the augmentation group included in the JCS approved troop list for Thailand. The augmentation was subsequently deferred, then deleted, then restored to the approved troop list. A revised TDN to include the thirty additional spaces was submitted to USARPAC along with emergency requisitions for personnel fill and action was still progressing at the close of the reporting period. Since the TDN has not yet been approved by CSFGR, the requisitions remain in USARPAC for submission as soon as approval is received.

c. Early in the life of the new organization, it was decided that a distinctive unit insignia should be adopted. Such an insignia was designed and submitted to the Institute of Heraldry, Department of the Army, in June. The design was approved on 16 September and requisitions have been submitted for the insignia (see cover design).

f. From June until the unit's deployment during October and November, numerous liaison visits and conferences were held between representatives of this Headquarters and their counterparts in USARPAC, US ARYIS, and M.CTHAI concerning the mission of the unit after its transfer and the corresponding transfer of functions between this Headquarters and US ARYIS. These actions finally culminated in a single joint conference at the new Headquarters in Korat during the period 11 - 13 December. At that conference it was decided that the USARPAC commander would assume full responsibility for personnel actions and reports no later than the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year (most functional
transfers took place on 1 January 1967). One notable exception, insofar as personnel actions are concerned, had to be made in the case of those actions which require general court-martial action for decision; since GCM jurisdiction had to remain with USARYIS, the final decision on certain elimination actions will have to remain for the foreseeable future with USARYIS.

g. During the late stages of the unit's deployment to Thailand, the decision was made to re-designate the unit United States Army Support, Thailand. The official re-designation was accomplished on 23 September 1966 and the first echelon of troops deployed for X-ray on 15 October. From mid-October to 1 January, the target date for assumption of command of all army units in Thailand by USASUFTTHAI, daily planning and coordination were effected regarding the many individual responsibilities that would have to be assured. Personnel of the G-1 Section -- two officers and two enlisted men -- planned for assuming supervisory control of the operations of the Adjutant General, Chaplain, Provost Marshal, Surgeon, Civilian Personnel Office, Education Advisor, and Special Services Office. It was decided to completely amalgamate the adjutant General sections of this Headquarters and that of the 9th Logistical Command; to transfer entirely to this Headquarters the functions of the Civilian Personnel Officer, the Education Advisor, and the Special Services Officer; to task the 9th Logistical Command Chaplain and Provost Marshal with performing similar functions for this Headquarters in a "two-hat" situation; and to designate the Commanding Officer of the 428th Medical Battalion (which was to be detached from the 9th Logistical Command and assigned to USASUFTTHAI) as the command surgeon.

h. During the reporting period, directives and other guidance in his area of responsibility were initiated by the G-1. Close liaison was maintained with his USARYIS counterpart in planning for the transfer of functions being performed by the latter which properly belong to USASUFTTHAI. Personnel inadequacies in the G-1 section have delayed substantially the implementation of a full personnel program and the small staff has been mainly concerned with expedient actions. Great deal of emphasis was given during the month to the problems incident to the high venereal disease rate in-country, and a great amount of time was devoted to formulating a program for the control of venereal disease.

i. Surgeon:

(1) The Surgeon is responsible to the Commanding
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THQF

15 February 1967

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

General, USARUP Th.I for all matters pertaining to the health of
the command, exercises technical supervision of all U.S. Army
medical activities in Thailand. Activities for the month of Jan-
uary were concerned primarily with the establishment of a Surgeon's
Office under staff supervision of the G-1 rather than the G-4, where
it was formerly located. With the present authorized strength,
there is no professional complement to staff the Surgeon's Office.
Personnel of subordinate units (Commanding Officers, 428th Medical
Battalion, 252nd Dental Detachment, etc.) have been assigned addi-
tional duties as Surgeon, Dental Surgeon, etc., to give the Surgeon's
Office capability in the various fields.

(2) Command emphasis was placed on a reduction of the
high venereal disease rate in Thailand. The Surgeon is a member of --
and participated in activities of -- the USARUPTHAI VD Control
Board. Specific emphasis is to be placed on education and counsel-
ing of soldiers, expanded use of the VD Contact Interview Form,
and provision of increased club and mess entertainment. This ap-
proach should help to keep the soldier in camp, educate him in
the event he does go out and assist in finding the source of the disease
should the education and entertainment be non-effective.

(3) Preventive Medicine Council was initiated to
provide medical and technical advice to commanders who participate
in the VD Control Council.

j. Civilian Personnel Office:

(1) U.S. Personnel:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>CIVILIAN</td>
<td>ON RECRUITMENT</td>
<td>DUE IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The eighth member of the staff arrived on 7
January 1967. Until December 1966, this office was only 50% staffed.
The three committed are due to arrive within sixty days. G-1
requested twelve additional spaces for Civilian Personnel Office
by letter, dated 15 December 1966. USARUP CSE GPPE-CP 29901,
dated 24 December requested submission of requisitions; this was
accomplished. USARUP Th.I is awaiting written confirmation of these
additional spaces. These additional CPO spaces will permit estab-
lishing a staff office at command level and three area offices in
Thailand (Kurat-Bangkok-Sattahip). With limited staff and rapid
escalation, CPO is encountering minor difficulties. Routine opera-
tions are being sacrificed for the more important response to
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SUBJECT: Operational Report for Quarterly Period
Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR - 65)

mission build-up. Regulation writing assistance has been requested
of USAREC. This assistance will be provided by USAREC personal
on TDY commencing 6 February 1967.

(3) Status of all U.S. positions are as follows:

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<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>AUTH</th>
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<th>RECRUIT</th>
<th>COMMITTED</th>
<th>TEMPORARY</th>
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<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-3 Area Eng</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
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Anticipated Additional Recruitments:

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<td>Commissary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>PEO</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent Welfare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- indicates positions cancelled
+ substitutions for cancelled
Thus five additional spaces are needed,

(4) As indicated, two spaces are on recruitment in excess of the thirty-two authorized, one being the secretary for the Com. Gen. and one as a result of the Army's assuming the mortuary mission from the Air Force, effective 1 July 1966, without the transfer of space. Twelve other positions, as indicated, are in the process of establishment to recruit.

(5) Director of Personnel, 9th Logistical Command (B) initiated action to over-recruit at the recommendation of the Civilian Personnel Director in order to overcome the time lag on filling DLC vacancies. This procedure was again discussed with and has the approval of G-1.
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THOF

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

15 February 1967

(6) The 3,070 OAH spaces — less non-US.USA Units — reflect a utilization of 2,365 Local Nationals. The figure of 2,365 includes the 379th Signal Battalion and other Signal units (326), plus 215 for Special Forces. This results in a total of 1,844 for OAH funding. This figure does not include any Local Nationals to be utilized in Class "B" type units. Present requirements for type "B" units on a forty-eight-hour-week schedule is as follows:

<table>
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<th>Unit</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Enlisted</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313th TC Co</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505th TC Co</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291st TC Co</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260th TC Co (Thamon Serckham)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTALS: 195 32 200

GRAND TOTAL: 427 X 3 = 1281 (24-hour operation)

(7) From the above figures, it seems that the imposed ceiling of Local National spaces for FY 67 is sufficient for the Command; other additional requirements can be supported from within our own resources. The 4th quarter, FY 67, may require Comptroller to decommit funds.

k. Education Center:

(1) Missions:

(a) To offer a program for commissioned officers to complete a minimum of a baccalaureate degree.

(b) To assist warrant officers in achieving at least the equivalent of two years of college.

(c) To assist enlisted personnel in completing high school or the equivalent and to provide work leading to the baccalaureate degree, also to assist them in preparation for attendance at Army Service Schools, for enlisted evaluation testing and for increased responsibility of career service.

(d) To offer a foreign language program (with emphasis on the language of the host country) to meet degree requirements and interest and needs of the military.

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THOF 15 February 1967
SUBJECT: Operation 1 Report for Quarter ending
   Ending 31 January 1967 (USCEC - 65)

(2) Operation of existing Army Education Centers:

(a) ...t present there are two fully operational
   Education Centers in Thailand: one at Camp Friendship, Korat, and
   the other at Bangkok. Commanding Officer, John L. Clark, D.C Education Director,
   began setting up the Bangkok Center in December.

(b) The Friendship Center has five rooms, which
   are being used as regular classrooms. The library occupies two
   other rooms at the Center.

(c) The Bangkok Center has office, classrooms,
   and testing room facilities, as well as a room which can be used
   as a language lab.

(d) Friendship now has two D.C Education Directors
   and Bangkok has one.

(3) Proposed Education Center at Sattahip:

(a) A D.C Education advisory space is still being
   recruited for Sattahip.

(b) The Sattahip Education Center building is
   nearly completed.

(4) Plan a GED program to meet the Soldier's needs:

(a) A program to meet Department of the Army
   minimum education requirements which are (1) a high school diploma for
   commissioned officers, (2) two years college equivalence for
   warrant officers, (3) high school completion and a G.E. score of
   at least 90 for all enlisted men, and (4) a language program for all
   military personnel who need to know the language (Thai) of the
   host country in which they are stationed.

(b) This will be accomplished through (1) day
   and night group study classes, (2) University of Maryland classes,
   (3) USFJ correspondence courses, and (4) spoken Thai language
   classes.

(c) During January, the Friendship Education
   Center started the following courses: (1) three classes in Thai
   spoken language, (2) a USFJ group-study course in psychology, and
   (3) a USFJ group-study course in general business.
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(d) The Bangkok Center began two spoken-Thai classes in January.

(e) The Education Director for USASOUTHCOM, Mr. Paul B. Schenkamp, called a January meeting of all Education Officers under USASOUTHCOM. He briefed them on the goals of the GED program and the opportunities for courses and testing available to their personnel.

(f) The Education Center published in January USASOUTHCOM Regulation 621-1 to implement the Thailand GED program.

(g) At present, several areas of troop concentration -- the 809th Engineer Battalion, the 536th Engineer Battalion, and the communications sites north of Korat -- do not have Education Director Centers. The Personnel Office will be sending in requests for DLC Education Directors and Local National slots for these places.

(4) Operate a USASFI Testing Section:

(a) Each Education Center will have a USASFI Testing Section, and the Education Advisor will be the TOO. Each Testing Section will stock the high school GED tests, College Comprehensive Test, USASFI Achievement Tests, all college and as many high school and Technical End-of-Course Tests as are needed. The Education Center at Camp Friendship will stock most End-of-Course Tests.

(b) Both the Bangkok and Friendship Centers were approved as testing sections in January. The Bangkok Center is already stocking tests and the Friendship Center will have its tests in the near future.

(5) Operate a USASFI Registration Center: Both Friendship and Bangkok now have Registration Centers. These sections stock at least two copies of all USASFI Correspondence Courses and as many copies as needed of all courses for which there is a demand. For the time being, the Friendship section will serve all Education Centers and units in Thailand other than Bangkok. Personnel enrolling in USASFI Correspondence Courses can now receive their course material immediately upon enrollment.

(6) Offer Army Education Center instruction through USASFI group study classes and KES-related classes:

(a) Off-duty classes in USASFI high school level
courses to review all five areas of the AS GED Test will be offered for personnel who need a refresher in only one or two areas. These classes will be held for three hours a week twice a week for ten weeks.

(b) Day classes in Preparatory Instruction will be offered for enlisted men who have a low education level and/or GI score.

(c) ASG-related classes will be on-duty and scheduled as needed. These classes will be scheduled in twenty-hour blocks of instruction and will include such subjects as typing and shorthand; all USAGFI technical courses, such as electronics; and any subject area needed to review for a particular ASG. Typing classes can begin at Camp Friendship Education Center as soon as typewriters, which are on order, are received.

(7) Operate language labs and offer spoken language classes:

(a) The Education Centers at Camp Friendship, Bangkok, and Sattahip will have permanent language labs with console and at least twenty student positions or booths, each with a tape recorder. A special language lab room has been built for the Friendship Center.

(b) The Education Centers located at camp sites of the 538th En. 509th Engineer Battalions will have language labs consisting of portable tape recorders. Language classes will be given in the language lab, in the classroom with an instructor, or as a combination of both. Language classes will be scheduled in sixty-hour blocks of instruction. Three language labs are being purchased.

(c) While in Tokyo in November, Mr. Schenkamp contacted representatives of the Sony Corporation and began making arrangements for the buying and installing of the language lab equipment. The order is now being approved, and the equipment should be in Thailand by the 1st of July 1967.

(8) Operate a civilian school program:

(a) Interview all persons who have M. degrees to determine if they are interested in teaching in the University of Maryland program, and, if so, to assist in processing their applications. Also conduct surveys to determine for which classes there is
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(a) Demand.

(b) Determine the kind and number of classes to be scheduled and the number of full-time faculty to request. Perform all counseling and administration for the University of Maryland program. At present, University of Maryland classes are being held at Camp Friendship, Bangkok, and Sattahip.

(c) Dr. James Olandor came to replace Mr. William Weinrich as the resident University of Maryland instructor during the January - March term. He will teach two classes in English composition. The Friendship Center is also offering Maryland classes in business law and personnel management. Sattahip will offer American History, its first Maryland class, this term.

(g) Maintain individual education records on all Army education in this command:

(a) DA Form 669, Individual Education Record, is maintained in the Education Center serving the personnel concerned. The records are forwarded to the Education Center when personnel arrive in the command and are collected when personnel depart. Records will be initiated on all personnel who do not have a DA Form 669.

(b) The Bangkok Center has begun initiating 669 Forms on all USARAF personnel in the Bangkok area.

(10) Maintain participation records and report participation to higher headquarters:

(a) Maintain testing logs and report participation in testing quarterly to USAFI, Madison, Wisconsin.

(b) Maintain all informal and participation records and report quarterly to Department of the Army, through the next higher headquarters, this information on the Education Services Report, DA Form 1821. Also submit the General Education Data Report. This report gives the command personnel's educational level, the number of personnel (by category) who are below DA minimum education level, and the percentage of participation (by category) of personnel below.

(c) At present all personnel in Korat and in Bangkok who have not completed high school or who have a GT score below 90 are being given the USAFI Placement Test.
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(11) Budget for the GED Program for appropriated
and non-appropriated funds:

(a) Determine and budget for the amount needed
for tuition assistance for all of Thailand and initiate a contract
to be written for that amount with the University of Maryland.
Budget for and initiate contracts for non-personal services (ad-
ministration and instruction) for all part-time personnel.

(b) Budget for and initiate all purchase requests
for supplies and equipment.

(c) Budget for salaries for all full-time personnel.

(d) Budget for and request non-appropriated
funds to pay wages for all military personnel who teach off-duty
courses.

(e) For FY 67, $90,000 in appropriated funds
has been budgeted. Of this amount, $22,000 is for tuition assis-
tance.

(f) Non-appropriated funds are being requested
and granted as needed.

(12) Coordination:

(a) Coordinate the GED program for Thailand.

(b) Coordinate the USAFI Program with USAFI,
Madison, Wisconsin.

(c) Coordinate the Civilian School Program with
the University of Maryland, Far East Division, Tokyo, Japan.

1. Communications:

(1) Assignment of units:

(a) During the period covered by this report, four
additional military police units arrived for duty in Thailand. These
units are the 281st Military Police Company, Sattahip; 219th Military
Police Company, Korat; 136th and 73rd Military Police Detachments,
Sattahip; and the 89th Military Police Detachment, Korat. The
513th Military Police Detachment was transferred from Korat to
Bangkok.

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(2) The foregoing units arrived in-country on the following dates:
   (1) 281st MP Company: advance party arrived in Thailand on 7 November 1966; main body arrived in Thailand on 11 November 1966;
   (2) 219th MP Company: advance party arrived in Thailand on 2 November 1966; main body arrived on 20 November 1966;
   (3) 89th MP Detachment: arrived in Thailand on 11 November 1966;
   (4) 136th and 73rd MP Detachments: arrived in Thailand on 7 October 1966.

(3) Deployment:
   (a) The 281st Military Police Company with the 73rd Military Police Desk and Records Detachment attached will have the law-enforcement mission for the Sattahip area command. The company headquarters and two platoons were attached to the Sattahip area command. This will provide the area commander with 74 enlisted men and 3 officers. The company commander and his officers established an operational Provost Marshal's office, and they will function in this capacity until the arrival of the authorized and requested Provost Marshal. One officer and thirteen enlisted men were detached and will support the 809th Engineer Battalion.

   (b) The 219th Military Police Company with the 89th Military Police Desk and Records Detachment attached have been given the law enforcement mission for the Korat area command. The company headquarters and two platoons will operate in the Korat area. One platoon was detached to the 538th Engineer Battalion.

   (c) The 513th Military Police Detachment was transferred to Bangkok. The 513th is quartered in the King Annex Hotel, Bangkok. The detachment commander was assigned additional duty as the Bangkok area Provost Marshal.

   (4) Special Assignment: The Provost Marshal, 9th Logistical Command (A) was levied for one officer, O-3, to act as liaison officer with the Thai Security Guard Program. Also levied was one Military Police non-commissioned officer, E-6, and one clerk, E-4. The Deputy Provost Marshal, 9th Logistical Command (A), was selected as the liaison officer for the Program. The liaison non-commissioned officer was selected from the 281st MP Company, Sattahip; the clerk, from the 136th MP Detachment.

   (a) The Provost Marshal, 9th Logistical Command (B) was assigned additional duty as Provost Marshal, USASURTALI, effective 1 January 1967.

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a. Staff Postal Officer:

(1) During the period 1 November 1966 to 31 January 1967 much has taken place to reorganize the Army postal mission in Thailand. Up to 14 November 1966, the 9th Logistic Command Postal Officer had direct operational control over three separate APO's: APO 96237, Worn; APO 96232, Sattahip-Camp, and APO 96233, Camp Friendship and Korat Air Base. On 14 November 1966, 9th Log turned over control of APO 96237, Worn, to the U.S. Air Force. On 15 November 1966, Korat Air Base was given a special APO of 96286 and operational control was resumed by the U.S. Air Force. On 17 November 1966, operational control of APO 96232, Sattahip-Camp, was given to the commanding officer of the 153rd Army Postal Unit Type (B), which arrived in Thailand on 11 November 1966. By the end of November 1966, the 9th Logistic Command Postal Officer had staff supervision over APO 96233, Camp Friendship, and APO 96232, Sattahip-Camp, but had direct operational control over only the Camp Friendship APO.

(2) After the period of operational change-over with the Air Force, personnel adjustments were made. Five enlisted personnel, TDY from Okinawa, were returned to their permanent duty station. Camp Friendship staff were returned from duty at the Sattahip-Camp APO and the Korat Air Base. The personnel TD for the staff postal office activity of USMC THLI is now deemed adequate for its mission if the personnel staffed are well trained. The staffing of the 153rd Army Postal Unit is also adequate if replacement personnel are furnished. The 153rd APO now runs APO 96233 at Sattahip and unit-1 at Camp, an officer is no longer in charge of the day-to-day operations because the commanding officer of the 153rd APO is now the postal officer for USMC THLI.

(3) Up to 9 January 1967, there were two postal officers in Thailand, the staff postal officer at USMC THLI who had supervisory control over all postal activities in-country and operational control over APO 96233, Camp Friendship; the second postal officer was the commanding officer of the 153rd APO at APO 96232, Sattahip-Camp. As of 9 January 1967, the USMC-Thai postal officer was reassigned, and the commanding officer of the 153rd APO replaced him, leaving a vacancy at APO 96232.

(4) The mission of the Army postal activities in Thailand continues to be furnishing the best possible financial and parcel post service, as well as mail receipt and dispatch for all military and civilian personnel authorized APO privilege.
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n. Special Services:

(1) Bob Hope Christmas Show: The Bob Hope Christmas show was presented on 21 December 1966. This show is handled mainly by representatives of Bob Hope and the Special Services Office, MAJDFL. The Air Force and Army Special Services Offices at Korat alternate in hosting this big show, with the Air Force hosting it this year. Action taken by the Air Force Special Services Office included providing a stage, transportation for the troupe, and Air Police to direct traffic. Action taken by the Army 350 was to provide public address system and transportation to the show for Army personnel. Each Service provided their own publicity concerning the show.

(2) Korat Trade Fair Basketball Tournament: The Korat Trade Fair Committee invited the Special Services Office to arrange for U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force basketball teams to compete in a charity basketball tournament in Korat. The tournament was held in conjunction with the Korat Trade Fair, and proceeds from the games were given to the Korat Hospital. The Special Services Office arranged for three teams from each Service to play in the tournament. The Civil Affairs Officer and the Public Information Officer were informed of the tournament. The tournament enhanced Thai-American relations and should be continued if the U.S. Army is asked to participate again.

(3) Sports Program: The basketball season came to an end with the USAISWITLII Basketball Championship Tournament which was held 29-31 January 1967. Six teams participated in the tournament and the winner went on to play in the Go/Btry Level Basketball Tournament on Okinawa. A total of twenty-six trophies were presented, and the tournament had a total attendance of approximately 750 spectators. It was considered one of the more successful tournaments conducted at Camp Friendship.

4. (c) ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

a. In accordance with CONFIDENTIALL letter, G-2

b. During November and December, primary emphasis was
placed on coordination with other intelligence staff sections and organizations, both in-country and out of country, which have had responsibilities in Thailand, in order to delineate responsibilities and schedule their orderly transfer. This coordination effort culminated on 12 December 1966 at Headquarters, USASOUTHCOM in a meeting attended by LTC Ball, Plans Branch, G-2, USASOUTHCOM; Maj Denny, Security Division, G-2, USASOUTHCOM; LTC Yarnal, 9th Logistical Command (3); Maj Rarter, Acting G-2, USASOUTHCOM; and Maj Gritten, Plans Branch, J-3, USASOUTHCOM (observer).

At this meeting, the orderly transfer to USASOUTHCOM of USAIS and 9th Logistical Command (3) responsibilities for the Army Security Program and the Army Personal Security Clearance Program in Thailand was discussed. All agreed that G-2 of S, G-2, USASOUTHCOM could assume all inherent and implied responsibilities, to include ISI case control, on 1 January 1967 without prejudicing end-of-year reporting requirements.

c. On 1 January 1967, the seven-man 17th NE Detachment was reassigned from the 9th Logistical Command (3) to Headquarters, USASOUTHCOM in order to give this command a full counterintelligence capability. During this period the detachment has established a two-man field office in Saigon and another in Kham. These field offices have been able to lay the groundwork for exploitation of overt sources of counterintelligence information in the critical northeast region. Because of severe personnel and technical equipment shortages, the 17th NE Detachment has not been able to respond fully to the command's requirements for internal counterintelligence services or develop liaison contacts in the northeast to the extent desired.

d. The CIC of S, G-2 has also experienced critical personnel shortages which have delayed the section's becoming fully operational. On 1 January 1967, of six officers and six enlisted men authorized, three personnel were present for duty: one officer, one NCO, and one enlisted clerk. Of these three personnel, one major (O-4) was filling a colonel (O-5) slot and one SFC (E-7) was filling a SGT (E-9) slot. An interim solution to this shortage has been found in requesting TDA assistance from USMACV and USAIS. USAIS has furnished two officers and one NCO and will shortly furnish an additional NCO in response to a request for three officers and three NCOs. However, the two first lieutenants furnished are required to fill major (O-4) slots. Neither USAIS nor USAIS foresees furnishing further assistance.

e. Neither the CIC of S, G-2 nor the 17th NE Detachment engaged in significant training or troop movement during the period.
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Both devoted seventy-six working days to intelligence operations.

5. (1) SUBJECT: CSM 3207, 0-3

- Force Deployments: During the reporting period, the
following units were deployed to Thailand:

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Exercise 6-4

(1) The area is to be divided into three areas: the northern, central, and southern. The northern area will be occupied by the American forces, the central area by the British forces, and the southern area by the French forces.

(2) The exercise will be conducted in three phases:
   a. The initial phase will involve the development of a joint operation plan.
   b. The middle phase will focus on the execution of the joint operation plan.
   c. The final phase will assess the effectiveness of the joint operation plan.

(3) The exercise is designed to test the ability of the forces to coordinate their efforts and to provide a realistic training environment for the participating units.

6. (a) M. A. T. : T 3-4

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establishment of the operational base from the viewpoint of facilities and support. However, planned orientations and staff supervisory functions were carried on and/or implemented on a phased basis. This phase was a prerequisite in view of the extreme shortage of staff officers — a total of nine being available to cover the specific functions incumbent in being in the totally logistic operation which is the Navy role in India.

3. This shortfall had been recognised earlier and staff visits were started to begin familiarisation in selected priority logistical areas. Available personnel were concentrated on these specific areas and other operations held entirely at subordinate-corral levels with only minimal capability.

4. Actions were started for an augmentation and a revised plan prepared, raising the 6-1 Section to a total of ten staff officers. In the same action, the Staff Medical Service officer, who had been serving as the only Medical and Operations Officer, was returned to 6-1 capability and the Transportation Officer surrendered to the critical requirement for a corral element in the Supply area. This left three officers for the — a major and two captains — and a shortage of seven to eight lieutenants and three majors. The earlier decision for operation on a pure priority basis was expanded.

5. On the premise that the subordinate commands had been engaged in the basic operations for some time and with the application of some outstanding talent over some long hours, the section met its objectives and carried on its functions:

   (1) One officer and one SO concentrated on the staff assistance necessary to develop a complete plan for the very assumption of the Class II and corral support mission from the Navy.

   (2) Staff support was directed to the problem of improving the Class II and IV support which had been lacking for various reasons, including lack of personnel and facilities. An improvement program was coordinated and personnel assistance from 2nd Log Company arranged to further support the newly arrived Supply Company.

   (3) The critical mission of "L" distribution planning was expanded and full coordination worked out with the Sub Area Petroleum Office (PAK).
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(4) In the major effort of LOC and base construction, close and continued coordination was developed to provide staff assistance in joint planning, implementation of LOC program planning and execution, and materials availability.

(5) The existing maintenance support plan which provided for evacuation to GCS and base replacement was determined to be unacceptable and arrangements were developed with the 2nd Log Command for priority support in their overhaul program, backed up by contractual support in-country as available and needed for immediate requirements.

These major actions were carried on only through the positive application of priorities and the maximum delegation to subordinate commands.

7. (6) ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-5

a. The Civil Affairs Officer has a two-fold mission: Civic Action/People to People Program and Safety Program.

b. The Community Relations Program is funded under USAF AVS Regulation 515-1 (c) with the primary purpose of achieving national cold war objectives. The Community Relations meetings are held monthly.

c. Outpatient Clinics:

(1) The 809th Engineer Battalion (Const) continue to operate an outpatient clinic in the Thonon Sarakham area, where local nationals are treated for minor illnesses and injuries on a sick-call basis. During the months of November and December 1966 and January 1967, a total of 6,361 local nationals were treated.

(2) The 538th Engineer Battalion operates an outpatient clinic in the Lakthongchak area, during the months of November and December 1966 and January 1967, this clinic treated a total of 1,380 local nationals.

d. The 31st Field Hospital continues to operate the joint Thai-American mobile medical team within outlying areas. This team treated 2,532 local nationals during November and December 1966 and January 1967. The 31st Field Hospital tuberculosis team also treated and rechecked a total of 416 local nationals during this period.
During the period 1 November through 31 December 1966, thirty-six pieces of athletic equipment (procured by collateral activities funds) were presented to local schools.

On the 1st and 5th of December 1966, the 9th Logistic Command (B) skydiving club staged exhibition jumps at Ban Khao District, Chaiyaphoom Province. These jumps were the main attraction at a district fair held 1-3 and 5 December for the purpose of raising funds to supplement budget for construction of a water distribution system. The Governor of Chaiyaphoom Province presented a plaque in appreciation of the cooperation provided by the 9th Logistic Command (B) and the skydiving club. The plaque was accepted by LTC Fou-Lines, G-II, on behalf of the Commanding Officer, 9th Logistic Command (B).

On 11 January 1967, the 252nd Dental Detachment travelled to Khon Kaen and gave out 1,300 toothbrushes and toothpaste to 1,300 elementary and high school students. In addition, handbills and posters were distributed and two dental health films shown. This is the first of a three-phase program of dental health for this area.

On 18 January 1967, one hundred blankets were purchased from collateral activities funds at a cost of $87.51 and were presented to the Korat Home for the Aged.

The Engineer Section, less draftsman, arrived at Camp Friendship on 17 October 1966 as an element of the US/THAI advance increment. By 1 November, the majority of this section's records, files and office equipment had arrived and the section was operational. Operations during the period 1 November - 31 December consisted of the following activities:

A detailed study of the current Thailand POP Program (FY 65(S), 66(A), and 66(S)) was undertaken. The study revealed one major problem area: the escalation of construction costs in conjunction with OCAF contracts resulted in the elimination of certain proposed key facilities from the Korat Logistic Complex and the Sattchhip Fort in order to keep costs in line with programmed funds. Immediate steps were taken to coordinate with OCAF/Thailand the establishment of priorities on those facilities scheduled to remain in the program. Those facilities that had already been dropped (9th Log mission-type) could not be recovered.
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At this late date, also, to realign the expenditure of USAF funds, certain partially completed facilities and unstarted facilities were transferred to troop construction projects. This rescheduling and readjusting of construction efforts saved 74.5 million of an estimated 12.9 million-dollar increase in costs.

(2) An evaluation of the requirements placed on the Engineer Section against its personnel resources on-hand resulted in the submission of a request for two additional engineer officers (LTG - NGS-7010 and W3 - NGS 4312).

b. Effective 1 January 1967 upon receipt of USAF LOI, this section became fully operational. Its major missions as Staff Engineer to Commander General, USASOUTHCOM, were:

(1) Estab. Planning
(2) Rationing; and Program
(3) Rationing; and Construction
(4) Policy and Projects
(5) Troop Construction
(6) Real Estate

c. Also effective on 1 January 1967 was the transfer of the USA/Thailand Office from 9th Logistic Command (9) to Engineer Section, USASOUTHCOM. An evaluation of this section's responsibilities and requirements resulted in a request for an immediate augmentation, which was submitted to USAF.

d. During the period of 1-31 January 1967, the Engineer Section issued six job directives, the most significant of which was the one to proceed with design and construction of the Inland Road. This is a 124-kilometer road which will start at Sattahip Port Road and join the Bangkok By-pass between Chachoengsao and Chonburi Serakhon.

9. (U) Command Judge Advocate

a. The section closed in-country, along with the rest of Headquarters, USASOUTHCOM, on 11 November 1966. There were no movement problems, and the section provided continuous legal services.
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In both parts of the command — Okinawa and Korea — throughout
the movement period.

b. By letter dated 15 December 1966, USMACV determined
under the authority of paragraph 5b, Manual for Courts-Martial,
US, 1951, that U.S. Army Support, Thailand had special court-martial
jurisdiction. This determination was essential for the future
operations of the section and the command.

c. On 1 January 1967, USMACV assumed command of many
units in-country, and thus the scope of legal services provided
by this section became considerably broadened. Pursuant to this
increased responsibility, the section promulgated USMACV
Regulation No. 27-16, which established a "Report of Nonjudicial
Tribunals and Summary and Special Courts-Martial Cases to be
Submitted to this Headquarters" from all the special courts-martial
jurisdictions under the command of USMACV. This report will
enable the section to obtain information sufficient to construct
a data bank for the purpose of establishing a review and analysis
report of Nonjudicial Punishment imposed under Article 15, UCJ,
and the operation of inferior Courts-Martial. This report will also
enable the section to analyze the administration of military justice
in the command to insure compliance with required Department of
the Army policies.

d. By message received 13 January 1967 from CINCUSARPAC,
amending LOI for USMACV dated 30 December 1966, it was ordered
that all non-judicial actions requiring General Court-Martial
jurisdiction be forwarded to USMACV instead of USARPAC. This
completed the already existing practice of having USMACV as the
GCM jurisdiction for military justice and the reviewing authority
for claims.

e. From 16 January 1967 to 20 January 1967, the Assistant
Command Judge Advocate visited Sattahip and Bangkok Area Support
Command for the purpose of rendering legal assistance. It was
concluded that as a result of the trip, similar visits should be
made periodically, preferably monthly, to Sattahip and other out-
lying areas that do not have the services of a JAG close at hand.

f. A step in solving the section's principal problems of
lack of space and trained personnel was accomplished on 21 January
1967 when the section moved into the same building occupied by the
9th Logistical Command (B) Command Judge Advocate. By doing so,
the section has been able to share the services of the latter's
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legal clerk and Thai personnel, furthermore, the section’s own Thai personnel can be better utilized now that they are physically present in the section (previously they could not be with the section because of its location in the headquarters building which is off-limits to personnel without a security clearance).

10. (U) ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

a. By Department of the Army letter, received prior to the departure of USASUTTHAI from Okinawa, it was directed that when USASUTTHAI arrived in Thailand, the USASUTTHAI Signal Officer would also serve as Commander of the 29th Signal Group (USASUTTHAI), Bangkok.

b. Colonel Theodore F. Schweitzer was assigned to USASUTTHAI as Signal Officer. The section has since been redesignated the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications-Electronics, and Colonel Gene E. Roane, CO 29th Signal Group, appointed as ACoS, CE with Colonel Schweitzer as Deputy.

c. During the period 18 October through 31 December 1966, the section was engaged in preparations for assuming the roles and mission of the Army component headquarters for Thailand.

d. The ACoS, CE, in addition to assisting the Commanding General and staff on all CE matters, was assigned the following responsibilities for staff supervision:

1. CE plans, operations and training in the command.

2. Cryptologic and cryptosecurity functions.

3. Photographic and visual aid functions.

4. Programming of non-tactical telecommunications requirements (HTM) for new U.S. Army requirements.

5. Army Frequency Control.

6. Preparation and publication of Army Communications Electronic Operating Instructions.

7. Staff supervision over operational matters of U.S. Army signal units.

c. During the reporting period the following significant
actions affecting CE operations were completed:

1. On 31 December 1966, the HACTII CEC to USMACS
   HACTII CEC "hot line" was activated allowing direct
   voice access to the HACTII Emergency Action Console.

2. On 16 January 1967, 29th Signal Group began
   on-the-job training for twenty-two members of the Royal
   Thai Army.  Training is being conducted in eleven different
   job skills, is offered on a continuing basis and is recycled each quarter.

3. On 21 January 1967, an interim Long Distance
   Switchboard, named IN/TCC-7 manual switchboard, terminating
   forty-three in-country trunks was placed in service in HACTII
   compound.

f. The main problem that existed during the reported
   period was the lack of sufficient personnel to perform the CE
   staff mission as assigned on 1 January 1967.

11. CONTROLLER

   a. The Comptroller has received preliminary budget
      guidance from USMACS in connection with the FY 68
      Command Operating Budget.  This guidance has been disseminated to the staff sections
      for action. The completed FY 68 CCB must be at USMACS not later
      than 27 February 1967.

   b. The 35th Finance Section (Disb) has been relieved
      as Class B agent to the 47th Finance Section to assume disbursing
      operations under its own Disbursing Station Symbol Number.  This
      action was effective on 1 January 1967.

SECTION II - PART 1

CONSIDERATION: OBSERVATIONS

1. ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1

   a. Many conferences and liaison visits are still being
      held and formal and informal communication with higher headquarters
      is being maintained on a daily basis to resolve the many problems
      outlined and implied in Section I.

   b. Surgeon: One of the most urgent problems to which
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I have addressed normal emphasis is the inordinately high venereal disease rate among the troops. I accept the Surgeon's counsel that VD is no longer a serious health problem, but the complacency toward this disease cannot be tolerated when it affects command-wide morale and troop effectiveness. The VD Control Board is helpful in identifying and treating local carriers, but I believe the expanded use of the Contact Interview Form and wider counselling and education at the unit level by officers and NGO's will make the problem more immediate to the individual soldier. Hopefully, with knowledge may come prevention.

1. Civilian Personal Officer: It appears that long range plans for establishing two new offices at Korat and Setthi for the Civilian Personnel Office are near completion and relocation will be made during the month of February.

2. Operations: Maintenance support for certain military police equipment continues to be a problem. Specifically, the maintenance support for radios and vehicles was inadequate during the past quarter. Since the 513th MP Detachment is not authorized a motor section or a communications section under its present TOE, the unit has been dependent upon logistical support from HHD, 9th Logistic Command (B). With the movement of the 513th to Bangkok, it is anticipated that this situation will be worsened due to the lack of any facilities at Bangkok to repair tactical vehicles. The 219th Infantry has the capability to maintain a motor section and a communications section; therefore, this unit's vehicles and radios should be 80% operable at all times.

3. Postal Officer: Considering the Army Postal activities in Thailand in an overall perspective, the outlook is good. Financial and personnel support has been increased to all serviced units. Transit time on out-of-seal interpost mail is being decreased by better distribution systems.

2, (C) ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2

4. The severe shortage of personnel permanently assigned and present for duty must be resolved before the ACC of G-2 can become fully operational. The present deficiency has precluded the establishment of an intelligence data base adequate for either good command security or good contingency planning input. It has also required the section to assume the command's security responsibilities before it had the physical capability of publishing guiding directives.
b. In addition, under the present seven-man TC3A, the 17th MI Detachment is inadequately manned and equipped either to provide proper overt counterintelligence coverage of the insurgent Northeast or to provide those counterintelligence services and inspections that insure command security.

c. Finally, the deployment of Headquarters, USAMSRTHLI to Thailand without the 114th WSSA Detachment or the 209th MI Detachment (Corps) has left the command without a CASSEC capability and without those capabilities in Imagery Interpretation, Order of Battle, and Combat Intelligence essential to developing an intelligence data base adequate for corps or army level contingency planning.

3. (U) ENGINEER SECTION

a. Throughout the entire period, the continuing problem of performing a mission without proper staffing has forced the Army to rely almost solely on OCIC for technical review of engineering design produced through OSS contracts. As a result, the Army construction in progress reflects in direct proportion the OCIC effort. The AEGLO Office emphasizes maximum attention to problem areas as they develop. Full-scale attention to the requirements of the overall AEC Program is and has been impossible.

b. Continued unacceptable increasing construction costs have adversely affected the entire scope of the AEC program in Thailand. The inability of the Contracting Agency to forecast firm costs, BCP's, and additional requirements have made future planning a hit or miss proposition. There are no periodic or special reports furnished by OCIC which present up-to-date and detailed information required to permit keeping abreast of field progress. This section has no field offices and must depend upon "grape vine" type communication to discover problem areas. AEGLO continues to function without instruction or clearly defined lines of authority. It has been only recently, with the advent of USAMSRTHLI, that AEGLO has become a recognized office.

4. (U) COMMAND JUDGE ADVOCATE: The only problems encountered by the Command Judge Advocate Section during the last quarter were of a logistical and organizational nature. There were no major military legal problems. The previously cited problems were partially alleviated by moving the section in with the Command Judge Advocate Section of the 9th Logistic Command (B). The shortage of trained personnel continues to hamper timely completion of cases.
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SECTION II - PART 2

RECOGNIZATIONS

1. (b) UNCLASSIFIED

   a. The major problem facing the Headquarters as of the close of the reporting period is that of personnel stature of the control, both at present and in the future. Manpower, requisitions, and management procedures, the three most important aspects of the personnel program, were not being effectively supervised, planned for, nor carried out.

   b. The fill on personnel requisitions for this control has been a problem for some time. It is recognized that USINPAC has the first priority, but the modest unit build-up in Thailand over the past year has created a critical shortage in certain KAS's that cannot continue indefinitely; if this control is to accomplish portions of its mission in the best possible way. The quarterly operational reports for all the subordinate units of USAGTH reflect the urgent need for replacements; particularly in the lower enlisted grades. I cannot wholly endorse the immediate solution of curtailment/extension of tours, as best it is a temporary expedient and not a real solution. Therefore, I cannot recommend strongly enough that USAGTH give closer scrutiny to our current critical shortages and immediate requisition action on our critical KAS shortages.

   c. The Engineer Section, as presently staffed, does not have enough personnel to successfully accomplish its assigned mission. The recommend organization of the Engineer Section, to include USMC, has been submitted for approval.

2. (c) UNCLASSIFIED: There is little to recommend in the improvement of the operational efficiency of this control. The major missions of this organization are the construction of the Inland Road from Chonburi to Sattahip and the development of the deep-water port in the Sattahip area. The almost superhuman effort of the engineers in surmounting their problems is admirable to say the least. The collateral activities of the local dispensaries and the medical units have done much in fostering Thai-American relations. In general, the sense of urgency with which the subordinate units treat their daily and prolonged difficulties when they arise is remarkable. The mission accomplishment of all organizations is performed outstandingly well within
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the resources available to them.

3. (g) TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION: Company D (12G), 1st
Special Forces Group is presently attached to this command for
administrative and logistical support from the 1st Special Forces
on Okinawa. Operational control is vested in the COMSHOCOVA.
Our request to have this unit assigned as a separate company has
yet to receive final DC approval. Recommend follow-up action
by USAMC to expedite this transfer. In addition, the intelligence
arrangements as described in Section II, Part 1 of this report
amplify our previous requests for augmentation of the 17th MI
Detachment so that additional field offices can be established in
the Northeast as personnel become available. Also, to improve
the over-all intelligence capability of this command, recommend
approval of our request for deployment of the 104th MI Detach-
ment and the 209th MI Detachment from Okinawa at full authorized
strength.

4. (u)LOGISTICS: The planning and the development of
'tailored organizations' such as ESAS, should be completely
monitored at higher headquarters and DC level to assure the maximum
experience in review and adjustment. To this end, DC should assemble
for internal as-well as field command use, an "experience" file on
"tailored organizations" by functional groupings. Also, the supply
system must be expanded to provide for priority operational
requirements of elements supporting a combat area without subject-
ing such elements to the continuous over-riding priority of the
combat area being supported.

EDWIN F. BICK
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

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1. CONFIDENTIALL msg fr CGASHC.HTL, subj: Army Control Headquarters

2. CONFIDENTIALL msg fr CINCUSARC, subj: U.S. Army Control
   Headquarters for Thailand (U)

3. CONFIDENTIALL msg fr CG IX Corps, subj: Proposed Addition to
   Section III, Project Army-US-XIUS-GENL-3-64-OP

4. USARV General Order Number 88, dated 21 April 1966

5. USARV General Order Number 89, dated 21 April 1966

6. CONFIDENTIALL msg fr American Embassy, Bangkok, subj: Deployment
   of USARVCOMFOR Personnel

7. CONFIDENTIALL msg fr COMSHC.HTL, subj: In-Country Clearance

8. USARV General Order Number 247, dated 27 October 1966

9. Organization Chart, Headquarters, United States Army Control,
   Thailand

10. USARV General Order Number 19, dated 11 December 1966

11. USARV General Order Number 1, dated 1 January 1967

12. Organization Chart, U.S. Army Support, Thailand

13. Biography of Brigadier General Edwin F. Black

14. Photograph of BG Black signing assumption of command order

15. Photograph of BG Black's arrival at Korat, 11 December 1966

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1. Reference A: SECRET Letter to CINCUSARPAC from COMSHACTHAI, dated 16 January 1966, Subject: US Army Control Headquarters for Thailand (U), with two inclosures. Inclosure 1 to this reference is MG Stilwell's proposed TD for USARCONTHAI. Inclosure 2 is the supporting rationale for the need of such a headquarters.

2. Reference B: SECRET message to RUEPDA/DA from COMSHACTHAI, dated 010402 apr 66, Subject: U.S. Army Control Headquarters for Thailand (U).

3. Reference C: TOP SECRET Booklet, HQ, SEATO Exercise AURORA, dated 1 December 1966, entitled "Basic Instructions Exercise AURORA."

### VISITORS

Following is a list of distinguished visitors to the command during the period 1 November 1966 through 31 January 1967:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME, ORGANIZATION, AND DATE</th>
<th>ARE OF INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mr. Ralph A. Clough, GS-18E, U.S. State Department, 7 November 1966</td>
<td>Facilities at Sattahip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Messrs. Ben Gillens and Stuart P. French, Senate Armed Services Committee, 2 November 1966</td>
<td>Project stocks, personnel shortages, major item density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mr. Frank ... Bartino, DOD, 6 November 1966</td>
<td>Command maintenance capability and troop requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Honorable Edward F. Baldrige, Sidney R. Yates, Jeffrey Cohlen, and Silvio O. Conte, Members, House Appropriations Committee, 21 November 1966</td>
<td>Fort operations at Sattahip and Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Honorable David N. Henderson, Chairman, House Sub-committee on Munpower, 25 November 1966</td>
<td>Civilian personnel requirements and port operations, Sattahip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rear Admiral L.B. McDonald, Commander NTS, Far East, 24 November 1966</td>
<td>Fort facilities, Sattahip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The Honorable Jonathon B. Bingham, N.Y., 27 November 1966</td>
<td>Facilities at Korat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mr. Verley M. Rexroad, Senate Committee on Appropriations, 8 December 1966</td>
<td>Facilities at Korat and construction projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. BG Clarence J. Lang, Director of Logistics, J-4, USSTRICOM, 12 December 1966</td>
<td>Facilities at Korat and Sattahip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. The Honorable J. Strom Thurmond, Senate Committee on Armed Services, 11 December 1966</td>
<td>Facilities at Korat and Sattahip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. MG John H. Hay, CG 11th Infantry Brigade, 16 December 1966</td>
<td>Project stocks at Korat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME, ORGANIZATION, AND DATE</td>
<td>AREA OF INTEREST</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. GEN Harold K. Johnson, CSA, 31 December 1966</td>
<td>Facilities at Korat and Northeast area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. LTG Ferdinand Unger, CG, USARYIS, 21 January 1967</td>
<td>Facilities at Korat, Sattahip and Northeast area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUBJECT: Operational Report—Lessons Learned for the Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSPOR-65) (U) — Hq USARSUPTHAI

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 29 MAR 1967

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

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report—Lessons Learned for the period ending 31 January 1967 from Headquarters USARSUPTHAI.

2. (C) Pertinent comments are as follows:

a. Reference paragraph 1, Part II, Section II:

(1) Representatives of Manpower Division, G-1, USARPAC, have recently completed a visit/survey in Thailand and have provided assistance in the problem areas.

(2) USARSUPTHAI now has an approved TDA and an MDA for an increased authorization of 30 spaces being processed for the headquarters. The strength increase, when approved by DA, should provide the headquarters with an adequate staff.

(3) Following the designation of USARSUPTHAI as a separate command on 1 January 1967, this headquarters took action with USABSUPTHAI and DA to validate all outstanding enlisted requisitions for Thailand. This procedure will be repeated on a monthly basis.

b. Reference paragraph 3, Part II, Section II:

(1) DA message 801266, DMC 1322014 Feb 67, granted authority to inactivate D Company, 1st Special Forces Group, and to activate 46th Special Forces Company with assignment to USARSUPTHAI. This headquarters is currently taking every possible action with ACSFOR and USARSUPTHAI to expedite approval of a new MTOE for the 46th Company so that a General Order can be published.

(2) This headquarters is currently working with USARSUPTHAI to develop a more adequate organization for the 17th Military Intelligence Detachment.
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending 31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65) (U) - Hq USARSUPTHAI

(3) This headquarters is supporting USARSUPTHAI in its request for deployment of the 209th Military Intelligence Detachment from USARYIS to Thailand to provide the required Imagery Interpretation and COMSEC capability.

c. Reference paragraph 4, Part II, Section II: This headquarters has monitored and will continue to monitor the planning and development of USARSUPTHAI.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

G. L. McMullan
MAJ, AG
Asst AG

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