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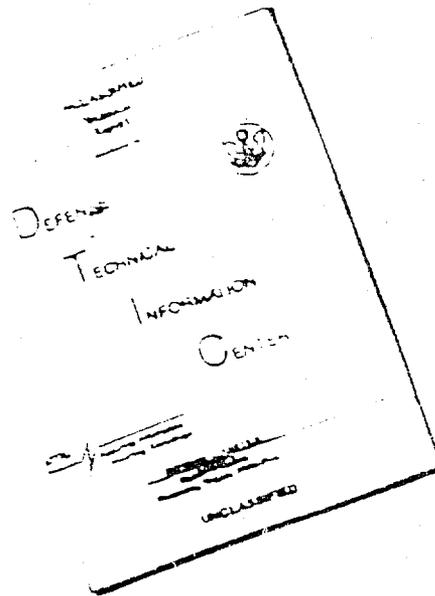
30 Nov 1980, DoDD 5200.10; D/A ltr, 29 Apr 1980

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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 Feb 69)

FOR OT UT 684336

5 March 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, United States Army Vietnam, Period Ending 31 October 1968 (U)

AD 500291

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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:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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IN REPLY REFER TO

AVHGC-DST

15 NOV 1968

SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army
Vietnam for Period Ending 31 October 1968, RCS CSFOR-65
(R1) (U)

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

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

1. Section 1. Operations: Significant Activities

a. (U) Command.

(1) Commanders.

CG, USARV 1 Aug 68 - 31 Oct 68	GEN Creighton W. Abrams
DOC, USARV 1 Aug 68 - 31 Oct 68	LTC Frank T. Mildren
CG, Engineer Troops, Vietnam (Provisional) 1 Aug 68 - 31 Oct 68	MG David S. Parker
CG, US Army Engineer Construction Agency, Vietnam 1 Aug 68 - 23 Sep 68	MG William T. Bradley
23 Sep 68 - 8 Oct 68	EG Willard Roper
8 Oct 68 - 31 Oct 68	COL Robert E. Burlin

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for Period Ending 31 October 1968, HCS CSFOR-65 (H1) (U)

(2) Distinguished Visitor Summary: During the reporting period
1 August 1968 to 31 October 1968, 35 parties of distinguished visitors
visited this headquarters.

SIGNIFICANT VISITORS TO USARV

PERIOD: 1 August - 31 October 1968

<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
GEN Leonard F. Chapman, Jr. 4 August 1968	Commandant Marine Corps
LG Conn L. Milburn 9 - 17 August 1968	Chief Surgeon, USARPAC
DS Fred Kernet, Jr. 18 - 21 August 1968	Director of Ammo, ODCSLOG, DA
HON Eugene L. Becker 22 - 26 August 1968	Assistant Secretary of the Army (H.)
LG William L. Potts 22 - 30 August 1968	ACofS, G2, USARPAC
GEN Ralph D. Haines, Jr 24 - 27 August 1968	CINCUSARPAC
LG Oren E. Hurlbut 24 - 27 August 1968	ACofS, G4, USARPAC
LG Charles W. Ryder, Jr. 24 - 27 August 1968	ACofS, G1, USARPAC
EG Maurice J. Halper 24 - 27 August 1968	Comptroller, USARPAC
EG Richard H. Cordell, USAF 26 August 1968	J6 CINCPAC
LG Charles T. Horner, Jr. 1 - 7 September 1968	CG, 2d Logistical Command

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam
for Period Ending 31 October 1968, RCS CSFOR-65 (RI) (U)

<u>NAME/DATE</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
NAME: Lucian B. McDonald, USN 1 September 1968	Cmdr, Mil Sea Trans Service, Far East
Mr. J. K. Fasick (GS-16) 2 September 1968	Assoc Dir, Def Div, GAO
ADM J. S. Russell, USN 3 September 1968	Chairman, Evaluation Committee for IGLOO White, DUCK BLIND and Duel Blade
1C Richard F. Shaefer, USAF 6 September 1968	ACofS, J5, MACV
1C Walter E. Letz, Jr. 8 - 14 September 1968	CG, USASTRATCOM
Mr. David G. Book (GS-16) 10 September 1968	COMSEC Officer, HQ NSA, Pacific
DC Hal C. Pattison 11 - 23 September 1968	Chief of Military History, DA
DC George A. Coddling 11 September 1968	Chief, ASA, Pacific
1C William C. Gribble, Jr. 16 - 24 September 1968	Deputy ACSFOR, DA
DC Charles D. Y. Ostrom, Jr. 16 - 24 September 1968	Dir of Army Research, OGRD, DA
DC Thomas W. Kellen 16 - 24 September 1968	Dir of Developments, OGRD, DA
1C T. F. Cape 17 September 1968	Master General Ordnance, Australian Army
1C Elias C. Townsend 19 September 1968	ACofS, J3, MACV
Mr. Robert C. Lewis 20 September 1968	Vice President, American Red Cross

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for Period Ending 31 October 1968, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

NAME/DATE

POSITION

HON John S. Foster, Jr.
25 September 1968

Director of Defense Research
and Engineering

Mr. Coleman P. Cook (GS-16)
2 - 15 October 1968

OASA (I&L)

Mr. Wayne A. Smith (GS-16)
2 - 15 October 1968

ODSLOG

Mr. John E. Ingersoll
6 October 1968

Director, Bureau of Narcotics
and Dangerous Drugs, Dept of
Justice

MG M. F. Brogan
9 October 1968

Quartermaster General,
Australian Army

MG Carroll H. Dunn
10 - 12 October 1968

Director of Military Construction,
OCE, DA

HON Frederick C. Belen
11 October 1968

Deputy Postmaster General

Mr. Jack Moskowitz
15 - 16 October 1968

Dep Asst Secy Defense (Civil
Rights and Industrial Relations)

VADM Lawson P. Ramage, USN
24 October 1968

Cmdr, Mil Sea Trans Service, DN

GEN Ralph E. Haines, Jr.
25 - 31 October 1968

CINCUSARPAC

b. (U) Personnel Administration, Morale and Discipline.

(1) Improved Strength and Personnel Accounting.

(a) On 1 August 1968, the USARV Data Service Center assumed responsibility for maintenance of USARV Personnel Data Files from USARPAC. The processing of data in-country has improved the timeliness of personnel and strength data reported to DA and has made personnel management data readily available to the USARV staff.

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(b) A second significant step toward better and more timely personnel data reporting was the installation of the Personnel Management and Accounting-Card Processor (PERMACAP) data processing system in eight USARV divisions and Personnel Service Companies. The system places the source of personnel data at the site of authoritative records and is expected to improve the accuracy of data. The system provides for punched-card input by AUTODIN to the Data Service Center for USARV file updates, thereby allowing for quicker receipt and processing of personnel changes. Four other divisions begin conversion to this system on 1 November 1968.

(2) Civilian Personnel Management.

(a) The Central Training Institute began evening classes in Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced English Conversation on 26 August 1968. Open to all Vietnamese as a public service, free of charge, these classes convene nightly, six days per week. Attendance has averaged 179 persons per week.

(b) Two hundred and fifteen U. S. citizen employees of USARV and USMCV serviced commands were awarded the Medal for Civilian Service in Vietnam during the quarter.

(c) Nine hundred Philco-Ford truck drivers in the Saigon area staged a brief work stoppage in September in an attempt to obtain per diem allowances for trips away from their truck terminals in excess of ten hours. This allowance was not granted.

(3) Loreale and Personal Services.

(a) General Educational Development (GED) activities at the end of the 1st quarter FY 69 showed a marked increase over previous quarters. Accomplishments were as follows: 1509 USARV enlisted men passed the High School GED Test Batteries; 788 USARV personnel enrolled in Vietnamese Language courses; 744 USARV personnel in University of Maryland classes; and 20, 176 tests were administered to USARV personnel.

(b) The arrival of additional civilian educators from COMUS has made it possible to open a new Army Education Center at Phu Bai and a

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temporary subcenter at Tay Ninh. Sixteen Army Education Centers in USAFV are currently staffed by civilian educators.

(c) There was an increase of 26% in Character Guidance attendance over the previous quarter.

(d) Contributions by Chaplains' Funds to Vietnamese religious and charitable causes during 1st Quarter FY 69 totaled \$66,000 dollars.

(4) Medical Service and Medical Supplies.

(a) The first Command Surgeon's Conference was held on 27 September at Headquarters USAFV. The purpose was to discuss operational and professional problems with division, separate brigade and group surgeons. This meeting served to establish better communication between the Office of the Surgeon and the AIEDD supporting the field. It is planned to schedule this conference at least semiannually.

(b) A revision of operating bed capability of USAFV hospitals was accomplished during the reporting period. USAFV hospitals operate with area support missions as fixed hospitals rather than in their conventional roles. The TOE designations of surgical, field, and evacuation hospitals and their nominal bed capacity have little meaning in Vietnam. The CG, 44th Medical Brigade surveyed each hospital to determine its true sustained capability, taking into consideration the peculiarities of hospitals operating in Vietnam. This survey showed total sustainable beds to be 4787 excluding the 1300 beds in the 6th Convalescent Center. A USAFV command letter to USAFVAC requested this figure be used as total authorized and operating beds for all medical records and statistics.

(c) The USAFV Surgeon directed in August 1968 that infectious hepatitis cases henceforth fall within the normal evacuation policy. A study of hepatitis patients heretofore retained in-country, as an exception to the 30 day evacuation policy, showed that the mean number of days in the hospital before hepatitis patients return to duty is 43+ days. However, less than half of the patients return to duty in 30 to 40 days and almost 20% require two to four months to return to duty. The cumulative effect of the former policy was to hold in-country, charged against the USAFV troop ceiling, about 300 patients for whom USAFV could get no replacements.

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(d) Two mobile dental teams were organized during this period. The 39th Medical Detachment (Dental Service) developed an airmobile dental clinic pod to support the 4th Infantry Division. The 219th Medical Detachment (Dental Service) developed a mobile clinic in the back of a truck (Shop Van M109A3 6x6 2½ ton) to support the 23d Infantry Division (Americal) in the Chu Lai area.

(e) The fluoride self-treatment paste was introduced in the USARV Preventive Dentistry Program during the month of August. Forty-two thousand personnel received this treatment during the reporting period.

(f) The Optical Laboratory of the 32d Medical Depot was moved from Nha Trang to Cam Ranh Bay during this period. The new facility will provide adequate space for fabrication of single vision and multifocal spectacles. This capability will significantly reduce the number of prescriptions being forwarded to Okinawa for fabrication.

(g) The availability from CONUS National Inventory Control Points of the repair parts, required to maintain the Utility Pack of the MUST Hospital System, continued to be a major problem. The lack of repair parts has increased the requirement to maintain a larger float of the Utility Packs.

(h) Although there were no major offensives during this reporting period, the demand for medical materiel continued high as a result of heavy stock replenishment. However, during the month of September a significant drop was experienced in tonnage shipped to customers and in customer requisitions. During this period the 32d Medical Depot continued to increase its supply performance on percentage of initial fill. The average fill on standard items for the period was 83% and for nonstandard items, 72% fill. The average percent of fill for the 20 principal hospitals was 82%.

c. (C) Intelligence and Counterintelligence.

(1) An assessment of the enemy threat to large convoy movements on Highway 1 and 316, between Saigon and Cam Ranh Bay, was made during the reporting period.

(2) During the period, a marked increase in the receipt by USARV personnel of suspected subversive publications was noted. In response to USARV inquiries, OACSI, DA stated that several publications were subjects of FBI investigation and that the precedent established by a US Post Office Department ruling on one issue of The Bond, whereby this newspaper was declared mailable, would probably be followed in similar cases in the future.

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(3) A new G2 intelligence publication dated 1 August 1968 was distributed to the field in mid-August 1968. The publication was part of an overall G2 effort to improve the dissemination and exchange of intelligence information and techniques throughout units assigned to USARV and will be published quarterly.

(4) A Long Range Patrol (LRP) Conference, initiated by G2 USARV, was hosted by the 5th Special Forces Group on 10 and 11 August 1968 at the MACV RECONDO School, Nha Trang. Since the conference, tactical reaction to LRP sightings has increased from an average of 56% to 65% and has remained at that high level during the remainder of the quarter.

(5) During the reporting period the Kit Carson Scout (KCS) program more than doubled in size. The number of KCS recruited is currently approaching 1000.

(6) The TACSIV II evaluation of the Combat Intelligence Battalion with the 1st Infantry Division was completed on 31 August 1968. A General Order, effective 24 September 1968, discontinued the Combat Intelligence Battalion. The official TACSIV II evaluation report of the test is expected to be published and staffed during the next quarter.

(7) During the reporting period a study of the utilization of OV-1 Mohawk aircraft and related sensors in the divisional ASTA platoons and in Surveillance Aircraft Companies was initiated.

d. (C) Plans, Operations and Training.

(1) Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force (RTAVF). During the period 22 July - 5 August the first increment (one infantry brigade with command and support personnel) of the RTAVF arrived in Vietnam with the second increment due on or about 1 January 1969. This increment replaces the Queens Cobra Regiment which operated in RVN for 11 months. The RTAVF is under the operational control of CG, II F&V while administrative and logistical support is provided by USARV.

(2) 27th Artillery Group (AG). During the period August - October 1968, the ACoFS, G3 was involved in directing, supervising, and generally

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monitoring the deployment and inactivation of the 97th Artillery Group (AD) and its major elements.

(a) In August 1968, JCS directed that the 6th Battalion, 71st Artillery be withdrawn to CONUS; that the 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery, less Battery C, be deployed to Chu Lai; that Battery C be augmented with a Direct Support Platoon and prepared for deployment to Thailand upon completion of adequate site facilities by RTG; and that the 97th Artillery Group, 79th Ordnance Detachment and 459th Signal Detachment be inactivated in-country.

(b) MACV tasked USARV to implement the above directive and complete all required actions NLT 31 October 1968.

(c) The 97th Artillery Group and all units except Battery C, 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery were released from the assigned air defense mission on 24 August 1968 by the 7th US Air Force.

(d) Elements of the 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery commenced redeployment to Chu Lai by LST on 11 September 1968. The redeployment was completed and all units were operational on 2 October 1968.

(e) The 459th Signal Detachment completed disposition of property and reassignment of personnel prior to inactivating on 25 September 1968.

(f) The 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery was assigned to the Americal Division on 10 October 1968.

(g) Direct Support Platoon augmentation to Battery C, 6th Battalion, 56th Artillery was organized, became operational, and the unit with augmentation was prepared to deploy to Thailand on 21 October 1968.

(h) The 6th Battalion, 71st Artillery shipped all TOE equipment to CONUS on 4 October 1968. Battalion personnel departed RVN by air transport on 9 and 12 October.

(i) The 97th Artillery Group and 79th Ordnance Detachment completed disposition of property and reassignment of personnel prior to inactivating on 25 October 1968.

(3) Operation Golden Sword.

(a) The exchange of 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division, and 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (AM) (Operation Golden Sword) was initiated on 1 September 1968. The purpose of the exchange was to regroup the three 101st Airborne Division Brigades in I CTZ to facilitate reorganization to

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an airmobile configuration. Presently the 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division is under operational control of CG, Capital Military Assistance Command (CMAC) and the 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Ab.) is under command, including operational control of CG, 101st Airborne Division (Ab.).

(b) The movement of the tactical elements took place in three phases, with the exchange of battalion size task forces in each phase.

(c) The 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Ab.) became operational in northern I Corps under command of CG, 101st Airborne Division (Ab.) on 3 October 1968. 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division became operational in the Saigon area under operational control of CMAC on 6 October 1968. All movement was completed on 31 October 1968.

(4) Unit Arrivals. Major units arriving this quarter were:

(a) August - none.

(b) September:

- 1 116th Engineer Battalion (Combat)
- 2 312th Evacuation Hospital (Semimobile)
- 2 3d Battalion, 197th Field Artillery (155mm Towed)

(c) October:

- 1 74th Medical Hospital (Field)
- 2 311th Medical Hospital (Field)
- 2 2d Battalion, 138th Field Artillery (155mm SP)

(5) Depot TDA for Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Qui Nhon. On 15 April 1968, USARV submitted through service channels a TDA configuration plan for depots at Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Qui Nhon. This plan, developed from a USARPAC special study conducted in June 1967, had previously been forwarded through service channels on 20 September 1967 and was approved for implementation on 15 February 1968. Because of the TET offensive, USARV requested, and DA approved, a delay in the implementation. On 19 July 1968, OSD approved the reorganization of the Army combat service support in RVN by the activation of the three TDA depots (Saigon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Qui Nhon) but directed a review be made of the depot organization with an objective of increasing efficiency and reducing the number of personnel

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required. The review was conducted and approved by OSD on 4 October 1968. The Depot MTDA will be submitted to USARPAC in early November 1968.

(6) Civilianization. A USARV civilianization program commenced in June 1968. The original start date of January 1968 was cancelled because of the TET offensive. USARV's quota is 9595 of the overall MACV quota of 12,545. Target date for completion is 1 June 1969. Through the end of 1st Quarter FY 69, requisitioning authority for 3274 military spaces had been withdrawn and 3378 local nationals hired.

(7) DA Directed Standardization Program. Phase III, which addresses USARV COSTAR units and direct and general support maintenance units assigned to the 34th General Support Group, continued with MTOE documents being prepared and forwarded to DA. Thus far a total of 15 MTOE's have been forwarded to DA for approval, leaving three MTDA's to be completed. Phases I and II, which addressed combat units and combat support/combat service support units (less COSTAR units) respectively, had been previously completed. Implementation of MTOE for Phase I was scheduled from December 1967 - July 1968. The significant accomplishments from the Phase I standardization were the development of a 920 man infantry battalion, the basic USARV combat element, and a standard 105mm division howitzer battalion. Implementation of MTOE for Phase II is programmed for January 1969.

(8) ENSURE Program. During the reporting period, 15 ENSURE requests were submitted to DA for new or improved equipment. Significant ENSURE actions during the period were:

(a) Forty-eight Binocular/Monocular, Night Vision (Miniscope, AN/PVS 3) were received in August. A total of 4,230 has been requested for operational use (ENSURE 129).

(b) Four simultaneous translator kits, AN/TIQ-13, were received in August for an in-country total of six. This delivery completes the ENSURE action (ENSURE 221).

(c) The evaluation of the Modular Audio-Visual Unit by the 4th PSYOP Group has been completed. The final report was forwarded to USARPAC on 19 September 1968 (ENSURE 193).

(d) The evaluation of 20 Floating Landing Zone Markers was completed on 21 October 1968. The evaluation report is in preparation (ENSURE 92).

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(e) Twenty-four M1-1 Night Flying Control Systems (formation lights) have been received and are to be installed and evaluated during the period October - December 1968 (ENSURE 105)

(f) The evaluation of the Autotape Airborne Control (AABC) Survey System, Long Range, has been completed and the evaluation report was forwarded to USAFAC on 11 August 1968. The system has been returned to Fort Belvoir for retrofit and eventual return to RVN for further evaluation (ENSURE 53).

(g) The evaluation of the manpack position locator has been completed and the report of evaluation is being prepared for forwarding to USAFAC (ENSURE 109).

(h) The 65 sniper rifles and scopes arrived in country on 29 September 1968 and completed the action (ENSURE 240).

(i) The bomb fuze and burster system, XM 920E2, has been evaluated and the ACTIV Final Report was forwarded to USAFAC on 19 October 1968 (ENSURE 87).

(j) The ACTIV Final Report relating to the CS cluster E158E2 was dispatched to USAFAC on 14 August 1968 (ENSURE 87).

(k) On 18 September, the ACTIV Final Report concerning the 4.2 inch CS cartridge, XM 630 was forwarded to USAFAC (ENSURE 87).

(l) Six materiel handling augmentors for the standard truck tractors have arrived in-country and are being installed by the contractor's technical representative (ENSURE 196).

(m) The ACTIV Final Evaluation Report relating to the 40mm cartridge with proximity fuze was forwarded to USAFAC on 6 September 1968. (ENSURE 180.2)

(9) ENSURE Requests. The following is a summary of ENSURE requests submitted during the period 1 August - 31 October 1968.

August 1968

Antenna Rotor System, Add-on Request (DA #249.1) - Validated.

Unattended Vehicular Detection System (DA #254) - Validated.

Improved CS Delivery Munition (DA #257) - Validated.

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Remote Control Demolition Device, Add-on Request (DA #65) - Pending
Validation.

Flatbed Four Wheel Trailer, 5 ton capacity (DA #255) - Validated.

September 1968

Forward Area Tactical Typewriter - Pending approval by DA.

Telescoping Floodlight and Generator, Trailer Mounted - Pending approval
by DA.

Helicopter Mounted Lightweight Searchlight - Pending approval by DA.

October 1968

Generator Set for Radar Data Receiving Set, AN/TKQ-2 - Pending approval
by DA.

Low Frequency Radio Beacon Set - Pending approval by DA.

Passive Null Field Dischargers for CH-54 aircraft - Pending approval by
USARPAC and DA.

Airborne Radio Relay Equipment - Pending approval by DA.

Long Range Flame Weapon - Pending approval by USARPAC and DA.

Integrated Observation Device - Pending approval by USARPAC and DA.

Semitrailer, 45 foot, 30 ton capacity - Pending approval by USARPAC and DA.

e. (C) Logistics.

(1) Radar Chronograph, M36. During September and October the M36 Radar Chronographs were received and issued. They will be used, one in each division artillery and two in each artillery group, to improve muzzle velocity correction data and thereby greatly increase first round hit probability. Shortly after the arrival of the chronographs in-country, new equipment training for operators and maintenance personnel was conducted with the assistance of a team from USAWECOM.

(2) Combat Engineer Vehicle, Full tracked, 165mm Gun, M728. During July and August the first eight combat engineer vehicles (M728) arrived in-country. A New Equipment Training Team arrived in July and conducted training for operators, organizational maintenance personnel, and DSU/GSU maintenance personnel.

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for Period Ending 31 October 1968, ACS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(2) Ammunition Supply.

(a) Fifteen items were under Available Supply Rate (ASR) management at the end of October as compared to thirteen items in July. Items under ASR management at the close of the period were as follows:

Ctg, 40mm HE	Proj, 175mm HE
Ctg, 40mm HE	Gren, Hd Offensive
*Ctg, 61mm Illum	Gren, Hd Smk Green
*Ctg, 105mm HE	Sig, Illum Gd WS Clus
*Ctg, 4.2" HE	Sig, Illum Gd WS Para
Ctg, 4.2" Illum	Sig, Illum Gd WS Clus
*Proj 155mm HE	

* Denotes items managed under the COMUSMACV Five-by-Five Plan.

The COMUSMACV Five-by-Five Plan was implemented 24 July 1968 to effect dollar savings through reduced expenditures of ground ammunition. The plan establishes controls on selected HE rounds by setting the Available Supply Rate (ASR) 10% below the current consumption rate. During the months of August and September, HQ USAFV achieved the 10% goal and reported savings of 7.9 million dollars in August and eight million dollars in September.

(b) The semiannual munitions conference held at USARPAC during the period 13 - 16 August was attended by representatives from USAFV. The conference reviewed the Required Supply Rates (RSR) and the recent issue experience for USAFV and as a result increased the rates of 50 items and decreased the rates of 80 items. The new RSR's have been published in the revised USARPAC Regulation 710-15.

(c) In October actions were taken to reduce ammunition receipts by unloading only part of the ammunition from nine ships and diverting the remaining ammunition to offshore reserve sites and to Korea. Off-loaded items not required by USAFV were transferred to ARVN. As of the end of this reporting period approximately 8,000 tons of ammunition have been diverted and 11,600 tons transferred from incoming vessels to ARVN. To further reduce depot stocks not required by USAFV, an additional 3,517

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tons were transferred to ARVN following a coordinated USARV and MACV review of stockage positions.

(5) Class I supply.

(a) During June 1968, an agreement was signed with the Australian Department of Supply to provide Australian sugar for all US and FVMAF personnel in Vietnam. This agreement requires shipment of 3,664,800 pounds of sugar every 28 days for a total of 47,642,400 pounds. In August 1968, a reduction of 14.2 million pounds of sugar was requested because the actual rate of consumption was lower than anticipated.

(b) Requisitions were submitted to increase the stockage level for Meal, Combat, Individual from 10 to 15 days. The final shipment is scheduled to arrive during December 1968.

(6) Class III Supply and Distribution.

(a) Consumption of bulk petroleum by US Forces, FVMAF and RVNAF in II, III, and IV CTZ during two months of the quarter was as follows:

August	2,911,000 BBLs
September	2,864,700 BBLs

(b) The An Khe-Pleiku pipeline was completed during the period and placed in operation on 22 September 1968.

(c) The 299th Quartermaster Battalion (Petroleum Operating) arrived in September. This unit will operate and maintain the pipelines and inland stockage in I CTZ.

(7) Graves Registration Operations. A summary of mortuary operations follows:

(a) Remains processed.

	<u>USA Mortuary. TSN</u>	<u>USA Mortuary. DNG</u>	<u>Total</u>
August	582	646	1,228
September	620	625	1,245
October	<u>516</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>910</u>
TOTAL	1,718	1,665	3,383

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(b) Personal Property Division Status

	<u>Number of Cases</u>
On hand 31 Jul 68	601
Received 1 Aug - 31 Oct 68	2,339
Shipped 1 Aug - 31 Oct 68	2,565
On hand	375

(8) The Army Equipment Records System (TAERS) Data Reduction. In August, HQ USARPAC requested that this headquarters provide a schedule for full implementation by 1 January 1969 of in-country TAERS data reduction. Data processing would continue to be done at USARPAC. In September this headquarters initiated decentralized data reduction and processing for one of the six TAERS forms i.e. The Materiel Readiness Report, DA Form 2406. The remaining five forms are still forwarded to HQ USARPAC for reduction and processing.

f. Command Management of Logistics in Vietnam.

Background.

The development of the war in Vietnam occurred over a period of years. As more and more troops were committed, the need for logistical support became overwhelming. Military supplies on hand in Vietnam were insufficient to sustain combat operations as the buildup continued. Thus, units were deployed with supplies to last their first six months in-country; however, these stocks were either inadequate or late in arriving. As a result great quantities of emergency requisitions were initiated. Additionally, from April 1965 through December 1966, Operation Plan SEA supplies (automatic push shipments and replenishment supplies requisitioned by USARV depots) arrived in Vietnam in large quantities and at an unprecedented rate. The logistical forces in Vietnam could not receive the supplies as fast as the CONUS agencies could ship them--ships sat off the coast of Vietnam for fifty days waiting to be unloaded. The day came when measures had to be taken to unload the ships quickly and dispose of the cargo. The rapid unloading and the establishment of land depots in locations where facilities were either inadequate or non-existent contributed to a lack of control over the location and accounting for supplies.

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In early 1966, a DA team was sent to South Vietnam to assess the logistical situation. Problems were recognized earlier than in any previous conflict and solutions were recommended. But, the supplies continued to pour in faster than could be managed.

To bring order to the system, it was necessary to sort the supplies, while at the same time establishing a proper facility for storage. This involved the building of warehouses, the surfacing of large areas with asphalt or landing mats, and the physical movement of the property to these locations.

PURA

During this period of time, excesses of supplies continued to accumulate. As a result of the DA study, the decision was made in early 1967 to retrograde supplies excess to the requirements of the FVMAF in SEA. This brought about the establishment of the Pacific Command Utilization and Redistribution Agency (PURA). This agency had as its purpose the matching of Army, Marine Corps, Navy and Air Force requirements in the whole SEA and Western Pacific area against the items that were in long supply, and directing redistribution of these needed assets. By March 1968, some 3.3 million dollars worth of materiel was processed for redistribution. The operational phase of PURA is now in effect. Since March, PURA has received some 170,000 items as excess nominations from eight of the participating agencies. The dollar value of these assets is approximately 144 million dollars.

Project STOP

By this point in time the ships had been unloaded, inventories had begun to be sorted and counted, and the retrograde program was well underway. The momentum of automatic push, priority requisitions, and back orders continued to deluge every port with supplies and compounded the problem of refining depot operations. In May 1968, a concept for mass cancellation or shipment frustration of unneeded assets on order, was found necessary. Such a concept was approved by DA and designated Project STOP.

Project COUNT

In connection with Project STOP, mention was made of the inadequacy of the data base. By August 1968, this problem of inventory identification had become so acute that consideration was given to closing down one depot at a time in order to conduct a complete inventory. Project COUNT

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was initiated as a wall-to-wall inventory in each of the command depots and at Da Nang simultaneously. A task force of 750 specially trained personnel began to inventory approximately 1.8 billion dollars worth of stock in September 1968. Completion is expected by January 1969.

Because of certain shortcomings in Project STOP, comprehensive command and staff visits were made to the Army depots in Vietnam. These visits revealed that many items in such categories as office and billet furniture, stationery and office supplies, paper mess products, and many items of Engineer Class IV commodities continued to be received. It was evident that the continued input of these bulky commodities would only serve to further aggravate an already serious shortage of depot space and the ability of Vietnam to handle and store these items.

Project SEE

Project SEE was instituted in September 1968 with two objectives in mind:

First, to identify specific Federal Stock Numbers falling into the previously described bulk categories. Second, to broadcast these Federal Stock Numbers to all supply and transportation agencies involved, so that action could be taken throughout the entire logistical system to prevent further movement of such items to Vietnam. Thus far, actions have been taken by USARV which have resulted in 29 million dollars worth of cancellations, four million dollars worth of frustrations, and two million dollars worth of diversions. Both projects continue in effect and are thus referred to as Project STOP/SEE.

Operation CLEAN

Coincident with Project COUNT, during September 1968, direct support and general support units were directed to review their stock records for accuracy under Operation CLEAN. Of the 190,000 ledger cards reviewed, 50,000 requisitions were cancelled for a value of 38.7 million dollars for this program. Additionally, a program has been established to place command emphasis on intensified direct support units and depot backorder reconciliation with special consideration on the validation of all backorders over 90 days old.

Standard Supply System Vietnam

During the past year, while attention had been focused on cancelling requisitions, retrograding supplies, counting our inventories and the like, the Army's supply system had become more sophisticated. While

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USARV was placing emphasis on manually tabulating assets, an automated Standardized Supply System (3S) was being implemented at USARPAC. Since USARV's supply system was of the punched card variety, it was necessary to modernize the entire supply system in order to communicate or interface with the supporting supply channels. Thus, in a period of twelve months, USARV's system went from punched card machines to card processors, in order to have the capacity to handle the multibillion dollar inventory, and then to second generation magnetic tape computers so that it could interface with the USARPAC's Standard Supply System. However, the system was modified to meet requirements unique to Vietnam and was named Standard Supply System Vietnam (3SVN). The system, to be completed by the end of the year, will provide for the management and control of theater stock, the development of requirements, and the acquisition of additional materiel through completely integrated subsystems at the four depots and the US Army Inventory Control Center, Vietnam.

Financial Inventory Accounting

Once 3SVN is operational, thirty-eight financial inventory accounting routines will be introduced to the USARV computer system. These supply management reporting features are to be installed in the depots by June 1969. The production of financial inventory accounting reports will provide managers in Vietnam this essential supply management tool for the rapid identification of logistical conditions.

Order and Ship Time

Much thought and study has been given in USARV as to the proper computation of the order and ship time to insure that excessive quantities of any stocked item are not being ordered. Recently the order and ship time for the "C" ration, was reduced from 180 days to 165 days, saving 2.4 million dollars. Plans have been finalized for the use of automatic data processing equipment in the computation of this order and ship time for munitions. Presently, this is being done manually. This transition may result in a reduction of ten days (11%) of the order and ship time for munitions.

g. (U) Inspector General.

(1) During the reporting period, 515 complaints and 2850 requests for assistance were processed. Of the 515 complaints, 160 were justified. This represents a substantial decrease in complaints and requests for assistance compared with the previous period.

(2) HQ USARV conducted Annual General Inspections of 40 USARV organizations down to battalion level during this period.

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h. (U) Command Information. None.

i. (U) Civic Action/Civil Affairs.

(1) ARVN Dependent Housing. Progress in the 2.83 million dollar ARVN Dependent Housing Program was slowed this quarter by a command-wide shortage of 2" x 4" lumber and changes in some site locations. Status of the program for this quarter is indicated below:

	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUGUST</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER</u>
Units Underway	69	52.6	64.6
Total Completed	13	19.0	19.0
Total Occupied	13	16.0	30.0

(2) Popular Forces Dependent Housing. Some progress was evident during the quarter; however, a request was submitted to adjust the date of completion of the 30,000 house program from December 1969 to December 1970. Shortage of construction materials and an attempt to purify reporting procedures account for a no change report for September. Status of construction for this quarter is indicated below:

	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUGUST</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER</u>
Houses on Requisition	21,065	22,375	No Change
Releases Approved or Delivered	8,884	9,150	No Change
Houses Completed	3,800	3,850	No Change

(3) Evaluation of Civil Affairs Employment Concepts. In September 1968, Headquarters USARV requested from the field a one time comprehensive status report on all civil affairs units to determine how civil affairs platoons were being employed and for data upon which to base an evaluation of concepts of operation and missions in the light of current priorities. The results of this evaluation will indicate the adequacy of present civil affairs support for tactical operations, logistical operations and Revolutionary Development. It should also point up areas requiring additional civil affairs support, assist assets arriving in-country, and provide an evaluation medium for new civil affairs concepts presently employed in RVN.

j. (U) Command History.

(1) EA Combat Artist Team. The Department of the Army Combat Artist Team VII arrived in RVN on 15 August 1968 and departed on 14 October 1968.

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This team's mission was to depict combat, combat support, and combat service support activities as related to the support of Free World Forces in Vietnam.

(2) Team Concept: A new concept for collecting historical information was introduced with the coverage of the Battle for Duc Lap. To insure that all aspects of a combat action are adequately recorded and correlated into an all encompassing report, the USARV Command Historian utilized four separate military history detachments working as a team to provide coverage of operations in and around Tay Ninh during the period 15 August through 15 October. Seven detachments were utilized to gather information on these operations. This technique will be utilized to historically record the Dry Weather Campaign.

k. (C) Aviation.

(1) Aviation Training

(a) The AH-1G New Equipment Training Team (NETT) completed its mission on 24 August 1968, after training a total of 873 personnel in the following courses:

1	Pilot Transition/Gunnery	195
2	Airframe Maintenance (MOS 67Y)	200
3	AH-1G Off/El Familiarization	106
4	Aircraft Armament Repair (MOS 45J)	165
5	Engine Maintenance (MOS 68B)	82
6	Stabilization Augmentation System/ Avionic (MOS 35K)	125

The USARV AH-1G Training Team began pilot transition training on 25 August 1968 and to date has transitioned 34 pilots. Fourteen pilots have been qualified as standardization instructor pilots (SIP) or instructor pilots (IP).

(b) The XM-28 NETT continued operations throughout the reporting period with 52 aircraft armament repairmen (MOS 45J) completing training.

(c) The USARV OH-6A Training Team transitioned 72 aviators in the OH-6A during the period 1 August - 22 October 1968. An OH-6A SIP/IP training course was started 23 October 1968 and will continue through 29 November 1968. Nine OH-6A SIP's were trained during the first class 23 October - 26 October 1968.

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(d) The CH-47C NETT continued operations during the reporting period with 215 students completing training as follows:

1 Pilots	71
2 Maintenance personnel	144

(e) Training and orientation classes were conducted by the 2.75 inch Rocket Flechette Warhead NETT at numerous locations throughout RVN. Without exception, the units stated an urgent need for the flechette warhead. Over 600 personnel attended briefings and classes given by the team.

(f) The CH-54A Universal Pod NETT completed training on 8 August 1968. Four classes and a command briefing were presented; five officers and thirty-five enlisted men were trained on the universal pod.

(2) Aircraft Armament.

(a) Throughout the quarter, the USARV Aircraft armament inventory continued to be managed under Closed-Loop Support (CLS) procedures. All the armament programs have been meeting their objectives. A general tightening of accountability for all subsystems was initiated on 20 August with a one-time inventory by all units of on-hand armament subsystems.

(b) The attrition rate of UH-1B/C armament subsystem was significantly higher than programmed at the 4th CLS Conference. The continued trade-out of AH-1G's for UH-1B/C gunships and the lower than expected AH-1G attrition rate has adequately filled requirements developed by the higher attrition rate of the UH-1B/C systems.

(c) The acute shortage of aircraft armament personnel (MOS 45J) continues with the average fill of less than 50% of authorized throughout the quarter. In an attempt to ease the impact, an aircraft armament school is being prepared with the first classes to commence in early November 1968.

(d) The XM-157B and XM-159C 2.75 inch rocket launchers have been using the 17 lb warhead. A controlled field evaluation has been completed and the anticipated problem with the detents has not developed. On 20 October 1968, USARV received its initial shipment of improved launchers containing a new and stronger detent.

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(e) In August 1968, three OH-6A 2.75 inch rocket launchers were delivered from a local contract. The launchers were allocated to the 1st Aviation Brigade, the 1st Infantry Division, and the 4th Infantry Division for a 45 day field evaluation. The evaluation is to determine if a stand-off capability for target marking is required for the LOH. The reports and recommendations from the units will be available on 1 November 1968.

(f) The 20 grain flechette warhead for the 2.75 inch rocket has been demonstrated to units throughout RVN. It has received immediate acceptance and units have requested an operational number of the warheads. USAFV is establishing an RSR for the round with a proportionate reduction in the RSR of the M151 (10 lb) warhead. In order to provide the munition prior to Army production of the warhead, an attempt will be made to borrow from existing USAF stocks.

(3) Avionics.

(a) A detailed study of the avionics logistics support structure was conducted during the first quarter of FY 69. The study was made by an Ad Hoc committee made up of representatives from Headquarters, USAFV, 34th General Support Group and the 1st Aviation Brigade. Inputs to the study were provided by other US units. The resulting analysis identified intrinsic weaknesses in the support structure. In the area of supply management and processing, the primary weaknesses were at the 34th General Support Group's USAAMTC, aircraft depots and DSU's. A LTOE has been prepared for the avionics general support companies. The DSU's would be standardized under the 55-457G TOE. It is recommended that no major changes be made to the present structure until the required spaces become available.

(b) Because of the conflicts in opinions on the worth of the OV-1's in Vietnam and at the suggestion of the Aviation Officer to the USAFV ACoS, G2, a combined study group from G2 and Aviation was formed to investigate the effectiveness, utilization, and methods of employment of OV-1's in Vietnam. Comments were solicited from the Field Forces Vietnam and division commanders.

(c) Final delivery was made on 56 AN/ASC-11's and 56 extra installation kits. All but three were issued to fill basis of issue (DOI) requirements and replace combat losses. Three were retained as depot stock to replace further combat losses. Delivery schedules were received for 83 AN/ASC-15's. ASC-15's will have two installation kits per console.

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(d) After a study and evaluation of field surveys, it was concluded that the Decca Navigation system could not justify its retention. On 23 August, 1968, USARV informed all interested agencies that the Decca system would be removed from RVN service. Action was initiated on 1 October 1968 to remove all airborne equipment from USARV aircraft. The central transmitting chain was decommissioned on 9 October 1968 and stored in place pending further instructions from DA. The Southern Chain will remain operational until 15 December 1968 in support of a COMNAVFORV project. All Decca peculiar equipment including the AN/ASN-72 system, test equipment and repair parts is currently being processed for evacuation to Sacramento Army Depot.

(e) The installation of the twenty new Air Traffic Control Centrals, AN/FSQ-75 is nearing completion. There are seventeen commissioned systems in operation and two currently being installed. The twentieth system will be stored until the new Saigon Heliport is constructed.

(f) The twenty new semifixed AN/FSQ-75 systems and the deployment of the twenty-four AN/TSQ-70A mobile control units has vastly improved the control of aircraft at Army air installations in USARV.

(g) The installation of recently refurbished AN/GRN-6 low frequency beacons have made ADF the prime means of navigation in RVN. There are presently thirty-one of these systems assigned to the USARV inventory with an additional sixteen to arrive early 1969.

(h) The supply and maintenance support for the USARV GCA radar sets has been under study in an attempt to improve the radar service at some fifteen terminal facilities. Eight prefabricated radomes have been requested from USAECOM and should arrive by December 1968. The protection afforded by these radomes will significantly reduce maintenance problems.

(i) Tests were conducted on modifications made to the intercom, Ft. radio antenna and antenna coupler on the OH-6's. Modifications applied to OH-6 intercom systems proved beneficial. No substantial improvements were gained by modifying the FM antenna and coupler.

(j) KY-28's begin arriving in increased quantities. Operations have been successful, except that a problem in volume control became apparent. When the KY-28 was installed, the volume control in the ARC-54 control head was bypassed.

(k) An HRB-Singer team arrived during the third week in August to apply the 14 point retrofit of the AN/AAS-14A Infrared systems. All systems were retrofitted.

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(4) Aircraft Logistics.

(a) Approval was obtained to publish a USARV regulation which will prescribe guidance to all aviation units concerned with the Theater Aircraft Repairables Program (TARP). The purpose of the TARP regulation is to establish policies and procedures for in-country shipment and repair, and CONUS retrograde of all recoverable/reparable aircraft components and parts, and to establish an adequate system for control of such parts and associated inventories.

(b) A USARV Aviation Command Maintenance Management Inspection (CMMI) team has been organized and will inspect the organic aviation of all USARV ground units and separate aviation units.

1. (U) Engineer.

(1) Unit arrivals. The 116th Engineer Battalion (Combat) and the 131st Engineer Company (LE) arrived in-country during the month of September. The units are stationed at Bao Loc and Tuy Hoa respectively.

(2) Standardization Program. The MTOE that were submitted as a part of the USARV Standardization Program were returned from USARPAC and became effective 2 October 1968. A total of 73 engineer units were reorganized in accordance with USARPAC General Order No 48.

(3) Supply. The equipment posture of the Engineer Construction Agency, 18th Engineer Brigade, and the 20th Engineer Brigade improved throughout the reporting period; however, shortages still exist in communication equipment.

m. (C) Communications and Electronics.

(1) Critical Personnel Shortages. Two MOS became critical in the communications electronic field during the reporting period. MOS 31S, crypto repairman, was critically short during August and the first half of September. During the same period COMSEC equipment density increased at a substantial rate as a result of the introduction of new devices into the command. Requests to USARPAC and DA resulted in personnel fill action during September; however, the 1st Signal Brigade remained short about 33 percent of their authorized strength. MOS 36E, cable splicer, reached a critical low of 37 percent fill in the 1st Signal Brigade during the reporting period. Recommendations for alleviating this problem have been forwarded to DA.

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(2) New Equipment Training Team (NETT) Program. Three USAECOM NETT were programmed into Vietnam during the reporting period, and conducted training on three different systems. These included the AN/APA-72 transponder set, AN/GRC-163 radio terminal and the AN/TRC-97B radio terminal. A total of 464 operator and maintenance personnel received the training.

(3) USA Training Facility - 1st Signal Brigade. Three new training courses were started during the quarter - AN/GRC-106 SSB radio maintenance, AUTODIN Mode V terminal maintenance, and switchboard operation for local nationals.

(4) USARV MARS Program. Most of the equipment to fully equip all RVN MARS stations has arrived in-country. This requirement is being issued to USARV MARS stations as it arrives. Propagation conditions permitting, MARS should show an increase in traffic commencing in December. There were no new MARS stations authorized during the 1st Quarter, FY 69.

(5) Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN). Record traffic communications improved in RVN during the reporting period through activation of AUTODIN terminals at key communications centers. Eleven AUTODIN terminals were activated at eight communications centers. Nineteen AUTODIN terminals at sixteen facilities remain to be activated to complete implementation of the AUTODIN program within the command.

(6) Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUTOSECVOCCOM). Secure voice communications have been improved within RVN during the reporting period with the activation of secure, cord switchboards at Phan Rang, Dong Ha and Da Nang. Work is continuing at the other nine secure cord switchboard sites and implementation of this program is expected to be completed early next quarter (1 December 1968). The system provides secure telephone communications service to selected subscribers throughout RVN.

(7) Airborne Radio Relay. Continued improvements in USARV's airborne radio relay capability for both multichannel radios and tactical FM radio nets used in Army aircraft is underway with the arrival of a new antenna installation kit. The pilot installation was completed on 29 October 1968 and should improve the flight characteristics of the U1A Otter Aircraft.

2. Section 2. Lessons Learned: Commanders' Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations.

a. (U) Personnel.

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(1) Item: Infusion of Reserve Component Units

(a) OBSERVATION: A number of reserve component units are arriving in Vietnam during FY 69 with no scheduled redeployment date.

(b) EVALUATION: In order to maintain operational continuity at the completion of one year in RVN, it is necessary to reduce the rotational humps of units through a program of infusion. However, it is not known if reserve component units are to remain in Vietnam more than a year. If the unit is to redeploy to CONUS at the completion of one year, there is no reason to infuse it and break up a team of people called to active duty from the same locality.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That DA indicate the status of redeployment of reserve component units at the time they deploy to RVN.

(2) Item: Loss of professional time.

(a) OBSERVATION: Dental officers (MOS 3170) assigned to the hospitals and dispensaries in Vietnam lacked professional guidance on proper management of the facility dental clinic.

(b) EVALUATION: To correct this problem these officers were attached for duty to the dental service detachment (Team KJ) supporting the local geographical area. It is now the responsibility of the Senior Dental Commanding Officer to professionally supervise the dental activities of all dental officers assigned to an area whether assigned to a KJ team, to a hospital, or to a dispensary.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: This system of attachment should be adopted whenever KJ teams with area responsibilities are deployed.

(3) Item: Failure of aviation units to comply with the provisions of AR 95-64, dated 23 February 1968.

(a) OBSERVATION: Aviators are arriving in RVN with flight records closed on obsolete DA Forms 759 and mechanized forms which are not compatible with the revised flight record forms.

(b) EVALUATION: Paragraph 5, AR 95-64, dated 23 February 1968 requires all units having aviators assigned or attached to convert flight records to the revised DA Forms 759 and 759-1 effective 1 July 1968. Paragraph 6 of the AR permits use of locally produced machine forms provided they are compatible with the DA forms. The records of aviators who departed their CONUS units as late as September 1968 are

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still being received on the obsolete forms. This causes an additional workload for USAFV aviation units since they must perform the audit and transcription which the previous unit failed to complete and post all flight time recorded since 1 July 1968 to the revised forms.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That action be taken to enforce the provisions of paragraphs 5 & 6, AI 95-64, dated 23 February 1968, in all Army units.

b. Operations.

(1) Item: Operational Equipment - Combat Evaluations.

(a) OBSERVATION: Many developmental and nonstandard items of equipment are unnecessarily evaluated by USAFV combat units when a CONUS controlled environment test would have been more appropriate.

(b) EVALUATION: The rapidly changing situation in this command and development of new items for which test requirements cannot be forecast have caused USAFV units to be tasked for combat environment evaluations when no requirement exists beyond the testing which could be accomplished in CONUS. In some instances, this has added an excessive burden to the dedication of combat equipment assets to the evaluation, thus detracting from the operational mission.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That each higher headquarters scrutinize requests for evaluation equipment to determine if combat environment evaluation is actually required.

(2) Item: Medical Evacuation Out-of-Country, Off-Shore Hospitals

(a) OBSERVATION: When recent situation changes required rapid increased aeromedical evacuation out-of-country, off-shore hospitals were able to absorb this sudden influx of patients without degrading the quality of medical care.

(b) EVALUATION: Whenever the situation in a theater of operations requires an immediate evacuation of patients out-of-country, the out-of-country hospitalization facilities should be within reasonable time-distance of the field army/communications zone hospitals. Evacuation to CONUS from an oversea theater on an emergency basis is not in the best interest of the patient and may be contraindicated, whereas these patients can more readily stand a shorter trip to intermediately located off-shore facilities.

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(c) RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) That for all oversea theaters intermediate hospitals be positioned relatively near the active theater to permit as rapid an evacuation as the tactical situation requires.

(2) That off-shore hospitals in support of Vietnam and located in Japan remain in support of this theater until the theater closes.

c. Training: None.

d. (C) Intelligence.

Item: Downgrading Instructions: Redeployment of 97th Arty Gp

(a) OBSERVATION: The absence of appropriate downgrading instructions as an integral part of the original and subsequent directives caused unnecessary administrative and operational delays in task accomplishments and adversely affected unit morale.

(b) EVALUATION: Lack of appropriate downgrading instructions influenced the operations and morale of the units in the following areas.

1 Critical repair parts were delayed in CONUS awaiting unclassified shipping address.

2 Personnel were unable to organize personal affairs, i.e. alert families for the move to Fort Bliss, and could not answer dependents who had been notified by stateside news releases of the expected time of the unit's return to Fort Bliss.

3 Personnel actions on awards citing outstanding performances during the unit's preparation for redeployment had to be held in suspense pending declassification.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That future deployment directives include appropriate downgrading instructions.

e. Logistics.

(1) Item: Automation of the Materiel Readiness Report.

(a) OBSERVATION: The 1st Quarter FY 69 Materiel Readiness Report, which was reduced and processed in-country for the first time, contains an unacceptable number of errors and is of negligible value.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of Headquarters, United States Army, Vietnam for Period Ending 31 October 1968, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)

(b) EVALUATION: Decentralized data reduction and processing of TAERS forms by USARV will not initially provide an accurate indication of equipment status due to the large number of errors. The major causes of these errors are as follows:

- 1 The lack of trained personnel compounded by the high personnel turnover rate.
- 2 The low priority assigned to this report for computer time. Commanders assign higher priority to personnel, finance and supply transactions.
- 3 The difficulty in collecting and transporting forms and punched cards.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: The most efficient management and generation of maintenance information from TAERS would be through the operation of a centralized data reduction and processing facility. It can be done on a decentralized basis but considerable supervision will be required to produce a satisfactory report. Data reduction processing should be at HQ USAFPAC.

(2) Item: Containerization Programs.

(a) OBSERVATION: There are five container programs in Vietnam: Sea Land, RO/RO, MILVAN, WESTPAC and CONEX. Each program has the same purpose i.e. to consolidate small shipments and improve security during shipment. Each of the five programs has operated separately and little has been done to relate them to each other.

(b) EVALUATION: The fragmented approach to containerization in RVN results in duplication of effort, misallocation of container capability and confusion.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That studies directed by higher headquarters concerning containers consider all current RVN container programs as a single program.

(3) Item: NCR 500 Operational Deficiencies.

(a) OBSERVATION: There have been numerous deficiencies pertaining to the use of the NCR 500 throughout the command. Examples of deficiencies are the use of outdated programs; programs not run in sequence; due in and due out files not in accordance with ledgers; reference card decks improperly

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maintained; inventory adjustment reports not authenticated; incorrect
computer use logs; and poor internal and external SOP's.

(b) EVALUATION: Replacement personnel responsible for supervising
the NCR 500 system are inadequately trained.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That technical supply officers, NCOIC's and
stock control supervisors being assigned to units equipped with NCR 500
systems be properly trained in CONUS before arriving in RVN.

f. Organization: None.

g. Other: None.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



LEO B. JONES
Brigadier General, US Army
Chief of Staff

GPOP-DT (15 Nov 68) 1st Ind (U)
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, U. S. Army, Vietnam for Period
Ending 31 October 1968, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558

21 JAN 1969

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

1. This headquarters has evaluated subject report and concurs.
2. Reference (page 27) paragraph 2a(3): The initial world wide shortage of DA Form 759 and 759-1 required some units to make temporary flight records for aviators using the old DA Form 759. The priority for distribution of the revised forms was to SEA since that is where the majority of Army aviators are assigned. Consequently, aviation units elsewhere with lower priorities had no alternative other than to transfer aviators to USARV with the old DA Form 759. The example of September 68 in the report is approximately the time when adequate forms were being made available. Subsequent printing of the form has eliminated the problem.
3. Reference (page 29) paragraph 2a(1):
 - a. The TAERS system is designed to provide field commanders current information on selected items of equipment. The system, in addition, serves as input to management at the AMC and DA levels. The success of the system, regardless of the level at which data is reduced, is completely dependent on the accuracy inherent in the initial entries at unit level. Accordingly, DA policy provides for data reduction at the lowest feasible level in order to immediately detect errors, apply corrective discipline, and derive a timely product for the use of command and follow-on management by DA. Centralized data reduction, particularly when separated from the interested commander by significant factors of time and distance, destroys the integrity and the value of the system to the commander, and provides for higher echelons a report of questionable accuracy in value. The level of training necessary for the manual preparation of forms at unit level is minimal. If each unit performs assigned TAERS functions as directed in the AR, workload is distributed across the command and is not of sufficient volume to preclude the concurrent processing of personnel, finance, and supply transactions. The difficulty of collecting and transporting forms and punch cards also applies to the personnel, finance and supply systems and must be accommodated in this context.

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b. HQ USARPAC, at the request of the Deputy CG, USARV, has been providing centralized data processing reduction in support of USARV for more than 36 months. The average annual cost of this service is \$800,000 and is performed by contract. The average turnaround time to USARV is 30 days, and the average error rate is 20%.

4. Reference (page 30) paragraph 2e(2): There should be no confusion in identification of, or use of, the several container projects. Sealand and WESTPAC vans are commercially-owned containers requiring separate administration and controls. CONEX and MILVAN are Army-owned containers. Use and movement of MILVAN's is more strictly controlled than CONEX. CONEX can be used for storage purposes if necessary. RO/RO is a concept whereby loaded trailers are pulled aboard specially designed ships. The cargo on the trailers may be bulk cargo or containers loaded with cargo. Consideration should be given to placing the control and administration of all containers within an overseas area under one agency or activity.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


FRED E. HANSARD
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

Cy furn:
CG USARV

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