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

21 January 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth
Field Army Support Command, Period Ending 31 October 1969 (U)

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Deputy Chiefs of Staff
Chief of Research and Development
Assistant Chiefs of Staff
Chief of Engineers
Commanding Generals
  US Army Electronics Command
  US Army Weapons Command
  Eighth Field Army Support Command
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Defense Documentation Center
USAF Project RAND
Commanding Officers
  US Army Limited War Laboratory
  US Army Logistics, Doctrine Systems & Readiness Agency
  US Army Mobility Equipment Research & Development Center
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1. (C) Section 1. Operations: Significant Activities.
   
a. Command.

   (1) Mission: Provide combat service support to US Army forces in
   the Army Service area and to nondivisional units in I Corps (Op) area
   plus Class I and III "Thru-put" supply support, general support and over-
   flow direct support maintenance to 2d and 7th Infantry Divisions and
   selected general and direct support maintenance to ROKA.

   (a) Provide Class V supply support to all US Army units in Korea and
   limited Class V maintenance support to ROKA.

   (b) Provide administrative support and service on an area basis
   (Post, Camp and Station functions).
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For 65 (RI) (U)

(c) Exercise territorial control and area damage control in Eighth FASCN areas of responsibility and coordinate rear area security with the Second ROK Army.

(d) Provide rail and highway movement control for US Forces.

(2) Distinguished Visitors. During the period thirteen distinguished military and civilian personnel visited this command. A roster of visitors is furnished at Inclosure 1.

(3) Command and Staff. Commanders and key staff officers of Headquarters Eighth Field Army Support Command and commanders of major subordinate commands are listed below:

Commanding General - BG G.P. HOLM
Deputy Commander - COL H.E. HAMITON
Chief of Staff - COL F.D. McCAIN
ACofS, Personnel - COL A.J. MOORE
ACofS, Security Plans and Operations - COL N.C. WHITE
ACofS, SVcs - COL W.W. TAYLOR
ACofS, Supply and Maintenance - COL J.F. LUCKEY
Civil Affairs Officer - COL H.M. HOWARD
Adjutant General - COL C.R. SEPTLER
Comptroller - COL J.C. BOWMAN
Command Engineer - COL W.C. BURNS
Staff Judge Advocate - MAJ K.A. WAGNER

(4) Personnel.

(1) Personnel Services Division:

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(a) Consolidation of Open Mess Systems. Department of the Army has directed that studies be made to determine the feasibility of consolidation and centralization of open mess systems. Hq Eighth FASC has directed subordinate commanders to initiate studies to determine the extent practicable of elimination or consolidation of open mess systems and annexes within the command. These studies have been recently initiated therefore, significant operations data and lessons learned cannot be fully evaluated at this time.

(b) New Main PX. On 13 October 1969, a ceremonial ground breaking for the new Main PX was held. The approximate completion date is July 1970. The project is being financed by exchange profits.

(c) Central Post Fund Construction Projects:

1. Extension of library at Camp Ames was completed 30 September 1969 at a cost of $10,000.00.

2. Yongsan Bowling Center was retiled at a cost of $918.00.

3. Construction of a handball court at Camp Long was started on 9 August 1969 with an estimated completion date of 25 November 1969, at a cost of $13,326.00.

4. Installation of a new air-conditioning system in Yongsan Bowling Center was started 1 October 1969 with an estimated completion date of 10 December 1969, at a cost of $14,768.00.

(2) Provost Marshal:


1. The Eighth US Army Confinement Facility has undergone improvements to its facilities and has expanded and modernized activities of the Correctional Treatment Program. Physical improvements to the stockade facilities consisted of renovation of the chapel, installation of sinks and toilets in the maximum security cells, repainting of all buildings, and installation of new mess hall equipment and new parolee dayroom furniture.
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2. The improvement and expansion of the Correctional Treatment Program was a major accomplishment. The program was expanded to three sections consisting of counseling, employment and training. Additional supervisory personnel assisted in the operation of the program. Of particular interest was the addition of three counselors and one social worker to the counseling section. Increased emphasis was placed on work projects in the employment section. The training program was expanded to three hours of mandatory classroom training per week for both restorable and non-restorable prisoners. Continued emphasis on Correctional Treatment Program is expected.

(b) Provost Marshal statistics for the period are indicated below. Rates are per 1,000 of Eighth Field Army military population.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS & PROPERTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILITARY OFFENSES</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LOST/Stolen AND Recovered
| JUL | AUG | SEP |
| $30,765 (Lost/Stolen) | $12,914 | $20,938 |
| $23,540 (Recovered) | $873 | $1,878 |

(3) Education:

(a) During the period covered, the Education Division achieved or exceeded USAFIC and Eighth Army General Education Development (GED) percentage participation objectives for the 10th straight quarter. Participation rates were higher than the previous quarter in four of
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth Field Army Support Command, for Period Ending 31 October 1969, RASCOM

For FY 1969, emphasis was on eight priority areas. Participation by non-high school graduates was 49% as compared to a 25% objective. In the college area the Term I University of Maryland enrollment of 503 students was the highest in three years (17 terms).

(b) The impressive rates achieved are attributed to excellent command support by the Commanding General and unit commanders, diligent effort on the part of education advisers and GED coordinators and more effective use of publicity media such as APAN, the Frontiersman (command newspaper), Daily Bulletin, posters, information hour and commander's time General Education Development presentations.

(4) Safety:

(a) Accident statistics for the 1st quarter, FY 70 indicate that accident rates in all categories have substantially decreased as compared with rates for the same period, FY 69. Decreases are reflected as follows:

Vehicular accidents down 12%
Military injuries down 48%
Korean national injuries down 26%
Motor vehicle accident fatality rates down 20%
Total property damage down 2.6%

(b) An evaluation of program elements during this period indicates these impressive achievements can be attributed to a viable and aggressive command safety program and to the diligent personal leadership given the program by the Commanding General, Eighth FASCOM.

c. Operations:

(1) United Nations Command Review and Change of Command Ceremony: Eighth FASCOM participated in the change of command ceremonies honoring General Charles H. Bonesteel the departing CINCUNC and the installation of General John H. Michaelis as the new CINCUNC. The ceremonies consisted of a UNC Review on the afternoon of 17 September 1969 and a change of command ceremony and cordon of troops the following morning. Eighth FASCOM provided the following personnel, logistical support and services:
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For 65 (RI) (U)

(a) Survey, selection and establishment of a bivouac area for 1500 I Corps troops.

(b) Tents, cots, shower and movie facilities for 1500 personnel.

(c) Survey and marking of parade field, construction of VIP bivouacs and latrines.

(d) Military Police traffic control and escorts at the parade field.

(e) Composite company of 120 personnel representing Eighth FASCOM in the UNC Review.

(f) One hundred personnel participated in the cordon of troops for the departure route of General Charles H. Bonesteel.

(2) Exercise FOCUS LENS FY70. Headquarters Eighth FASCOM and Eighth FASCOM units participated in the ten day CPX FOCUS LENS FY 70. Headquarters Eighth FASCOM began the exercise with implementation of ROUNDDHOUSE at 0900 hours on 22 October 1969 and advance elements of the headquarters began displacement from Fullback Advance, Seoul, Korea to Fullback Main, Pyongtaek, Korea at 0700 hours on 26 October 1969. The headquarters was operational at the new location by 1430 hours 26 October 1969 and the trail party closed at 1730 hours on the same day. Direct and General Support Groups remained in place and continued their normal support mission in addition to participating in the exercise. Additionally, support was provided for Headquarters, Eighth Army in its field station. Eighth FASCOM Headquarters and subordinate units provided for operational representatives to Headquarters, Eighth Army, and eight liaison persons to center, adjacent and lower headquarters. Twenty-four key personnel were provided to the exercise Controller Staff and eleven were provided to Headquarters, Eighth Army as augmentation players personnel. Eighth FASCOM activated and operated the Logistical Support Operations Center (LSOC) with a Rear Area Security/Area Damage Control Center (RAS/ADCC) and the Ammunition Supply Coordinating Group (ASCG) during the exercise. The LSOC coordinated all activities of Eighth FASCOM. Problem play affecting Eighth FASCOM, LSCC involved the following areas: personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, civil affairs, engineering and C-2. Major activities during the CPX were devoted to logistical support of 4,600 units in forward areas and ammunition resupply for 11,000 ROK forces receipt ofiller and replacement personnel and equipment. In the Logistical Support Operations Center, 460 personnel were committed.
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3. Republic of Korea Armed Forces Day Parade. Eighth FASCOM was notified on 12 September 1969 of the tentative requirement to provide logistical support for the ROK Armed Forces Day Parade. Final requirements were received in an Eighth Army message dated 19 September 1969. Eighth FASCOM provided the following personnel, equipment and support:

(a) Three CH-47 helicopters and crews for rehearsals and flyby on day of parade.
(b) One M-88 tank recovery vehicle with driver and assistant driver.
(c) Three 5 ton tractors with 15 ton low bed trailers and drivers.
(d) Two 2 1/4 ton truck, M-35, with drivers.

4. Unit readiness. A total of 56 Eighth FASCOM Unit Readiness Reports were submitted in the first quarter, FY 70. Ten of the 56 units reporting achieved their assigned readiness goal as compared to seven units in the previous quarter. Increased receipt of personnel and equipment are the factors responsible for the improved readiness posture.

(a) Twenty-seven of the 56 reporting units attained their authorized personnel level. The remaining 29 units failed to meet the required readiness goal in either strength, MOS or both.

1. The command had an increase in strength posture during the period in four critical functional areas: Engineer, motor maintenance, signal maintenance and supply. Presently Eighth FASCOM operates at 82% of authorized strength in motor maintenance, 67% of authorized strength in signal maintenance and 81.5% of authorized strength in the supply area. Additionally, priority of assignment for Military Police personnel to select units engaged in physical security or special ammunition depots resulted in HHT and B Company 728th MP Bn being understrength.

2. Twenty-three units failed to attain their assigned readiness goal in MOS as compared to thirty-two units last quarter. Of the 23 units that failed to meet their assigned MOS readiness goal, 10 required five or less additional MOS qualified personnel to meet their assigned MOS readiness goal. In the senior noncommissioned officer grades E7, E8 and E9, the command is operating at 79%, 88% and 93% respectively. Lieutenants are currently filling O-3, O-4 and O-5 positions. Shortages of experienced officers and senior NCO's place enormous supervisory burden on commanders at all levels.

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Eighteen units failed to attain their assigned readiness goal in both strength and RLCN. This is attributed to the combinations of reasons stated above.

During the first quarter FY70, three reporting units failed to achieve their assigned readiness goal. One unit, the 8th IIC is carried at zero strength pending deactivation. One fanning unit, 561st Supply Co. (RF), had recently been reorganized and the other unit had limited availability, attained a low percentage (8%) in refresher training due to (a) increased workload, (b) shortage of personnel and (c) difficulty in securing an approved firing range for qualification/familiarization with individual weapons.

Analysis of the logistics portion of Unit Readiness Reports, DA Form 2715, of 56 Eighth FASCN reporting units revealed the following significant accomplishments and problem areas for the 1st quarter FY70:

Although the overall RLCN ratings have not reached levels required by this command, there have been several significant improvements during this reporting period. In Equipment on Hand 55% of reporting units attained assigned readiness level for an increase of 10% from the previous period and 34% over the same period of FY69. Although these percentages do not appear significant, a total of 17 units (31%) achieved their logistics readiness level and 21 units (36%) continued to raise their R-LCON's in logistics. This means that a total of 38 units (68%) have attained the assigned logistical readiness level or improved their logistics posture during this reporting period.

Shortages of major end items of mission essential equipment (RICC-I Items) continue to be the most significant problem area for this command. During this reporting period 43% of all reporting units failed to attain the assigned readiness level in equipment on hand. These shortages also have a continuing adverse affect on equipment deployability as evidenced by the failure of 51% of the reporting units to attain assigned readiness level. This high deployability failure rate is greatly influenced by the fact that this command is currently authorized 3179 wheeled vehicles and has only 2860. This constitutes 10% (377 items) of the authorized quantity which must be categorized NAB.

A continuing program, with command emphasis directed at all levels of command, is in effect to achieve the optimum level of material readiness for this command. This includes continuing assessment of redistribution of command assets; review of existing procedures and requisition revalidation of equipment, not currently bound at unit level, and reporting of moves; and begin to train subordinates in various areas of the overall maintenance effort.
(5) Civil Affairs.

(a) Quarterly Donations. Following is a compilation of organizational and individual support to Korean institutions and groups by the Eighth Field Army Support Command during the 1st Qtr FY70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DOLLAR CONTRIBUTIONS</th>
<th>OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS WITH ESTIMATED DOLLAR VALUE</th>
<th>TOTAL VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Public Welfare</td>
<td>$8,526.86</td>
<td>$5,360.21</td>
<td>$13,887.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Public Health</td>
<td>$211.57</td>
<td>$19,652.82</td>
<td>$19,864.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Education</td>
<td>$870.09</td>
<td>$1,459.18</td>
<td>$2,329.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Religion</td>
<td>$1,085.80</td>
<td>$884.28</td>
<td>$1,969.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$352.32</td>
<td>$352.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10,694.32</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27,708.61</strong></td>
<td><strong>$38,402.13</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Community Relations Advisory Councils. During the period 1 August through 31 October 1969, fourteen Community Relations Advisory Council meetings were held by Eighth FASCOM units in conjunction with Korean civil authorities.

(c) Nine Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK) projects have been completed during this report period.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Date Dedicated</th>
<th>AFAK Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68-921</td>
<td>Haebang Widows and Children's Home</td>
<td>10 Jul 69</td>
<td>$1,262.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-206</td>
<td>Kyonggi Provincial Hospital</td>
<td>7 Aug 69</td>
<td>$2,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-206</td>
<td>Haebang Day Nursery</td>
<td>15 Aug 69</td>
<td>$905.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-203</td>
<td>Yong Jong Middle School</td>
<td>23 Sep 69</td>
<td>$1,995.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-202</td>
<td>Chunggo Co-ed Commercial High School</td>
<td>5 Sep 69</td>
<td>$1,710.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-209</td>
<td>Hope Bridge</td>
<td>26 Sep 69</td>
<td>$930.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-214</td>
<td>Kyong Saing Orphanage Well</td>
<td>11 Sep 69</td>
<td>$142.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-203</td>
<td>Yong Jong Middle School</td>
<td>23 Sep 69</td>
<td>$1,585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-705</td>
<td>Sekwang Jr &amp; High School</td>
<td>29 Sep 69</td>
<td>$135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$14,077.53</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Services.

(1) The Memorial Activities Branch processed 51 remains during the period of this report. Plane-side ceremonies were held at Kimpo AFB at 1400 hours, 22 Oct 69, for four U.S. military personnel killed in the YMLZ.

(2) The Transportation Division provided 22 wheeled vehicles of various types to move HQ, Eighth US Army and HQ, Eighth FASCOM, to field locations during Exercise FOCUS LENS.

e. Logistics.

(1) KATUSA Comfort Kits. To alleviate the continuous shortages of items in the make-up of the KATUSA Comfort Kits, a letter of recommendation was forwarded to Eighth Army and included: (a) That Eighth Army Depot Command be directed to assure that sufficient quantities of Kits and components are stocked at all times, and (b) that semi-annual kits be assembled on an "as required" basis rather than during a specific time frame.

(2) Major Items Branch. Distribution of major items of equipment during this period was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wrecker, 5 ton, M543A2</td>
<td>1 ea to 7th Ord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool Tables</td>
<td>12 ea to USA Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Dump, 5 ton M31A2</td>
<td>8 Trucks transferred from FASCOM to 2d Liv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt Paving Machine</td>
<td>1 ea received and issued to 2d Engr Op</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Relief of 2 1/2 Ton Cargo Truck Shortage. Advice was received from Eighth Army Depot Command that adequate stocks of the M35A2 truck were on hand in Depot Command and all due-outs had been released. Instructions were issued to all FASCOM elements to validate or resubmit requisitions for all current shortages of this vehicle.

(4) Determination of Source of Supply. A revision of EASC Reg 725-1, Determination of Source of Supply, was completed and published on 21 Aug 69. Many changes were included in the regulation which will assist the customer to determine source of supply for items requested. A more extensive list of supply sources is provided to assist using units in placing requests for supply on the proper supply source. The regulation also identifies the type of supplies to be obtained from each support agency.
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, Eighth Field Army Support Command, for Period Ending 31 October 1969, ROK For 65 (RI) (U)

(5) Supply Economy. A complete revision was made of ASC Reg 725-4, Property Accountability (Supply Economy), and was published on 26 Sep 69. This regulation prescribes objectives, concepts and guidelines and assigns responsibilities for supply economy and discipline. Control procedures to establish the safeguarding and controlling of government property were also covered.

(6) Ammunition Transfer Record (AMC Form 1493). An ammunition quality audit and inspection of all depots and ASP's to resolve problem areas was initiated during this quarter. During the inspections it was disclosed that many depots/ASP's were using different forms to change condition codes due to the non-availability of the out-dated Form 1577 (Inter Depot Issue and Transfer Sheet). Since CONUS depots are authorized to use AMC Form 1493 (Ammunition Transfer Record) for this purpose, it was decided that approval for use would be authorized for all depots/ASP's in the theater. This standardized form will eliminate the necessity for ammunition inspector personnel assigned from CONUS depots to familiarize themselves with a local system. Additionally, Local National employees available for schooling in CONUS will be made familiar with existing CONUS procedures for reporting and will be required to learn new procedures upon their return.

(7) Improved Ground Support for ROK Forces. The Improved Ground Support for ROK Forces Project included the receipt, dispersal, computation, shipment and storage of approximately 12,000 S/T's of ammunition. This project has been highly successful to date due to the extensive planning and preparation conducted prior to implementation, and to the cooperation of ROK Forces.

(8) Automatic Data Processing and Punch Card Machine (ADP/PCM). Existing reports for conventional ammunition have been changed from manual handling to machine processing. This involved many hours of work to convert data into the Automatic Data Processing and Punch Card Machine (ADP/PCM) format, however, the result will be a decrease in reporting time, man-hours and human errors. Through adaptation of the ADP/PCM concepts, more time will be available to managers for supervision. Another result of ADP/PCM conversion has been the development of additional programs for the further enhancement of Class V supply management.

f. Staff Judge Advocate.

(1) US Personnel Confin ed in Republic of Korea Penal Institutions. On 29 September 1969, Private First Class Gary Willard and Private Stanley MacDonald were both entered in the Suwon Correctional Institution, Suwon, Korea. These soldiers were convicted of rape resulting in injury and aggravated trespass on 29 March 1969 and sentenced to penal servitude for a minimum period of three years but not to exceed four years. Their convictions were affirmed by the Seoul High Court on 9 September 1969. The
soldiers waived their rights to appeal to the Supreme Court; thus the convictions became final on 16 September 1969. This brings the total number of US personnel confined in the institution to four as of 31 October 1969. Private Willie N. Page and Private E-2 Eugene D. Taylor were previously confined in the institution. The monthly visits to the Suwon Correctional Institution have been conducted in a prompt and orderly manner and have disclosed that treatment of prisoners was proper and that the facilities provided were excellent.

(2) General Court-Martial Cases. During this period four cases were referred for trial by general courts-martial. The cases should be tried during the next quarter.

g. Comptroller.

(1) Savings Program. During the period 1 August - 31 October 1969 percentage increase rose from 75.4% for Saving Bonds Program and from 1.9% to 19.6% in the "Big Ten" soldiers deposit program. The Commanding General of Eighth Field Army Support Command has continued to emphasise these programs with personal letters to commanders and orally in the commander's conference. A goal of 90% participation in Saving Bonds, and 20% in Soldiers Deposits was established.

(2) Program and Budget. In late August 1969, this command was notified by Eighth US Army that an acute fund shortage existed, and stated that actions would have to be taken to reduce expenses. Among the more significant actions directed by the Commanding General to reduce operating expenses were the following:

(a) A reduction of 40% in Self Service Supply Center credits for all units of the command.

(b) A reduction of 50% in the TDY travel funds allocated to subordinate commands.

(c) Publications directing specific actions to be taken to reduce operating costs.

(d) Reduction of 25% POL authorisations for vehicle use.

(e) Imposed expense ceilings at Property Book level.

(f) Abolish the use of extended workweek for Korean employees. Employees must be fully justified and approval is retained at Headquarters Eighth FASC CM.

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(g) Directed a review of the use of alternate and uncommon tours of duty (48 or 60 hours per week) in an effort to reduce these tours to the absolute minimum required for continuation of essential services. While it is too early to assess these actions in terms of dollars saved, it is felt that savings will be substantial.

2. (C) Section 2, Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluation and Recommendations.

a. PERSONNEL

(1) Personnel Services Division

(a) Central Post Fund

1. Observation: Present membership of the CPF council consists of representatives of major staff sections within Headquarters, Eighth FASCOC.

2. Evaluation: Makeup of council does not include representation of the major subordinate commands serviced by Eighth FASCOC.

3. Recommendation: Membership of council be changed to include representation of the groups serviced by Eighth FASCOC CPF.

(2) Education

(a) Observation: Education directors in coordination with safety officers can assist commands in providing basic and remedial driver training instruction to reduce traffic accidents. AR 621-5 provides for the use of education center facilities for this purpose as well as for other 1CC-related courses.

(b) Evaluation: The advantages of using education center facilities are: manpower savings resulting from the use of experienced personnel to administer the course; improved quality of instruction resulting from the use of standardized lesson plans and visual aids (35mm slides and tapes on "Traffic Hazards Peculiar to Korea"); careful selection and supervision of instructors; and more readily available and centrally located classrooms. An off-duty pilot program initiated by the Yongsan Education Center (19 CSC) has proven successful. Over 100 personnel have received basic or remedial driver training instruction during the past year (6-9 hours of instruction). Number of accidents by these individuals have been negligible according to commanders who have requested this instruction.
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(c) Recommendations:

1. Major overseas commands implement AR 621-5 in establishing driver training courses in Army Education Centers based on traffic hazards peculiar to their area of responsibility.

2. Safety officers and education directors coordinate in developing a standardized program of instruction which will meet individual needs of each command.

3. Safety

(a) Observations: Analysis reveals that a majority of the motor vehicle accidents experienced in this command are due to the driver being unaware of the measures to be taken when confronted with these hazards. These hazards include numerous cyclists and pedestrians on the open highway, children playing in the streets and roadways, slow-moving oxen and hand drawn carts and the general lack of familiarity and education of the Korean Public in vehicle operations and pedestrian safety.

(b) Evaluation: Training programs are needed to indoctrinate all military vehicle operators, both present and future drivers, on these hazards. These programs should include visual and oral training aids. Visual training aids should be realistic and factual such as actual movies or color slides.

(c) Recommendation: Major army commands initiate adequate training programs, based on road and driving hazards peculiar to that command. These programs should include color slides or movies, lesson plans and tape recordings.

b. Operations

(1) Liaison with Asian allied military elements.

(a) Observation: The need for liaison officers of appropriate grade has been demonstrated during preparations for the ROK Armed Forces Day Parade, Exercise FOCUS LENS FY70 and other activities.

(b) Evaluation: On several occasions liaison officers have experienced difficulty in dealing with ROKA officers of a different grade. Where a higher grade US officer is involved, ROKA officers are more inclined to follow their advice. Additionally the ROKA officers are often dissatisfied with having to deal with a lower ranking officer representing an adjacent or higher headquarters. In some cases they virtually ignore the liaison officer.
(c) Recommendation: Liaison officers to allied military elements should have not more than one grade difference from their counterparts. This is especially true with Asian forces.

c. Staff Judge Advocate


(1) Observation: The summary court-martial program, discussed previously in the last three reports, was adopted throughout Eighth FASCOM General Courts-Martial jurisdiction as an effective means of implementing the Military Justice Act of 1968, effective 1 August 1969.

(2) Evaluation: The summary court-martial program has been a success for the following reasons:

(a) Many cases which would otherwise have been tried by special courts-martial were tried by summary courts-martial. This has reduced the number of JAGC officers required to implement the Military Justice Act of 1968. Only one JAGC officer is required for a summary court trial whereas in order to assure fairness to the Government's case, two JAGC officers and a military judge are appointed for each special court-martial.

(b) Referral of cases to summary court-martial rather than special court-martial has reduced administrative requirements for subordinate commands because it eliminates the necessity of preparing summarized records of trial required for special courts-martial.

(c) In view of the reduction in administrative and personnel requirements, the program has enabled this command at all echelons to successfully implement the Military Justice Act of 1968 with its present personnel resources.

(3) Recommendations: The program remain in effect in this command and that other commands considered initiating similar programs.

d. Logistics

(1) Identification of Small Arms Ammunition

(a) Observation: A lot number is stenciled on all ammunition items for identification, except small arms (.30mm thru .50 cal). It is impossible to identify small arms ammunition by lot when items are separated from inner pack. Lot numbers are stenciled on outer and inner pack. Only the manufacturer and year manufactured are on the cartridges.
Information from ASP's indicates approximately $100,000 worth of small arms ammunition was to be destroyed each year due to turn-in from using units of loose cartridges of unknown lots.

(b) Evaluation: Although the space to stencil a lot number would be limited on small arms, it is felt that lot numbers could be stamped on cartridge cases during manufacturing. If the cartridge reflected a lot number, they could always be identified and could be inspected and repacked into respective lots even though they are separated from the original pack. Normally ammunition with no identity (lot number) is destroyed. During all training and in all field exercises there is a tremendous amount of small arms ammunition turned in with loss of identity.

(c) Recommendation: A study of analysis be made by the appropriate headquarters to determine feasibility of stamping lot number on small arms ammunition cartridges.

(2) Maintenance of Repair Parts Stockage Records

(a) Observation: Dual stockage records on Class V repair parts, maintained at two different locations, have not been in agreement.

(b) Evaluation: One set of stock records is maintained in the unit where the stockage is kept and a second set at Hq Eighth FASCOCM. The AAA audit indicated several discrepancies in the records. Monthly print outs, listing federal stock numbers carried on the records at this headquarters, are sent to the unit; a monthly staff visit is also conducted to answer questions concerning stockage.

(c) Recommendation: Supply activities with similar dual stockage records be made aware of the need for constant coordination for accuracy of records.

(3) Requests for Dispositions Instruction on Unserviceable Equipment.

(a) Observation: Many units have not been receiving timely instruction on disposition requests. There is very little control on the submission of these requests, and units are not knowledgeable of the proper procedures to be used. In general, when units submit a request on equipment which has been awaiting parts for over 60 days, the requisitions listed are invalid or have been cancelled before the unit is aware of the cancellation.
Evaluation: This headquarters has already taken steps to insure that proper procedures for disposition requests are followed. Although there is much administrative time spent by personnel in HQ, Eighth PACUSAR in screening the requests, the advantages outweigh the time spent. In screening, not only does this procedure insure the correctness of the request but it also gives this headquarters control of the requests.

Recommendation: Commanders must insure that units are informed of the proper procedures for submitting requests for disposition. Units also must follow up their requisitions to assure their validity. To insure proper procedures are taken, more control over these procedures must be implemented.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

H.E. HAMILTON
Colonel, Infantry
Deputy Commander

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1 - IO
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Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, AFC 96301

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

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed subject report. The following comments supplement the report.

2. (U) Reference item concerning Central Post Fund, page 13, para 2a(1). Concur.

3. (U) Reference item concerning Education, page 13, para 2a(2). Concur. Eighth Army Education Centers conduct approximately 25 of these MDS-related classes each quarter. Safety Officers attribute reduction in accident rates to Driver Training Classes.

4. (U) Reference item concerning Safety, page 14, para 2a(3). Concur.

5. (U) Reference item concerning Liaison with Asian allied military elements, page 14, para 2b(1). Concur.


7. (C) Reference item concerning Identification of Small Arms Ammunition, page 15, para 2d(1). Nonconcur. Excessive turn-in of small arms ammunition with loss of lot number identity is contrary to Eighth Army Regulation 700-3. Units will be reminded to comply with the regulation which requires that the ammunition be retained in the original pack and not opened until required for immediate use or as otherwise directed by the unit commander. When boxes are opened, the lot number and Department of Defense Indicator Code will be maintained at all times so that the ammunition does not become unserviceable due to loss of identity. When loss of identity does occur, action in accordance with DA 735-11 is required to determine the cause and establish responsibility.

8. (C) Reference item concerning Maintenance of Repair Parts Stockage Records, page 16, para 2d(2). Nonconcur. Maintaining dual records is in contravention to para 5-3, DA 735-15, and Chapters 7 and 11, DA 711-16. Units should be notified of proper procedures by the major subordinate command headquarters concerned.

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9. (c) Reference item concerning requests for dispositions instruction on unserviceable equipment, page 16, para 2d(3). Concur with recommendations regarding commander and unit responsibilities. However, control must be maintained within the organization. The procedures are contained in the Eighth Army Depot Command Supply Information Manual for Customers, 1 Jan 69. Section II in the manual explains in detail the procedures to follow when customers are submitting requests for disposition instructions. It is the commander who must insure that his units are following these procedures. As for the statements in the observation, requisitions for repair parts should not be submitted for uneconomically repairable equipment.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

[Signature]

Copies furnished:
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1-CC, Eighth FASCOC, APO 96301 (Ind only)
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, Eighth Field Army Support Command for Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (RI) (U)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 5 JAN 70

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:

[Signature]

CPT, AGC
Ann AG
LIST OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO EIGHTH FASCOM (FCG)
(1 August - 31 October 1969)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BG Harold E. Parker</td>
<td>1-2 Aug 69</td>
<td>Asst JAG for Mil Law, Office of TJAG, DA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN Ralph E. Haines</td>
<td>13 Aug 69</td>
<td>CINC, USARPAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG J.M. Heiser Jr.</td>
<td>17 Aug 69</td>
<td>Designee D/CS, Logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG Frederick W. Boye Jr.</td>
<td>19 Aug 69</td>
<td>Ch, OPD, DA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable Stanley R. Resor</td>
<td>30 Aug 69</td>
<td>Secretary of the Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG Charles Ryder</td>
<td>11 Sep 69</td>
<td>Assistant Chief of Staff, C-1, USAAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable J. Ronald Fox</td>
<td>13 Sep 69</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary of the Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honorable Barry J. Shillito</td>
<td>13 Sep 69</td>
<td>Assistant Secretary of Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN Frank S. Beeson</td>
<td>17 Sep 69</td>
<td>Joint Logistics Review Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG Hugh F. Foster Jr.</td>
<td>9 Oct 69</td>
<td>CG, USASTRATCOM PAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTG J.A. Heintges</td>
<td>13 Oct 69</td>
<td>Deputy Commanding General</td>
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<tr>
<td>MG Shin</td>
<td>30 Oct 69</td>
<td>DSG LOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG C.H. Johnston</td>
<td>30 Oct 69</td>
<td>Assistant Chief of Staff C-4, EUSA</td>
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</tbody>
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Operational Report - Lessons Learned, HQ, Eighth Field Army Support Command

Experiences of unit engaged in counterinsurgency operations, 1 Aug 69 to 31 Oct 69.

CG, Eighth Field Army Support Command

15 November 1969

N/A

OACSFOR, DA, Washington, D.C. 20310