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| AUTHORITY |
| AGO ltr 2 May 1975; AGO ltr 2 May 1975 |

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IN REPLY REFER TO
AGDA (M) (26 Nov 69) FOR OT UT 693268 9 December 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 29th General Support Group, Period Ending 31 July 1969 (U)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Headquarters, 29th General Support Group
AFO US FORCES 96491

AVCA SGN SG OP

SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period 7/1-7/31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

THRU: Commanding General
US Army Support Command, Saigon
ATTN: AVCA SGN GO S
AFO 96491

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

SECTION I

OPERATIONS: SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

A. COMMAND

1. (U) During the 92 day period, the 29th General Support Group continued operations as a major subordinate command of the US Army Support Command, Saigon. The group continued to provide all US Army and Free World Military Assistance Forces in III and IV Corps CTZ with direct support maintenance for non-divisional and brigade-sized maneuver elements; organizational maintenance for elements lacking the capability, supply point distribution of Class I, II & VII, III, IV, V and IX supplies, bakery and laundry services; and graves registration in specified areas. Additionally, several maintenance contracts for generators and other non-standard items of equipment were administered during the period.

2. (C) Principal organizations supported logistically were the 1st, 9th, 25th and Thai Infantry divisions, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), one brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division, the 199th Infantry Brigade, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the 1st Australian Task Force, and various other combat and combat support units including the 23rd and 54th Artillery Groups, the 34th, 79th and 159th Engineer Groups, the 52nd Signal Group, the 164th Aviation Group, such elements as the 18th MP Brigade (---), the 5th Special Forces (---), the 1st Signal Brigade (---), the 1st Aviation Brigade (---), the 14th Medical Brigade (---), as well as major logistical organizations including the 4th Transportation Command (TMC), the US Army Depot, Long Binh, and others.

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

the 48th Transportation Group, and the 64th Quartermaster Battalion. In addition, the Group provided organizational maintenance in support of some 58 units and over 500 vehicles operated in the Saigon area while
providing field maintenance support to the US Embassy; Headquarters, COMUSMACV; Headquarters, USAV; Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command; Headquarters, US Army Support Command, Saigon; and Headquarters, IV Corps MACV.

3. (U) Effective 1 May 1969, USASUPCOM, SGN General Order Nr. 409, dated 24 April 1969, detached the 120th Transportation Company (91st CS Bn) from the 29th Gp. The same general order and effective date also detached the 805th Transportation Company (2nd Maint Bn) from the 29th CS Gp. Both transportation companies were attached to the 48th Transportation Group (Medium Truck).

4. (U) On 1 May, USASUPCOM, SGN, General Order Nr. 409, dated 24 April 1969, attached the 576th Ordnance Company (Ammo) to the 29th CS Gp. The company had previously been a member of the 3rd Ordnance Battalion (53rd CS Gp). Effective 1 May 1969, the 576th Ordnance Company and the 205th Magazine Platoon were attached to the 29th CS Gp (Medium Truck). The 576th Ord Co and the 205th Magazine provided personnel, equipment and technical assistance for operation of the ASPs at Cu Chi, Tay Ninh, Phuoc Vinh, Lai Khe, and Quan Loi.

5. (C) The 29th CS Gp relinquished responsibility for its sector of the Long Binh Post perimeter defense on 21 May 1969. The Commanding Officer of the 53rd CS Gp became the new sector commander on that date. The 29th Group continued to contribute its share of personnel for the perimeter defense. The 53rd Group continued to use the 29th CS Sector Operations Center (SOC) until theirs was constructed. At the close of this period the 53rd Gp planned to move to the new Sector Operations Center on 5 August 1969.

6. (U) The 205th Magazine Platoon was detached from the 610th Maint Bn and attached to the 277th S&S Bn on 29th CS Gp GO #24 dtd 30 June effective 1 July 1969. The 2nd Platoon of the 576th Ordnance Company, which was operating the Tay Ninh ASP, was redesignated as the 205th Magazine Platoon.

7. (C) The 229th S&S Company, located at Phuoc Vinh, was detached from the 610th Maint Bn and attached to the Bearcat LSA (PROV) on 29th CS Gp GO #25 dtd 8 July 1969. The 229th S&S Company was relocated at Bearcat by 18 July 1969 and assumed the mission from the 1011th S&S Co, a Reserve Unit which had been designated as one of the units to redeploy to CONUS as a part of the President's 25,000 man redeployment package. The redeployment date of the 1011th S&S Co was 9 August 1969.

8. (U) The redeployment of units out of country also caused relocation of units in-country. This exercise is known as "Keystone Eagle." Pursuant to 1st LC GO #561 dtd 13 July 1969, the 490th CS Co (2nd Maint Bn) located at Vung Tau, was reassigned to Da Nang effective 12 July 1969. The 528th CS Co (2nd Maint Bn) at Vung Tau was reassigned to Da Nang effective 15 July on 1st LC GO #567 dtd 15 July 1969. Effective 23 July, pursuant to 1st LC GO #596 dtd 27 July 1969, the 269th Ord Det (EOD) (Saigon ISA) located at Dong Tam was reassigned to Da Nang.

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**SUBJECT:** Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

9. (U) The 3rd Increment of the Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force (RTAVF) began their deployment to RVN on 19 July 1969. The operation progressed smoothly with minimum property transactions. It primarily consisted of personnel changes.

10. (C) On 15 July the 29th GS Group was tasked to participate in Project Switch III, initiated by the 1st Logistical Command to transfer to the ARVN from US assets certain items of equipment needed for the activation of two (2) ARVN Ordnance Companies. The 185th Maintenance Battalion of the 29th Group was selected to receive, inspect, store and subsequently turn over to the ARVN organic equipment received from the 53rd GS Group, 46th Transportation Group, 4th Transportation Command, and the 29th GS Group. Special effort was required by the subordinate units in the group to meet the required condition standards for these items, which was established as code A. The first equipment was received from US Army units by the 185th Maint Bn on 18 July 1969, and the first transfer to ARVN occurred on 29 July 1969. Major Hoang, of the Vietnamese 29th Ordnance Base Depot in Saigon, and MACV advisors were on hand to receive the transferred equipment, which consisted of the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1055-605-7710</td>
<td>MG, 7.62mm M 60</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005-710-5999</td>
<td>MG, Tripod MG 7.62</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320-077-1636</td>
<td>Trk, Van, Shop M 109 A3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320-586-7887</td>
<td>Trk, CGO, 1-ton M 601</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320-763-1092</td>
<td>Trk, Utility, 1-ton M 151 A1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2320-141-8050</td>
<td>Trlr, Cgo, 14-ton, M 105 A2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3930-053-9185</td>
<td>Trk, Forklift, 4m LB Ged</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5110-293-2336</td>
<td>Axe, Chopping Bit, 4 lbs</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5120-248-9959</td>
<td>Shovel</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5120-293-3336</td>
<td>Shovel, Hand</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5180-754-0641</td>
<td>T X, Auto Maint</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5180-754-0731</td>
<td>T X, Canvas Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7240-177-6154</td>
<td>Spout, Can, Flex Hose</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7240-222-3088</td>
<td>Can, Gasoline, 5 Gal</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>7240-222-6153</td>
<td>Can, Water, 5.5 Gal</td>
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<tr>
<td>4010-047-3902</td>
<td>Chain Assy, 7/16th&quot;x 16&quot;</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4610-269-9890</td>
<td>Bag, Water Sterilizing</td>
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<tr>
<td>5180-754-0641</td>
<td>Trk, Welder</td>
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<tr>
<td>6230-264-8281</td>
<td>Flashlight, Rt Angle TL 122</td>
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<td>6005-645-7618</td>
<td>Compass, Magnetic, Lens</td>
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<tr>
<td>5180-753-0643</td>
<td>Trk, Body Fender Repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>5805-257-3002</td>
<td>SS-22 Switchboard</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>5805-543-0012</td>
<td>TA-312 Telephone</td>
<td>6</td>
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The Switch III Program is continuing with a completion date set for 15 September 1969.
11. (C) Planning for Operation Buddy was begun during this period. This operation included anything that is required or will assist in the transition of logistical support from US Army to the ARVN without interrupting or impairing the logistics support provided. Operation Buddy embodies anything that strengthens ARVN capabilities and allows a consolidation of ARVN and US facilities. As a result of planning and coordination between ARVN Quartermaster branch, their US advisors and the 29th GS Gp, a laundry machine operators course presented to ARVN personnel by the 29th GS Gp is scheduled to begin at Long Binh Post on 4 August 1969. The course will last for three weeks and consist of approximately 14 students.

12. (U) 29th GS Gp initiated a monthly mechanized tech supply activity newsletter. This newsletter includes a recap of important statistics for each of the mechanized tech supply activities in the Group, ideas and innovations, maintenance tips, operations notes, FSN substitutes and other items of interest in this field.

The 549th Lt Maint Co of the Long Binh Maintenance Facility opened for business its new mechanized (NCR 500) tech supply activity on 2 June. This repair parts supply activity serves all customers who receive shop maintenance support from the 266th S & S Bn, Long Binh Maintenance Facility except the 48th Transportation Group.

The opening of the LBMF tech supply culminated a 29th Group plan begun in Dec 1968. The purpose of this plan was to reduce the volume workload on the 185th HEMCO consolidated tech supply activity. The 185th tech supply was supporting more than 350 customers and it was experiencing a volume of demands that far exceeded its capability to process. Another important object of this plan was to improve the support to the Saigon area customers by installing a mechanized tech supply at the 536th HEMCO in Saigon. In order to achieve these two objectives it was necessary to establish two new mechanized tech supply activities: one in Saigon at the 536th HEMCO and one more at Long Binh under the LBMF.

The successful efforts in accomplishing these two objectives have involved, in addition to the construction of two mechanized tech supply activities from scratch, a complicated system of transferring a large number of customers among four tech supply activities. The 48th Trans Gp and the 64th QM Bn were transferred from the 185th tech supply to the 59th Sig Co tech supply in late Dec 1968. About 103 customers located in Saigon were transferred from the 59th Sig Co tech supply in Long Binh to the new 536th tech supply in mid-March 1969. On 1 May, 95 customers were transferred from the 185th tech supply to the 59th Sig Co tech supply. On 2 June, 60 customers were transferred from the 185th consolidated tech supply to the new 549th Lt Maint Co tech supply. The 185th Maint Bn tech supply has thus been reduced.
from an overloaded support assignment of 315 customers to a manageable 160 customers. Repair parts supply support to all the customers involved has been vastly improved by the completion of this project.

13. During the past quarter an extreme shortage of 6,000 lb engine (PSN 3815-932-4727) has existed causing the deadline rate of these forklifts to rise considerably. This has also caused the rate of retrograde on this machine to rise sharply as numerous machines have had to be retrograded due to lack of this engine only. The lack of engines plus the overall shortage of forklifts has in some cases seriously hampered the overall unit operation.

14. This quarter, Automatiz Data Field Systems Command converted the 536th and 549th HEMCOs mechanized (NCR 500) tech supplies to the new 100 series NCR 500 standard Program package. This is a new group of NCR 500 programs replacing the previous program package, and is currently being tested in the 536th for use in Vietnam. One major flaw has been discovered in this new program package which must be corrected before the package is acceptable in Vietnam. This is the lack of a Reference card for high priority due outs as an output from the program update cycle. The 29th GS Gp forwarded correspondence explaining in detail the need for Reference cards in the repair parts SUS operation.

15. Six AN.TSM-55A calibration vans arrived in-country during the quarter. These are committed to providing maintenance (C level) calibration and repair support for all electronic test and measuring equipment of all fixed communications systems, including the Integrated Wide Band Communications System (IWCS), operated by the 1st Sig Bde. The vans were deprocessed by contractor personnel of Kentron Hawaii, who will operate them. When ready for operation, the vans were issued to the 147th LEMCO; HMSCo, 2nd Maint Bn; and the 51st Lt Maint Co. These units will be responsible for accountability, mission supervision and maintenance support. Each van is operated by two Kentron employees augmented by one military.

16. Communications electronic repair personnel shortages remain extremely severe in several highly critical areas. Teletypewriter repairmen (MOS 31J20) remains the most serious as no input has been forthcoming. Photographic equipment repairmen (camera repairmen MOS 41E20 and projector repairmen MOS 41F20) are in extremely short state of fill. The fact that authorized strength of photographic repair personnel is inadequate by TO&E, coupled with the present extreme shortage and rapidly increasing mission requirements is resulting in a nearly complete incapability in this area. Mission requirements in the photo area are increasing due to several factors, the most significant of which are: termination of off-shore repair and rebuild of 16mm movie projectors; increasing utilization of ES-38B photographic
darkroom equipment and associated AN/TSQ-43 Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facilities with consequent increased maintenance and repair requirements; and support requirements of language laboratory equipment.

Other Communications Electronics repair MOSs that are short to the extent that mission capability is seriously reduced are Radio Relay (field carrier) equipment repair MOS 31L30; Special electrical devices repair MOS 35E30; and Field Radio Repair MOS 31E20. TO&E authorization under the present COSTAR series is widely acknowledged to be severely inadequate in all of the aforementioned MOSs even if at full strength. Numerous new mission requirements have been and continue to be added to this already inadequate system.

17. (U) CPTs Heiklejohn and Coley of the Australian Army visited 29th Gp to observe the maintenance support operations of the Group. An extensive tour of the 185th Maint Bn was conducted which included visiting virtually every facet of that battalion's support operations. Future visits such as these and the interchange of ideas should benefit both the Australians and ourselves. Scheduled is the assignment of an Australian officer to one of our units for on the job training and experience.

18. (U) A maintenance inspection team of 16 enlisted men and one officer was sent to Dong Tam to assist the 709th Maint Bn in preparation of the 9th Div equipment for redeployment. The 238th Maint Co in Dong Tam and this inspection team provided assistance in preparation of special equipment and back-up support for the 709th during their redeployment. This same service and procedures was used to ready other units for redeployment under Project Keystone Eagle.

19. (U) During the quarter a series of maintenance standdowns were conducted by 48th Trans Gp units with assistance of maintenance personnel and equipment from 29th GS Gp. Each week one transportation company stood down and performed all required maintenance on their 5 ton trucks. Personnel from the 266th S&S Bn and the 185th Maint Bn assisted by completing critical and final inspections and performing on-site repairs. A significant decrease in the deadline rate of 48th Gp 5 ton tractors was the result of the standdowns. The program is continuing and will be spread to other units and equipment.

20. (U) On 1 July 1969, the Pacific Architects and Engineers contract and the Harent contract were terminated through the efforts and abilities of the 29th GS Gp to perform these missions. The PA&E contract for repair of TO&E equipment was assumed by all units of the 29th Gp allowing the establishment of one-stop maintenance services at the Direct Support Activity for all customers. The battery shop of the LBMF part of the 266th S&S Bn assumed repair of electric forklift batteries from the Harent
Contractor. The net result of these actions was a savings of several million dollars to the US Government.

21. (C) At the end of the quarter, plans were being formulated and finalized for introduction of 60 each new M551 Armored Assault Vehicles, Sheridan, into the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. Training classes are scheduled and change-over of equipment procedures have been established. Actual change-over will not begin until early next quarter.

22. (U) DX program for Mil Std Engines was put into action 1 May 1969 and to date has paid excellent dividends. The only drawback with this program so far has been the non-availability of replacement on item, especially the 10 and 20 HP models.

23. (U) Class I support of the MACV advisory teams in IV CTZ continued to improve during the reported period. Receipt of commissary type items by country store cash sales outlets and improved billing procedures are responsible for providing better subsistence supply support.

24. (U) Establishment of the Class II and VII account at the 574th S&S Co, 91st CS Bn, Can Tho, has significantly improved the quantity of general supplies available to supported units in the IV CTZ. While transportation scheduling remains a problem area, the twice weekly use of two USAF C-130 aircraft with 15,000 pounds of dedicated weight, the use of helicopters from IV CTZ units, convoys, barges and aggressive action by the material release expeditors have all contributed to the movement of supplies into the Delta.

25. (C) Operation KEYSTONE EAGLE caused the Group to realign its capability to perform its supply and service mission. The immediate effect of this operation was the loss of the 490th General Supply Co and the 528th QM Co (DS) from Vung Tau to the Da Nang Support Command to replace reserve units returning to CONUS. The loss of the 490th GS Co required the 29th Gp to form a provisional supply detachment from existing personnel resources and replacement from the pipeline in order to continue Class I, II, VII and self-service supply center support to customer units. While this situation caused some internal problems initially, no customer support was abated. With the subsequent realignment of customer support between the 91st CS Bn, Ben Cat LSA, the 266th S&S Bn, the Saigon LSA and the 2nd Maint Bn, the provisional supply detachment can support its customers and reduce its stock of general supplies.

The loss of the 528th QM Co (DS) caused an extensive realignment of units to provide POL support for customers in the IV CTZ. Previous to Operation Keystone Eagle, the petroleum platoon of the 574th S&S Co, 91st CS Bn, was
attached to the 64th QM Bn at Long Binh and one petroleum operations platoon of the 528th QM Co (DS) was attached to the 574th S&S Co to support IV CTZ. Operation Keystone Eagle required the return of the 528th QM Co (DS) petroleum operating platoon from the 574th S&S Co to its parent company and the return of the petroleum platoon of the 574th S&S Co to its company from the 64th QM Bn. While movement of these platoons caused some internal personnel turbulence problems within the 29th GS Gp, no support was denied customer units. Responsibility for operation of the Vung Tau bulk petroleum terminal became the responsibility of the 13th QM Plt. (Terminal Operations). Simultaneous with the above realignment of IV CTZ supports, the 1011th S&S Co (a reserve unit attached to Bearcat LSA), was alerted to redeploy to CONUS. The loss of this unit's supply capability in the Bearcat area could have had an adverse effect on the support of the Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force. To preclude lack of supply support in the Bearcat area, CG, II Field Forces, directed the 1st Cav Div (Airmobile) assume Class I, II and IIIA supply support for divisional and non-divisional units in the vicinity of Phouc Vinh. This action permitted the 29th Group to deploy the 229th S&S Co to Bearcat from Phouc Vinh. Responsibility for laundry, bath and graves registration services for divisional and non-divisional units in the Phouc Vinh area remained with the 610th Maint BN.

Associated with the movement of 29th Group units under Operation Keystone Eagle was the withdrawal of the 9th Inf Div units and non-divisional units from the Dong Tam installation. On July 25, the 29th Group assumed the responsibility for providing supply and services support to divisional and non-divisional units in the vicinity of Dong Tam. This mission was assumed by forming a provisional Supply and Services detachment from personnel assets of the Saigon LSA and aided by additional personnel from within the 29th Group. This detachment assumed responsibility for the 9th Inf Div Class I, II and III stocks and facilities in place and continues to support units which are withdrawing or relocating. This detachment will continue to support a declining troop population at this location until such time as the Dong Tam installation will revert to the control of the Republic of Vietnam forces and the supply and services elements of the Saigon LSA will return to Saigon. Non-divisional forces remaining in Long An and Dinh Thong provinces will receive supply and services support from Saigon LSA.
26. (U) The facing sketch indicates the 29th General Support Group's area of operations in III CTZ. The 277th S&S Bn has both supply and service and maintenance units attached and provides across-the-board support to the 25th Div TAOI. The same support is provided by the 610th Maint Bn to the 1st Inf Div and the 1st Air Cav Div TAOIs. The 266th S&S Bn supervises all logistical support activities in the Long Binh and Long Ciao area, and Saigon LSA (Prov) and the Bearcat LSA (Prov) supervises logistical activities in the CMAC, and Royal Thai Army Volunteer Force (Div) TAOIs, respectively. The 185th Maint Bn performs a maintenance mission for various non-divisional tactical units, including the 11th ACR.
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Ending 31 July 1969 NCS C5FOR-65 (K-1) (U)

27. (U) The following sketch indicates the 29th Group's area of operation in IV CTZ. The principle used in the III CTZ of attaching both maintenance and supply and service units to the battalion headquarters applies in the IV CTZ.

Saigon LSA, during the majority of the period, had the mission responsibility in both the III and IV CTZ. In the IV CTZ, Saigon LSA provided logistical support to the 9th Inf Div, some non-divisional units in the area, and MACV Advisory Teams. Toward the close of the period, support to the 9th Inf Div was reduced to the remaining bde of the 9th Inf Div which was in standdown preparing to move to its new location under the OPCON of the 25th Inf Div.

Although the 2nd Maint Bn is located in III CTZ at Vung Tau, its entire effort is oriented toward supplying non-divisional units in the Vung Tau Special Zone and in IV CTZ, to include the 1st Royal Australian Task Force, elements of the Royal Australian Air Force, US Navy, Coast Guard, and Air Force, and Republic of Korea Forces in the area. Personnel from the 148th Ord Co (Ammo) operate ASPs in Dong Tam, Vinh Long, Can Tho, Soc Trang. The 91st CS Bn provides logistical support to non-divisional units in IV CTZ, including the 164th Aviation Group, the 52nd Signal Brigade, the 34th Engineer Group and MACV Advisory elements as specified. This Bn also operated the country stores in IV CTZ.
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

B. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE AND DISCIPLINE

1. (U) The strength authorized for the Group was reduced again this quarter. This was caused by the transfer of two companies to the Da Nang Command. We also lost the services of the 1011th S&S Co which had been down to prepare for its return to CONUS and inactivation.

2. (U) The Group was authorized and assigned the following personnel at the beginning and end of this period:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>As Of</th>
<th>Authorized</th>
<th>Assigned</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>WO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 April 1969</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 1969</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. (U) The above shows a decrease in authorization of eight officer spaces, 388 enlisted spaces, and an increase of two warrant officer spaces. In assigned strength we lost 31 officers, 875 enlisted personnel, and gained nine warrant officers. The standdown of the 9th Inf Div has added to the mission requirements of the Group although there has been a substantial decrease in personnel.

4. (U) Due to the loss of the 490th GS Co at Vung Tau, a supply and service detachment (provisional) was organized consisting of four officers and 75 enlisted personnel.

5. (U) PERSONNEL STRENGTH

   a. On 31 July 69, the authorized and assigned strength, both military and civilian, were as shown on the following chart.

   b. Charts on the following pages indicate the trend in officers, warrant officers and enlisted grades as compared to previous quarter and last year.
SUGGESTED MILITARY CATEGORIES

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<tr>
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PERSONNEL ASSES as of 31 July
29th GSG CP
SUBJECT: Operational report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending
13 July 1969.

AVCA FM (Op
SUBJECT: Operational report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending
13 July 1969.)
SUBJ: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 13 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-l) (U)
6. (U) The following awards and decorations were processed for personnel assigned to HHC, 29th GS Gp, during this quarter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CERT. OF ACHIEVE</th>
<th>ARCOM</th>
<th>BS</th>
<th>LM</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. (U) The R&R spaces to areas shown below were utilized by personnel of HHC, 29th GS Gp, during this quarter:

TOTAL R&R SPACES (1 Feb - 30 Apr 69):

- Hawaii - 15
- Singapore - 1
- Australia - 5
- Taipei - 1
- Bangkok - 9
- Tokyo - 4
- Hong Kong - 2

TOTAL R&R = 37

8. (U) Military Police citations were issued to individuals of 29th GS Gp during this quarter. Offenses included:

- May - 2
  - 2 Off Limits
- June - 3
  - 2 Off Limits
  - 1 Larceny
- July - 7
  - 2 Marijuana
  - 1 Loaded Weapon
  - 1 Off Limits
  - 1 Speeding
  - 1 Improper Dispatch
  - 1 Custom Violation

9. (U) The following promotions were made in HHC, 29th GS Gp, during this quarter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>E-6</th>
<th>E-5</th>
<th>E-4</th>
<th>E-3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>July</td>
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10. (U) The following is a list of personnel eligible and the number enlisted each month during the quarter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ELIG</th>
<th>ENL</th>
<th>PER CENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>35.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45.0</td>
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</table>

11. (U) Key personnel changes during the quarter:

a. COL Louis Rachmeler, OrdC, Commander, was replaced by COL H. E. Gibson, OrdC.

b. MAJ Larry Bachelor, OrdC, Chief of Maintenance, was replaced by MAJ Amaost D. Giron, OrdC.

c. MAJ Igeary Webster, SigC, S-4, was replaced by CPT Donald Hart, QMC.

d. LTC John R. Carlson, Inf, Chief of Security, Plans and Operations, was replaced by Maj Taft R. Gilliam.

12. (U) The level of civil affairs project completion has remained constant through the current quarter with no significant increases or decreases. Approximately 200 homes, which had been destroyed by the enemy's 1969 post-Tet offensive, were reconstructed. Of particular interest was the reconstruction of Tam Hiep village.

13. (U) As of 31 July 1969, a total of 971 Vietnamese personnel were authorized by TDA and 751 by Program 5/6. Combined VGS authorization is 1,722.

Daily hire authorization as of 31 July 1969 has been reduced from last quarter's figure of 375 to 375.

14. (U) Non-Judicial Punishment for the Command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHC, 29th GS Grp</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>185 Maintenance Bn</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>266 S&amp;S Bn</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>277 S&amp;S Bn</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>610 Maintenance Bn</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saigon LSA</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>Bearcat LSA</td>
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<td>2nd Maintenance Bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>91 GS Bn</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>29th General Support Group</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>177</td>
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</table>
15. (U) Personnel within the Command tried by courts martial:

   a. General Courts-Martial: Five members of the command were tried by General Court-Martial during the reporting period. There were five Article 32 investigations conducted.

   b. Special Courts-Martial: May Jun Jul
   
   HHC, 29th GS Gp  0  0  0
   185th Maint Bn  2  3  0
   266th S&S Bn  6  4  1
   277th S&S Bn  1  3  0
   610th Maint Bn  5  4  8
   Saigon LSA  0  2  0
   Bearcat LSA  2  0  2
   2nd Maint Bn  6  3  0
   91st CS Bn  0  0  0
   29th General Support Group  22  19  11

   c. Summary Courts-Martial: May Jun Jul
   
   HHC, 29th GS Gp  0  1  0
   185th Maint Bn  0  0  0
   266th S&S Bn  6  1  3
   277th S&S Bn  0  1  1
   610th Maint Bn  11  8  4
   Saigon LSA  0  4  0
   Bearcat LSA  3  0  0
   2nd Maint Bn  6  5  0
   91st CS Bn  0  0  0
   29th General Support Group  26  20  8

16. (U) Special Court-Martial jurisdiction was consolidated at Headquarters, 29th General Support Group, effective 1 July 1969. General Court-Martial jurisdiction was assumed by the Commanding General, USASUPCOM, Sgn, effective 1 June 1969.

17. (U) Legal assistance rendered totaled 254 actions, including 186 interviews, 45 instruments drafted and other miscellaneous services.

18. (U) During this reporting period, this office supervised claims administration, elimination actions under AR 635-212 and AR 635-200, reviewed all Article 15s administered by this command, performed monthly visit to prisoners in the USARV Installation Stockade, audited unit funds, and conducted investigations within the Group.
19. (U) The Chaplain Section forwarded a request for an assignment of a chaplain to 610th Maint Bn at Phu Loi. This office has not received official word of action taken on the request to date.

20. (U) Chapel attendance goal of 20% for the quarter has been met by GS Gp Chaplain Section. Command emphasis and Project Street Corner are credited for this accomplishment.

21. (U) Character guidance goal of 60% has been surpassed for this quarter. Command emphasis and an efficient reporting procedure are credited for this accomplishment.

22. (U) 29th Gp Chaplain Section presented an Education for Marriage Workshop Retreat at the 3rd Ordnance Bn Chapel during this quarter. Thirty-nine officers and enlisted men attended. Three lectures and discussion periods made up the six hour workshop. The lectures were well-received and the discussion periods were helpful to the participants. The attendees indicated their desire to attend more workshops on similar topics of vital interest to the men. Another Education for Marriage Workshop is scheduled for Sep 1969. 29th Gp Chaplain Section will again sponsor this workshop-retreat.

23. (U) The modified Bible Study-Sensitivity Groups held each Wednesday night at Long Binh Post Chapel has proven helpful to the regular participants. This effort is similar to the new movement among the churches in America to use the findings of the behavioral sciences to enhance the lives of church members. The results of this group has been gratifying and rewarding. 29th Group Chaplain conducts this special group.

C. INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

1. (C) During the reporting period the enemy initiated his summer offensive in the III CTZ with the most violent and widespread attacks coming on 11-13 May 1969. The enemy relied primarily on rocket, mortar, and sapper-type attacks, followed by ground probes. Superior allied air and ground firepower inflicted heavy casualties whenever these ground probes occurred. Throughout the month of May the enemy concentrated his attacks on several key areas.

In the west, the 1st NVA Division initiated several attacks on allied positions north of Tay Ninh City and in the Dau Tieng area. At the same time the 9 VC Division took heavy losses in attacking positions between Tay Ninh and the Cambodian border. Captured enemy documents and interrogation of prisoners of war indicated a major shift in enemy organization.
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during the month of May. According to several reports, the 88 NVA
Regiment left the 1 NVA Division and became part of the 9 VC Division.
The 273 VC Regiment left its parent unit, the 9 VC Division, and moved
south to join local forces in the western sector of IV Corps. Subsequent
contacts bore out this information.

In the north, the 7 NVA Division attacked several villages in the An Loc
area but broke off these engagements during the last week in May after
sustaining heavy casualties.

In the east, the 5 VC Division remained out of contact in its War Zone
"D" sanctuary until it moved out to assault an ARVN Divisional HQ on 18
May 1969 at Xuan Loc. The attack failed to capture the town and division
elements moved back to their sanctuaries to conduct limited indirect fire
attacks.

The June action period was launched during the first week of June and
included low intensity attacks by fire, punctuated by intensive attacks
by fire. The incidents were Corps-wide and seemed to indicate a backing
away from the battalion-sized operations of the month of May. The 268 VC
Regiment took heavy losses in the northern part of Sub-Region 1, and
reports began to appear that the regiment would be downgraded to a sapper
unit. Throughout Sub-Region 1, a land clearing program, coordinated with
B-52 strikes, prevented the enemy from moving his supplies and gathering
large groups of men. Significant caches were found throughout the Corps
area, thus hampering the enemy's supply system. These included sizeable
quantities of food and medical supplies as well as ammunition. As the
month of June wore on, the enemy divisions withdrew to their safe zones
and two areas emerged as potential targets for large scale attacks.

The 7 NVA Division remained dispersed in the Loc Ninh—An Loc—Quan Loi
area and posed a serious threat to those sites. Several convoy ambushes
during June and July, and frequent attacks by fire confirmed his
presence.

The 9 VC Division crossed back into South Vietnam from its Cambodian
sanctuary largely because of Cambodian prodding. The division took up
positions to the west and south of Tay Ninh City, and an attack in the
middle of July seemed imminent. The NLF wanted Tay Ninh as the seat
for the newly-formed Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG). The
religious significance of Tay Ninh (the Holy City of the Cao Dai sect)
coupled with the close proximity of the Cambodian border, made Tay Ninh
the perfect enemy choice.

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The 1 NVA Division was reported in scattered contacts in the Fishhook area north of Nui Ba Den and maintained the capability of supporting either a 7 NVA Division attack on Loc Ninh, or a 9 VC Division attack on Tay Ninh.

As the month of July drew to a close, the expected attacks on both areas had not materialized. Intensive B-52 strikes on suspected enemy staging areas, aggressive Navy patrols along the Oriental River south of Tay Ninh, and rapid reinforcement of the Tay Ninh garrison were credited with disrupting the planned attacks on the Holy City. The threat to both Tay Ninh and Loc Ninh remained serious, as the enemy undoubtedly used the almost two month fighting lull to refit and train his troops.

During the second week of July, captured documents began to reveal another well-planned attack to take place this time against Saigon. The 1 NVA Regiment was reported to be helping sappers infiltrate weapons and explosives into the capital. Plans called for a coordinated attack to include sapper activity, indirect fire barrages, and possible ground probes by elements of the 1 NVA Regiment and one Regiment of the 9 VC Division. The action was to take place on or about the 19th of August (the founding date of the NLF).

Terrorists activities centering in the Saigon area were more numerous in early May and again in late June than they had been during Tet. The enemy seemed determined to impress upon the populace his ability to attack at will. Pressure was also applied by the enemy to ARVN pacification projects in an attempt to discredit the Saigon Regime.

With the withdrawal of the division-sized units from active engagement, some reports indicate that local cadre are being intensively trained to carry on the enemy effort should the main force units be withdrawn as part of mutual troop pullbacks. The enemy is using US troop reductions as a propaganda tool to show that the US is defeated and being forced to leave. These claims have not been backed by any enemy victories on the battlefield and don't seem to be having any significant effect on the populace at this time.

In the IV CTZ, enemy initiated activity remained at a moderate level throughout the reporting period. Enemy movement and supply lines were hampered by continuous US and ARVN offensive operations. Cambodian pressure on border areas decreased the locations available for the enemy to rest and refit his units. The pullout of the two brigades of the 9th Division in early July brought a shift in the emphasis of enemy attacks. With the division standing down at Dong Tam, the enemy kept
up a steady harassment fire on the Dong Tam—My Tho area. This tactic was aimed at creating the impression that US Forces were being forced out of the Delta by enemy pressure. At the same time, the enemy increased assaults on ARVN and Regional Forces outposts to test the South Vietnamese ability to hold their own without their American Allies. The period ended with the South Vietnamese remaining firm in IV CTZ.

2. (C) Major incidents occurring at locations of interest to this command were as follows:

a. (C) XT165515 012230H May 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) The 277th S&S Bn received four (4) 107mm rockets (oversize warhead). Three (3) rounds impacted within the ASP and one round in the 228th S&S Co resulting in one US slightly wounded and two buildings damaged. In a second attack the 277th S&S Bn headquarters area received two 107mm rockets. There were no casualties or damages in this attack.

b. (C) XT150510 112330H May 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) The 277th S&S Bn received one round estimated 107mm rocket in area #18 (ASP). Results: No casualties or damages.

c. (C) YT090100 120135H May 69 (Long Binh Post) The 3rd Ord Bn received five (5) rounds unknown type. Two rounds impacted inside the depot behind Tower 18. Three rounds impacted outside the depot approximately 100 meters to the front of Tower 24. Results: No casualties or damages.

d. (C) XT150510 120430H May 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) The 228th S&S Co received one round suspected 107mm rocket. Results: Minor damages to 1/2 ton, 3/4 ton and 5,000 gal water tanker.

e. (C) XT820908 120435H May 69 (Quan Loi) The 81st QM Laundry belonging to 610th Maint Bn at Song Be received one RPG round and two unknown sized mortar rounds. Results: One 5kw generator, bath heater and shipping building extensively damaged and one 11/2 ton trailer and 400 pounds laundry destroyed.

f. (C) YU135075 161900H May 69 (Song Be) The 3rd Maint Co contact team from 610th Maint Bn at Song Be received unknown number of mortar rounds. Results: 2-US WHA (Contact Team members).

g. (C) XT150510 060011 June 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) Enemy forces launched an indirect attack by fire against Tay Ninh Base Camp employing 15 rounds of 107mm rockets and 57 rounds of 82mm mortar.
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The 277th S&S Bn reported the loss of 200 drums OE 30, OE 10 and Fog Oil plus the minor damages to a 2½ ton truck and MDGAS tanker from the 228th S&Co. No casualties.

h. (U) XT 815905 060930 June 69 (Quan Loi Base Camp) During a rocket attack at the Quan Loi Base Camp, the 610th Maint Bn ASP received three (3) unknown type rockets. There were no casualties or damages.

i. (U) XT 150510 102300 June 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) The Tay Ninh Base Camp received 17 rounds mixed rocket/mortar. Three (3) rounds impacted into the 548th area causing minor damages to three buildings. There were no casualties.

j. (U) XT 150500 141240 June 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) The 277th S&S Bn received three (3) 107mm rockets. One rocket each impacted in the ASP, POL yard and laundry trailer turn around point. Results: 2 USWIA, 37 drums POL destroyed (24 Fog Oil, 12-21-10 oil and 1HD030 oil).

k. (C) XT 995136 161953 June 69 (Bien Hoa) The Bien Hoa Army/Air Force Complex received seven (7) rounds 122mm rockets. One rocket impacted in the 383rd QM Det area resulting in 1 US WIA and no damage.

l. (C) XT 764700 201210 June 69 (Binh Long Province) A 5 ton tractor and S&P trailer from 185th Maint Bn carrying parts to Quan Loi in 1st Inf Div convoy was hit by one RPG round. The 12 ton S&P trailer and cargo of 2 each M48A3 engines, 1 each M48A3 transmission, 1 each M28A3 final drive and 1 each M88 transmission were destroyed. There were no casualties.

m. (C) 261015 June 69 (XT 17 51) (Tay Ninh Base Camp) Tay Ninh Base Camp received 10 rounds of 122mm rockets. One impacted in the ASP (Area 18) slightly injuring one man from 29th GS Gp. He was treated and released. Cumulative Results: Frd: 1 KIA, 3 WIA (1-USASUPCOM, SGN), 1 helicopter destroyed, 1 bunker destroyed. En: Unknown.

n. (C) XT 150510 060150 July 69 (Tay Ninh West Base Camp) The 277th S&S Bn received four (4) to five (5) 107mm rockets in Area #18 CASP. Results: No Casualties or damages.

o. (C) 171216H July 69, XT 765755, M/3-11th Cav and 1/9th ARVN convoy rec SA, AV, RPG and mortar fire from an unknown sized NVA force. The fire was returned with organic weapons, supported by

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artillery, ARA and TAC Air, reinforced by I&K/3-11th Cav, and ARP and Plat/919th Engr. Results: 8 NVA KIA and 1 NVA FN; 9 US WIA (2-29th GS Gp personnel), 1 ARVN WIA, 1 civilian killed and 2 civilians wounded. One LMG and 2 AK-47 rifles were captured. (ENI)

3. (U) The 524th MI Det conducted Counterintelligence survey inspection of units from the 2nd Maint Bn, the 91st Composite Service Bn, the 185th Maint Bn, the 610th Maint Bn, the 266th S&S Bn, the 277th S&S Bn, Saigon LSA and Bearcat LSA. The Counterintelligence measures in all units inspected were satisfactory.

4. (U) During the quarter, there was marked changes in the weather pattern over the III and IV CTZs. The weather was characterized by partly cloudy skies, high humidity, and increasing amounts of rain and wind. As the rainy season began, heavy showers became more frequent, and rainfall averaged as high as six inches per week in several locations. Temperatures ranged from a high of 100 degrees to a low of 75 degrees. Increasing rain worsened road conditions in all areas and in some instances slowed Group operations.

D. 5-1

1. (W) The 91st Composite Service Battalion has been relocated during this reporting period. The battalion was previously located in the city of Can Tho, RVN, but subsequently has moved to Binh Thuy, RVN. The movement was deemed necessary to better locate command and support activities. The Binh Thuy project was originally a bid contract let to RMK Construction, but due to short falls within the contract/supply areas, some of the work was completed by self-help.

The following is a chronological list of events and actions that took place during the Binh Thuy Project:

a. On 26 June 1969, the Binh Thuy Project was starting to near completion of the billets less power, water and sewage system. The requirement for an adequate power source was fully recognised by RMK and proposed tenant units at this time.

b. On 3 July 1969, the potable water system has not been started. Currently two (2) prefabricated 10,000 gallon water treatment plants are located in Binh Thuy. The construction of the required water towers have been programmed to be built by FAA on 7 July 1969. The 91st units have been programmed to start movement on 1 August 1969.
c. 11 July 1969, the billets were completed less power, water and sewage system. The units erected field showers (self-help) as an interim solution until the contract facilities were built. The revetments and personnel bunkers were constructed under self-help; however, additional material was urgently needed.

d. 18 July 1969, the field showers and latrines have been completed. These were two (2) portable generators utilized to provide electrical power to the billets. The 574th Supply and Service Company supply platoon was scheduled to move into the new cantonment area. The 51st Lt Maint Co is scheduled to move on 21 July 1969.

e. 1 August 1969, the remainder of the 574th S&S Co and the 51st Lt Maint Co have closed in the new cantonment area. The billets were still without a central power source.
LOGISTICS. (U) The group continues to perform its mission of providing logistical support to the United States and Free World Military Assistance Forces in its area of responsibility. The area of responsibility encompasses both the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones.

1. (C) SUPPLY

b. Class I

(1) (C) During the first two months of the quarter the 29th Group operated ten Class I supply points in support of approximately 142,000 troops. Because of the redeployment of forces from Vietnam, the 29th Group was required to shift Class I supply points to maintain continuity of operations. During the month of July, the 223th Supply and Service Company Class I operation was released to the 1st Cavalry Division. The 223th Supply and Service Company which was operating the Pho Duc Vinh Class I point replaced the 1011th Supply and Service Company at Beuca. The 1011th Supply and Service Company will redeploy to CONUS. The 490th General Supply Company at Yung Tau deployed to Da Nang and responsibility for the 490th General Supply Company Class I operation was assumed by a provisional supply and service activity attached to the 2d Maintenance Battalion.
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (C)
(2) (U) Because of deployment of the 490th General Supply Company, perishable Class I supplies are no longer received directly from refrigeration ships at Yung Tau. Yung Tau now receives all perishable and non-perishable subsistence direct from United States Army Depot, Long Binh. This enables the provisional supply and service activity to operate with less a cover. Class I supplies for the 574th Supply and Service Company, 91st Composite Service Battalion, are also shipped direct from US Army Depot, Long Binh. Refrigeration barges arrive in Can Tho from US Army Depot, Long Binh each Sunday and barges containing non-perishable, subsistence arrive every ten days. The increase in shipments from an 18 day cycle to the new planned 10 day cycle should decrease the severe not-in-stock conditions now being experienced at both the Yung Tau and Can Tho Class I points.

(3) (U) Country store operations in the Delta continue to improve. Training courses are being held monthly at the 91st Composite Service Battalion for the country store clerks and increased emphasis is being placed on filling customer requests and accounting. Selection is also being improved with the addition of items from commissary activities in Saigon.
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (C)

[Map with various locations and symbols, showing troop supported locations like CAI LANG, BAC LIENG, VI THANH, DAO LAN, SAI BAC, VINA LONG, DONG THA, and others.]

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(4) (U) Class I issues for the quarter totaled 11.6 million rations, which represents an increase of approximately 1.8 million rations over the previous quarter. As stated last quarter, transportation continues to be of concern. A shortage of refrigeration vans for convoy use necessitates that all Class I points intensively manage stocks on hand and react immediately to any fluctuations in requirements.
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending
31 July 1969, RG5 CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)
b. Class II, IV & VII

(1) (U) During the quarter the 29th General Support Group operated eight Class II and VII supply points, two Class IV activities, eight self service supply centers and one central issue facility.
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)
During the quarter, the 29th General Support Group Class II, IV & VII supply points received 124,086 requisitions of which 64,618 were for authorised stockage list (ASL) items. Demand accommodation was 51%. Initial fill of ASL requests from stock was 26,249 for a demand satisfaction of 41%. During the previous quarter 103,135 requests for items were received of which 60,550 were on the ASL. This represents a demand accommodation of 59%. Of these 24,799 were initially filled from stock for a demand satisfaction of 41%. Demand accommodation, therefore, decreased 8% over the last quarter. Demand satisfaction remained unchanged over the last quarter. As a follow-up of the previous quarter's wall-to-wall inventory, the Group has continued a program of cyclic inventories designed to improve stockage accuracy. These inventories reflect an overall location accuracy of 97% and an inventory accuracy of 82%. These percentages are expected to improve as a result of training programs to improve the caliber of supply personnel. The basis of this program is the 29th Group Standing Operating Procedure and a three day training program scheduled for 25 August 1969 for supervisory personnel.
c. Class IX

(1) (U) Twelve tech supply activities are presently being operated by units of the 29th GS Group to provide repair parts. This represents direct support of Class IX to all non-divisional Army units in III and IV CTZ, some Navy and Air Force equipment, some contractor equipment, direct support to the RTAVF, backup support to US divisions in III and IV CTZ, and general support of Class IX to the 79th Maint Bn (GS). One new tech supply activity was created during this quarter in the 549th It Maint Co at Long Binh to remove some of the workload on the 185th Maint Bn Consolidated Tech Supply Activity, bringing the total operating Class IX DSU/GSU activities in the Group to twelve.
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)
AVCA SGN SG OP
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period
Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSPR-65 (R-1) (U)

(3) (U) A substantial decrease in the volume of requests placed upon the DSUs was experienced in May. Unlike the previous five months there were no internal factors in the DSUs limiting their processing ability. In June the number of requests received by the DSUs rose by more than 20%. In July the number of requests received by the DSUs decreased considerably. The foregoing demonstrates that the number of requests submitted by customer units has fluctuated up and down by alternate months during the last half of FY 69.

Demand satisfaction was depressed slightly in May due to the large number of zero balances at the beginning of the month resulting from the high number of issues in April against the unusually high number of demands that month. Demand satisfaction was further depressed in June due to another month of unusually high numbers of demands and the relatively low numbers of replenishment receipts in the preceding month. Demand satisfaction rose in July on a considerable decrease in demands and a continuing high volume of receipts from June.

It is noteworthy that customer satisfaction is 30% on nearly 277,000 requests received, whereas customer satisfaction for the same quarter last year was only 25% on 266,000 requests received.

29TH GEN SPT GP
c. (c) Class III

(1) (c) During the reporting period the Group operated nine Class III supply points and one petroleum depot at Vung Thu. Due to the withdrawal of the 9th Infantry Division from the Republic of Vietnam, the Class III Supply Point at Dong Tam was also added to the mission responsibility of the 29th Group. This increased total bulk storage capacity of the Group to approximately 11,031,000 gallons. The supply points located in the III Corps Tactical Zone are resupplied primarily by line haul by the 64th Quartermaster Battalion. This includes the Phu Loi Class III Supply Point which had previously been resupplied by using organic equipment. Class III Supply points at Can Tho and Vinh Long are supported by Y-tankers, barges and commercial suppliers. The supply point at Soc Trang is supplied by commercial tankers from Can Tho.

RCS FOR-65 (R-1)

All figures represent bulk storage capacity in thousands of gallons.
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PROJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (C)

All circles represent bulk storage capacity in thousands of gallons.
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-I) (U)

(2) (C) Issues of Class III products for the quarter totaled 51,454,600 gallons. This represents an increase of 23,943,000 gallons over last quarter's issues. This increase was due primarily to the addition of issues from supply points and the Vung Tau terminal in IV Corps Tactical Zone. Stockage of packaged POL fuels has been minimized in forward areas and is being eliminated at Vung Tau. This reduction will amount to 477,000 gallons of packaged fuels. This reduction is primarily the result of a 6th Army Support Command, Saigon program to realign procedures for supplying unpacked fuel to forward areas and the Vung Tau terminal.
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)
d. Class V

(1) (C) On 1 May the Group assumed responsibility for the Lai Khe Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) from the 1st Infantry Division and the Cu Chi ASP from the 25th Infantry Division. With the addition of these two ASP's, both located in III Corps Tactical Zone, the total number of ASP's operated by the Group increased to eleven. During the next quarter the ASP at Vung Tau, operated by the 148th Ordnance Company is scheduled to be phased out and the company will then be assigned to the 53d General Support Group. Also scheduled for phase out is the Dong Tam ASP which is operated by the 550th Ordnance Detachment. The Group plans to attach the 550th Ordnance Detachment to the 91st CS Battalion, Can Tho, to operate the three remaining ASPs in IV CTZ, which are presently operated by the 148th Ordnance Company. Tan Son Nhut ASP was closed on 31 July 1969.

(2) (U) The total number of ammunition supply points operated by the Group increased to eleven in the month of May with a stockage objective of 16,212 short tons as compared to 14,363 during the last quarter. On 31 July 1969 the Class V stockage objective will be reduced to 13,837 short tons as a result of the phase out of Tan Son Nhut ASP.
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CENFOR-65 (R-1) (C)
In May, the 29th Group ASFs lifted over 48,793 short tons and issued 22,558 short tons versus receipt of 23,487 short tons. In June the trend continued in the same fashion with a total lift of 54,310 short tons and issues of 25,437 short tons versus receipt of 24,710 short tons. The difference in total lift in May and June, 5,517 short tons, was due to rewarehousing at the ASFs. In July 51,693 short tons were lifted, 23,631 short tons were received by the ASFs and 25,754 short tons were issued. A total of 154,796 short tons were lifted during the quarter. Issues for the quarter totaled 73,749 short tons versus receipts of 71,819 short tons.
294th GEN SPT GP
2. **(U) SERVICES**

   a. Bakery Production

The Long Binh Bakery produced a total of 2,478,946 pounds of bread during the reporting period. This represents a 988,646 pound increase in production over the previous quarter. The bakery is producing approximately 33,020 pounds of bread per day and supporting the entire III Corps Tactical Zone with the exception of the Saigon local area. Bread for IV CTZ is produced entirely through commercial contracts. These commercial contracts provide bread daily at Vung Tau and Can Tho. During the month of June the Class I reporting period was extended from the 25th of the month to the 30th of the month. This change resulted in the reporting of an additional six days production over previous and subsequent reports. This is indicated by the peak production reflected for the month of June.
b. Laundry Production

During the quarter, the 29th General Support Group had twelve laundry sites in operation. Laundry sites are located at Long Binh, Tay Ninh, Cu Chi, Dau Tieng, Long Giao, Phu Loi, Song Be, Quan Loi, Lai Khe, Phouc Vinh, Vung Tau and Dong Tam. A total of 3,428,160 pounds of organizational and individual laundry was processed during this reporting period. Total production represents an 817,617 pound increase over the previous quarter. This quarter's increase is due to the addition of two months laundry requirements in IV CTZ which were not included in last quarter's ORLL.
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c. Graves Registration

The 29th General Support Group operates a total of eight graves registration collection points. A total of 857 remains were processed through these points during the quarter. The graves registration collection points are located at Long Binh, Long Giao, Tay Ninh, Phu Le, Quan Le, Phuoc Vinh, Vung Tau and Can Tho. Total remains processed represents an increase of 20 remains over the previous quarter.
AVCA SGN SGN OP
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

3. (U) FIELD MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION
   a. Automotive

   During the past three months, the receipts and completions were higher than those for the last quarter. The increased number of vehicles added during the first quarter has put more of a workload on the units, but production has increased as has the percentage completed.

   The backlog of vehicles decreased greatly partly because of the stand-downs held in the 48th Transportation Group.
Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSF08-65 (R-1) (U)
b. Artillery

Artillery maintenance support improved during May through July. Auxiliary drives for the M107/M110 self-propelled howitzers are critical problem areas and failure of these parts require replacement of the entire end item of equipment. Also as the age of these weapons increases numerous hydraulic lines are beginning to fail. These hydraulic lines are not presently available but should be in the near future due to increased demands. The M107/M110 R&R program slowed slightly due to the shortage of parts but presently it has been updated and should improve the OR rate of the weapon.

| Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Caspian | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Euboea | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Fogo  | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

Diagram: [Graph showing data]
c. Fire Control

During the period problems were encountered in fire control for the M109 155mm self-propelled howitzer and the M114A1 155mm towed howitzer. These problems are directly related to the improvement of the weapon system itself without updating the technical manuals that are applicable. Letters from WECON have temporarily relieved the situation until new manuals are available. Work loads increased significantly due to increased use of the equipment during the period.
SUPJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending July 31, 1969, RCS CFOR-65 (R-1)
d. Signal

In communications and electronics (C&E) equipment commodity area receipts were up during the report period by an average of 22 per cent over the monthly average for the previous twelve months. Numerical production was up 29 per cent over the monthly average of the previous twelve months. The percentage of receipts completed during the previous 12 months averaged 90%. During the report period, average completions were 94 per cent. A sharp increase occurred in receipts during July, causing a proportional increase in backlog and decrease in per cent completed. Although effort and efficiency remained at a high level, the sharp increase in receipts which started in April after a low during Tet continued at a steady rate and reached an all-time high of 10,134 during July. A large portion of the increase in items received can be attributed to unserviceable equipment being retrograded through maintenance channels by units being redeployed from RVN. These items are being processed and segregated in-country for repair or retrograded off-shore as applicable. Therefore the larger backlogs do not reflect a proportional adverse equipment status for committed units.

RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

[Graph with data points and lines indicating trends]
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

e. Heavy Engineer Equipment

During the last quarter, heavy engineer receipts and completions have shown little improvement but the backlog has remained constant. This is primarily due to the critical shortage of repair parts for low density items.
f. Quartermaster Heavy

During the first half of the quarter, the retrograde of many forklifts under the closed loop program, i.e., waiting parts over 30 days, continued. There was also a cross-leveling of parts between organic technical supplies and depot. However, by the end of the quarter, rough terrain forklifts had become very critical and commercial forklifts were being used as substitutes. The 6,000 lb rough terrain forklifts engine remains a critical item. A new influx of 6,000 rough terrain forklifts is expected in the near future to help relieve this situation.

[Graph and Table]
g. Power Generation

The backlog at this time can be attributed to the lack of repair parts. The overall stagnation of the backlog is due to the shortage of replacement Military Standard engines. The initiation of the Military Standard engine direct exchange program helped to keep the backlog from rising, but again we have an engine shortage problem. Continuing emphasis is being placed on conducting of generator operator and maintenance classes to help decrease the overall deadline rate.
AVCA FOR SC OP
OBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending
July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
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  2 & 12 & 22 & 32 & 42 & 52 & 62 & 72 \\
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h. Deadline and Equipment Status

Selected equipment status of major units directly supported by the 29th group is identified below. Reflected are the quantity of equipment authorized, on hand, deadlines at organization and field maintenance levels of equipment available (availability is expressed as a percentage of equipment on hand). Data was obtained from reports provided by major units as of 20 July 1969.

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### ORDINANCE AUTOMOTIVE - TRACKED VEHICLES

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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period
Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSPOR-65 (R-1) (U)

UNIT | AUTH | O/H | ORG D/L | FM D/L | AVAIL %
-----|------|-----|---------|--------|--------
11th ACR | 788 | 751 | 0 | 24 | 96
23d Arty Gp | 1422 | 238 | 3 | 12 | 99
54th Arty Gp | 989 | 967 | 0 | 13 | 99
89th MP Fde | 641 | 687 | 4 | 6 | 90

ARTILLERY

| UNIT | AUTH | O/H | ORG D/L | FM D/L | AVAIL %
|------|------|-----|---------|--------|--------
11th ACR | 13 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 90
23d Arty Gp | 102 | 102 | 0 | 1 | 99
54th Arty Gp | 66 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 100

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SECTION II

LESSONS LEARNED: OUTLANDER'S OBSERVATIONS, EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. PERSONNEL

1. (u) ITEM: Current Personnel Management Information

a. OBSERVATION: Presently reports are being received on or about the 10th of the month and are as of the last day of the preceding month. This requires that we work with information that is at least ten days old upon receipt and must use it until it is forty days out of date. The Personnel Services Center is doing all it can by furnishing daily manifests to assist units in keeping management tools updated. We have required units to submit various reports (personnel gain and loss, unit personnel rosters) to assist in knowing how many of each MOS we have on hand and where we have them. This information becomes increasingly important as we continue to be reduced in strength without a loss in mission requirements. If personnel assets are to be managed efficiently, it is necessary to furnish commanders with current reports to be utilized as management tools.

b. EVALUATION: Lack of equipment prevents updated personnel management information from being furnished by the 537th Personnel Services Center more frequently.

c. RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that as a minimum the Primary MOS Inventory Report be furnished commanders twice monthly. If lack of equipment prevents this, it is recommended that additional equipment be procured and installed at the Personnel Services Center.

B. OPERATIONS

1. (C) ITEM: Redeployment of Units

a. OBSERVATION: Several problem areas emerged as the 29th GS Gp implemented its segment of OPERATION KEYSTONE EAGLE. In Vung Tau, the departure of the 490th S & S Co and the 528th QM Co left the 2nd Maintenance Bn with the units mission requirements after the personnel departed. A provisional detachment was rapidly formed to carry on the Class I, III and II & VII mission. The short time schedule for departure of the units put a strain on normal chain of command channels. A few instances occurred when specific
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SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

information was phoned to the wrong staff section at Vung Tau and some confusion resulted. There was some confusion initially as to which personnel would be relocated and at what strength the unit would relocate. Fillers had to be provided both for the provisional detachment to stay behind and to fill the departing units. These personnel arrived in Vung Tau too late for the departing units to be afforded a standdown. As a result, sufficient manpower was not available for the departing units to properly prepare the equipment they had been directed to laterally transfer within the command. The losing unit was required to absorb all 30 day losses and replace them with filler personnel. This put an even greater strain on the already weakened battalion. Local nationals employed by the departing units were needed to continue the mission, but were not authorized in the battalion after the units relocated.

b. EVALUATION: The time frame set aside for the units to prepare for redeployment is not adequate. The units do not have enough time to prepare for movement and to perform proper maintenance on equipment to remain behind. Units also do not have sufficient time to coordinate change over missions necessitated.

c. RECOMMENDATIONS: More time should be spent in the future developing detailed plans for relocations and redeployments. Emphasis should especially be given to the remaining situation after a unit has departed. An early stabilization of the new situation should be made so that the unit(s) are allowed the 15 day standdown period needed to prepare for relocation.

C. TRAINING

1. (c) ITEM: ARVN Training

a. OBSERVATION: Initial concept for training ARVN personnel under the Buddy Plan was that the individuals would be integrated into U.S. organizations for on-the-job training. This concept will eventually be effective, as it was in Korea. Initially, however, it creates an array of problems such as extra billets, messing (different diets), interpreters and control and discipline of the ARVN troopers in U.S. organizations.

b. EVALUATION: During planning for the Laundry Machine Operators Course both ARVN and U.S. personnel recognized the problems enumerated in para 1a above and agreed upon a mutual approach to the problem. The ARVN agreed to be responsible for providing interpreters, transporting,
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messing and billeting the students at nearby Bien Hoa and providing two (2) laundry machines (one old and one new type) to be used for the training. The 29th GS Gp provided the instructors, lesson plans, laundry SOPs for translation and the classroom and site for training. Through this method the ARVN has a definite sense of pride in actively contributing to their own improvement. Indications are that this course will be a success and two more similar classes are already planned.

c. RECOMMENDATION: Form one or more training companies at locations where ARVN transition training is to be conducted (ie Long Binh and/or Bien Hoa). This would solve the billeting, messing and control problems. The students could be broken down into their respective training groups and transported or marched to their training areas. The discipline, control and language problems will be minimized by the presence of the ARVN cadre, some of whom may be able to act as interpreters, and the ARVN diet can be maintained.

D. LOGISTICS

1. (U) ITEM: Reduced Material Readiness of Tactical Unit's CONSEL

a. OBSERVATION: Direct Support CONSEL Shops of the 29th GS Group cannot effectively utilize their true productive capabilities due to non-availability of repair parts on a timely basis. Repair of CONSEL equipment is peculiar in that predetermination of repair parts required cannot usually be made. The equipment must be accepted from the customer by the shop on the basis of an initial acceptance inspection which merely determines completeness and presence or absence of obvious non-fair wear and tear factors. The item is then placed in an awaiting shelf for initial inspection and parts determination. This waiting period varies in accord with work request priority and shop workload, and may be from one to several days even though strong emphasis and first priority are placed on parts determination. When the item finally reaches the repairman's bench, it is all too often found that the lack of immediate availability of one part excludes further diagnosis and parts determination. When the part which is causing the interruption of diagnosis cannot be obtained immediately, the repairman is forced to reassemble the equipment and move it to a secure area to await the required part. He then goes on to another job. In far too many cases, the deadlined item undergoes this cycle from in shop to waiting parts several times. The time expended in each cycle may vary from one to thirty or more days, dependent on the source from which the part must be obtained. Practical management principles and tactical considerations dictate that a nominal time limit be placed
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 RCS CSFOR-65 (R-1) (U)

or the unavailability to the user of the equipment. Command policy has established a nominal time limit of thirty days with a maximum of sixty days for special cases. On expiration of the time frame, the user is given turn-in credit and the item is replaced through normal supply or closed loop support channels. The unserviceable equipment is then evacuated through maintenance channels to a general support collection point where it is either repaired in-country (primarily by controlled substitution of parts) or shipped for off-site overhaul and returned to the supply source. Too frequently, the equipment item is no more available on a timely basis than the required repair parts.

The in-county general support repair program, off-site overhaul, repair and return and closed loop support system have provided invaluable assistance. However, an overall shortage of assets results in items required for tactical operation being in the maintenance and supply pipelines for extended periods.

b. EVALUATION: Material Readiness and mission capability of combat and combat support units is impaired by unavailability of COMREL equipment over extended periods of time. Employment of direct support maintenance capability is inefficient and much below actual capacity. General support facilities and capabilities are overtaxed due to the shifting back of direct support workloads. Supply stockage criteria for direct support levels is not consistent with system response.

c. RECOMMENDATIONS: a) Repair parts authorizations and stockage criteria must be developed and revised to take into account the criticality of COMREL equipment and the recurrancy of its parts determination and diversified (non-recurring) parts requirement factors.

b) The supply system must recognize the peculiarities of COMREL maintenance and significance in terms of shop efficiency of time delays in parts requirement processing. Action must be taken to materially reduce response time to the direct support level.

c) Sufficient FENA components and reparable repair parts assets must be made available to offset the maintenance to supply system pipeline processing times.

2. (U) ITEM 6 Mechanized Stock Control System

a. OBSERVATION: Combat and combat support operations in Vietnam are dependent upon the material readiness of equipment. The importance of close control and speedy release of high priority dues-out for parts required to remove combat/mision essential equipment from a "KORS condition or to prevent it from reaching a KORS condition cannot be over-emphasized. The 29th CS
GROUP has proved that the reference card file system when properly utilized in the mechanized (NCR 500) stock control system is an invaluable tool in controlling and expediting release of newly received stock against high priority due-out.

EVALUATION: The reference card file of high priority due-out is utilized in the receiving section of the maintenance DSU supply activity. It is constructed by means of an optional NCR 500 duplication program which duplicates the due-out card with the exception that the due-out card document identifier "3" in card column one is replaced with document identifier REF in card columns one through three. The due-out card is filed in the due-out file in the stock control section, and the REF card is filed in the receiving section reference file.

All high priority due-out are included in the REF file. In maintenance DSU supply activities in Vietnam these are predominantly Red Ball, 02 and 05 priority due-out. All receipts of stock are compared against the REF file. If the receipt is against a specific high priority due-out, the REF card for that due-out is pulled from the file. If the receipt is for stock replenishment or if it is a receipt not due-in then the REF card high priority due-out for that line item are pulled from the file in descending order of priority and age (highest priority and oldest document numbers first, etc). When the REF card is pulled it is placed with the appropriate quantity of stock for release and forwarded directly to the issue section. The REF card serves as the material release order. The document numbers and quantities released from the REF file are written onto the receipt document which is forwarded to the receiving section to the stock control section (additional procedures not appropriate for description here provide for the location and ledger-posting of stock remaining after all high priority due-out have been released from the receiving section). The receipts and high-priority due-out released are post-posted to the stock record ledgers in the next stock record update cycle.

This is a relatively simple procedure providing the desired control and speed of release of high priority due-out. Specifically, the following efficiencies are realized from proper REF file operation:

1) High priority due-out are immediately identified against new receipts of stock.

2) High priority due-out are released in the fastest possible manner, ie, concurrently with the identification of the receipt. The customer is not required to wait the storage locations, document processing, and MRO processing normally required prior to the availability of the item. High priority due-out releases thus are not dependent upon master update cycle time in the DSU.
The following economies of operation are realized in the DSU:

a) The double handling of stock, i.e., locating and storing the stock then locating and picking the stock, is eliminated for these orders. Much time and unnecessary work in the warehouse is thus eliminated.

b) The amount of paperwork required in processing these orders is reduced. The receipt and issue documents are posted in the ledgers without the additional necessity of storage confirmation of receipt and production of RROs, sorting, etc.

c) The possibility of material release order denials is totally precluded for all high priority due-out releases.

d) Update operations cycle time is reduced because the workload on the storage section is reduced. The storage section is the primary limiting factor of cycle time.

e) Reduction in handling of stock results in a reduction in damage to stock.

The introduction of proper REF file procedures in group DSUs, particularly in the larger repair parts supply operations in the Group (13,000 - 15,000 ASL lines and 16,000 - 22,000 requests per month), has contributed very significantly to the reduction in cycle time from several days to approximately 36 hours.

The new 100 series NCR 500 Standard Program Package now being tested in the 29th Group maintenance DSUs does not have REF card production capability. This is the only serious flaw in an otherwise more efficient software package. It has been suggested that this is no problem since the due-out card can still be duplicated, albeit with the same document identifier. The problem here is that the supply operation will be presented with two totally indistinguishable "3" cards. It is obvious that the situation will develop in which both cards for a given due-out are filled either in the due-out file or in the REF file. Consequently, the tools of control are lost and a double issue will be made against the same document number. The mechanized NCR 500 system does not include ADP equipment capable of distinguishing and sorting out cards that are exact duplicates.

A simple alteration to Program 143 in the 100 series NCR 500 Standard Program Package will restore optional REF card production capability to this new software package. The 29th GS Gp does not consider this new
c. RECOMMENDATION: That Program 143 of the 100 series NCR 500 Standard Program Package be altered to provide optional production of an REF card from a due-out, "3", card.

3. (i) ITEM: Maintenance Standdowns of transportation units.

a. OBSERVATION: The 48th Transportation Group was experiencing a high deadline rate of its prime mover, the 5 ton truck tractor.

b. EVALUATION: An investigation of the causes of the high deadline rate reveals that a lack of scheduled maintenance procedures were the most significant contributors. Further checks indicated that the tactical situation and heavy demand usage of over the road convoys often preclude the operator, the organizational mechanic and even the Direct Support mechanic from performing the required maintenance.

To correct this situation and increase the availability rate of 5 ton vehicles in the 48th Trans Gp, a series of standdowns for maintenance were conducted. Each week a different transportation company stands down its vehicles for a three-day period. During this period all operational commitments for this unit are shifted to other units in the Transportation Group. These three days are devoted entirely to maintenance.

A contact team from the supporting direct support maintenance unit in combination with personal from the unit perform a complete technical inspection of all 5 ton vehicles. Utilizing these inspection sheets, organizational and direct support maintenance is begun concurrently. At the completion of the required work, the vehicles are given a Quality Control inspection to insure that all work was performed properly. Repair parts are requisitioned and stocked in advance of the standdown. All quantities are based on previous demand experience.

The first series of these standdowns reduced the deadline rate from 14% to as low as 8%. Since the initiation of these standdowns the availability rate has consistently remained above the 90% goal established by 1st Logistical Command.

c. RECOMMENDATION: The performance of maintenance standdowns should continue within the 48th Transportation Group. Additionally,
this concept should be expanded to other units who face similar heavy operational commitments and lack of adequate time and facilities for proper preventative maintenance.

N. ORGANIZATION — None

F. ESCAPE AND EVASION — None

G. OTHER — None

H.B. GIBSON JR
Colonel, OrdC
Commanding

1 Incl
1. 29th GS Gp
Organizational Chart
AVCA S3N GO S (10 Aug 69) 1st Ind
SUBJ: Operational Report of the 29th General Support Group for
Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1) (U)


TO: Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, ATTN: AVCA GO O
APO 96384

1. (U) The Operational Report - Lessons Learned of the 29th General
Support Group for the Period Ending 31 July is forwarded in accordance
with AR 525-15.

2. (U) Reference Section I, Page 4, paragraph A12: CONCUR. The opening
of the 549th Light Maintenance Company and the 536th HEM Co Technical
Supply Activities is part of the overall plan to improve the supply of
repair parts to customer units.

3) (U) Reference Section I, Page 5, paragraph A13: CONCUR. Engines
for 6000 lb Baker Fork Lifts are included in the GS overhaul program.
Repair parts for these engines were placed on requisition using project
code ZGN. Insufficient parts have been received to overhaul engines.
Follow up action has been initiated and requisition status has not been
received.

4. (U) Reference Section I, Page 5, paragraph A14: CONCUR. The correspon
dence from 29th GS Gp concerning the creation of a reference
deck in the new NCR 500 programs has been forwarded from USACSC field
team to Fort Belvoir.

5. (U) Reference Section I, Page 5, paragraph A15: CONCUR. The cali-
bration of communication and electronic equipment is performed by Kentron,
Hawaii, Inc. under a contract initiated by USARPAC in 1967. The contract
is presently monitored by 1st Logistical Command as a RVN wide require-
ment. Calibration personnel are not authorized in TOE units of the command.

6. (U) Reference Section I, Page 5, paragraph A16: CONCUR. A review
of authorized and assigned C&E personnel validates shortage of 31J20
and 41E20 repairmen.

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<tr>
<td>31J20</td>
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DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: Operational Report of the 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSPOR-65 (RI) (U) (Cont.)

7. (U) Reference Section I, Page 6, paragraph A17 and A18: CONCUR.

8. (U) Reference Section I, Page 6, paragraph A19: CONCUR. ACoFS, Maintenance monitored the maintenance stand downs.

9. (U) Reference Section I, Page 6, paragraph A20: CONCUR. ACoFS, Maintenance was the proponent of actions to maintain equipment by military units and non-renewal of the contracts.

10. (U) Reference Section I, Page 7, paragraph A21: CONCUR. ACoFS, Maintenance is monitoring and coordinating the efforts of the New Equipment Training Team and deprocessing of the M551.

11. (U) Reference Section I, Page 7, paragraph A22: NONCONCUR. DX program for Mil Std engines:
   a. 10 HP engines are available under stock number 2805-872-5971 but not under stock number 2805-952-3926.
   b. 20 HP engines are available under stock number 2805-872-5972 but not under stock number 2805-952-3927.

12. (U) Reference Section I, Page 7, paragraph A25: CONCUR.

13. (U) Reference Section I, Page 11, paragraph A27: CONCUR.

14. (U) Reference Section I, Page 21, paragraph 19: Since no authorized TO&E position exists in the 610th Maint Bn, the assignment of a chaplain may be committed only when excess personnel exist. Allocations to SSC have not been excess of normal requirements. A request for a modified TO&E has been submitted through channels and has been indorsed by this Headquarters recommending approval. The result of this recommendation is still pending.

15. (U) Reference Section I, Page 21, paragraph 20: CONCUR. The Chapel Attendance goal of 20% of the population is a weekly goal. While the 20% quarterly goal may have been exceeded, identical percentage for weekly attendance falls short of the goal.

16. (U) Reference Section I, Page 21, paragraph 21: CONCUR. Character Guidance goals throughout the command have been compatible with established goals.
AVCA SGN GO 5 (10 Aug 69) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Operational Report of the 29th General Support Group for
Period Ending 31 July 1969, KCS CSPON-65 (RI) (U) (Cont.)

17. (U) Reference Section I, Page 21, paragraph 22: CONCUR. This
program has had excellent reception and results. It is commendable that
new workshops are planned for the future.

18. (U) Reference Section I, Page 21, paragraph 23: CONCUR: The
Bible Study - Sensitivity Groups program has been very effective for
a carefully selected group. The average attendance at these sessions
is approximately 10-12 people.

19. (C) Reference Section I, Page 44, paragraph 1lc(1): CONCUR. The
Class III supply points at Dong Tam and Vinh Long are supplied mainly
by Y-tankers with supplemental supply of Class III by the 64th QM BN (PO)
to Dong Tam and by commercial POL trucks to Vinh Long. The Class III
supply point at Can Tho is supported by the commercial oil companies that
are located at Can Tho. No military or Army contact POL boats/barges
go to Can Tho. The supply of POL to Soc Trang Class III point is done by
commercial POL trucks from Can Tho and by air Tan Son Nhut and Binh
Thuy.

20. (C) Reference Section I, Page 45 and 46: NONCONCUR.
   a. Quan Loi - Bulk storage capacity 210,000.
   b. Bear Cat - Bulk storage capacity 201,000. Also, this is a
      29th GS Gp Class III point and not a divisional Class III point.
   c. Long Giao - Bulk storage capacity 180,000.
   d. Vinh Long - Bulk storage capacity 468,000.

21. (C) Reference Section I, Page 47, paragraph 1lc(2): NONCONCUR. The
main reason for the increase of issues is the reorganization of the USASUPCON,
SCW, effective 1 May 1969. The 29th GS Gp picked up Vung Tau, Can Tho,
Vinh Long and Soc Trang Class III points. The main increase in issues
has come from the Vung Tau Class III terminal. Most of the fuel that is used
to supply the US Navy, Dong Tam and Vinh Long, come from this terminal.

22. (U) Reference Section I, Page 60, paragraph 1lc: CONCUR.

23. (U) Reference Section II, Page 76, paragraph 1lc: CONCUR, with recom-
   mendation of 29th GS Gp that the PHCS Inventory Report be furnished com-
   manders twice a month. The 537th PSC has recently received additional 1005
Univac Card Processor equipment from the 9th Division. However, this equipment was received in extremely poor condition and is currently being IRAN‘ed. It is estimated that it will be 60-90 days before the PMOS Inventory Report can be furnished to commanders twice a month.

24. (U) Reference Section II, Page 76, paragraph B1: CONCUR. Problems encountered in the relocation of units have been brought to the attention of higher headquarters in an after action report.

25. (U) Reference Section II, Page 78, paragraph D1: CONCUR. The observations on repair parts nonavailability by the 29th GS Gp are correct and the ACofS, Maintenance agrees with the evaluation and recommendations.

26. (U) Reference Section II, Page 79, paragraph D2: CONCUR. According to the provisions of paragraph 13-6 a(4) AR 711-16, procedures must be set up to release passing actions in cases where the material becomes available through turn-in of serviceable items or early receipt of replenishment dues-in. Local procedures in Vietnam provided for a REF card for these high priority releases on the old series programs. The new 100 series programs provide for no REF card. A letter has been forwarded to 1st Log Command urging the re-instatement of the REF card to the new 100 series programs.

27. (U) Reference Section II, page 81, paragraph D2b(3)a): CONCUR. The problems resulting from the elimination of the Reference cards in the NCR 500 programs is recognized by this office; however, final decisions must come from the Computer Science Command at Fort Belvoir.

28. (U) Lessons Learned, observations and recommendations are concurred in by this command, with the exceptions above. A copy of this indorsement has been provided the originating headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[Signature]

MICHAEL D. HUSTON
CPT AGC
ASST AG
AVCA G7-MH (10 Aug 69) 2nd Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned of the 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969 HCS CSFOR 65 (71) (U)

DA, Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command, APO 96384 18 OCT 1969
TO: Commanding General, United States Army, Vietnam, ATTN: AVFGC-2ST, APO 96375.

1. (U) The Operational Report - Lessons Learned submitted by Headquarters, 29th General Support Group for the quarterly period ending 31 July 1969 is forwarded.

2. (C) Pertinent comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning Engine Diesel for 5000 in Maker Park Lifts, page 5, paragraph A13. Concur. The engine in question (FSN APE-932-4727) is at a zero balance. USAECOM has previously advised that stock would be released from CONUS depots during the month of August. Lift data has been received on some of these engines. All back orders will be filled IAW priority and age of the requisitions. This item is on Project FILL. Additional follow-up will be initiated to attempt to further improve delivery schedules.

b. Reference item concerning redeployment of units, page 76, paragraph B1. Concur. The recommended standdown time for individual unit deployments is not less than 10 days nor more than 30 days depending on the unit mission. Standdown time for relocating units vary generally from 8 days to 15 days again depending on the unit mission. Actions taken by this headquarters for future deployments include:

1) Publication of OPORD 157A (Relocating Units) and OPORD 183 (Redeploying Units) which provide instructions for subordinate commands.

2) Publication of detailed checklists which list actions required to be accomplished by a redeploying or relocating unit.

3) Publication of a recommended SOP for Processing of Vehicles and Heavy Vehicles.

4) Publication of an SOP for preparation of movement documents.

c. Reference item concerning AHVN training, page 77, paragraph C1. Non-concur. AHVN training at a specific location under Operation HOUDY generally involves only a few trainees undergoing actual training at one time. For AHVN to maintain the staff and facilities of a training company would not be justified for training of such an infrequent nature and involving such a small number of trainees. In the past, problems in billeting, messing and control have been successfully solved on a local basis especially in a locality such as Saigon where both AHVN and US facilities exist.
d. Reference item concerning reduced material readiness of tactical unit's COMREL, page 78, paragraph d1. Concur. DS/GS units are authorized to stock a minimum quantity of two each of selected mission essential items as approved by division G-4s or non-divisional counterparts (SUPCOM Commander). This authorization is outlined in LC Reg 700-400, Logistics, dtd 29 Mar 68. 1st Log Comd Unclas msg AVCA GM-CE, dtg 100142Z Sep 69, requested subordinate commands to review low density equipment on-hand and to requisition a minimum of two repair parts where criticality of the end item justifies such action. The above publications will assist the 29th GS Gp in eliminating repair parts shortage as described in basic observation.

e. Reference item concerning mechanized stock control system, page 79, paragraph D2. Nonconcurs. The program referred to is part of a standard package developed by USACSC for world-wide use. Coordination between this headquarters and Saigon Support Command has resolved the problem cited by the 29th GS Gp without change to Program 143.

f. Reference item concerning maintenance standdowns of transportation units, page 82, paragraph d(3). Concur. Past experience has proven that regularly scheduled maintenance standdowns are extremely beneficial to combat units as well as combat service support units. 1st Log Comd will emphasize the importance and benefits derived from maintenance standdowns in the monthly 1st Log Comd Maintenance Newsletter to subordinate commands.

3. (U) Concur with the basic report as modified by this and previous endorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

C. D. STAFFORD
Lt., AGG
Asst Adjutant General

CF:
USASUPCOM, SGN
29th GS Gp
TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO 90558

This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 July 1969 from Headquarters, 29th General Support Group and concurs with the report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[Signature]

C.F. WILSON
Lt. Adm.
Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
29th GS Gp
1st Log Comd
GPOP-DT (10 Aug 69) 4th Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 29th General Support Group for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)
HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96553 4 NOV 69
TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20310
This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.
FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

C. L. SHORTTY
CPT, AGC
Asst AG

91
# Operational Report - Lessons Learned, HQ, 29th General Support Group

Experiences of unit engaged in counterinsurgency operations, 1 May 69 to 31 July 69.

**CG, 29th General Support Group**

**Supplementary Notes**

N/A

**ABSTRACT**

N/A

**Sponsoring Military Activity**

OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D.C. 20310