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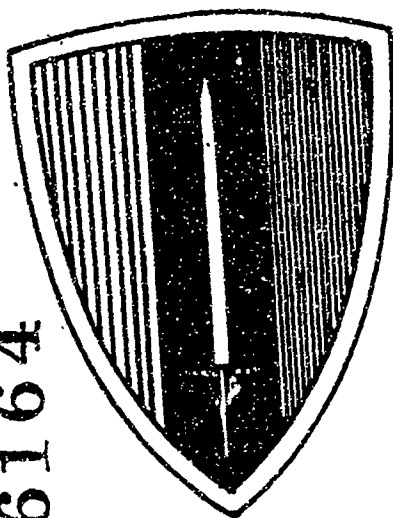
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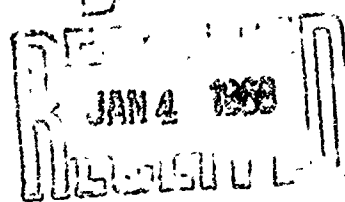
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**HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY
VIETNAM**

AD386164



**OPERATIONAL REPORT
(LESSONS LEARNED)
RCS CSFOR-65**

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1 NOVEMBER 1966-31 JANUARY 1967

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM
APO San Francisco 96307

OPERATIONAL REPORT-LESSONS LEARNED
for period
1 November 1966 - 31 January 1967
RCS CSFOR - 65 (U)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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68 FEB 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period 1 November 1966 to 31 January 1967, RCS CSFOR-65 (U)

THRU: Commander in Chief
United States Army, Pacific
APO 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Force Development
Department of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20315

SECTION I

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

A. COMMAND:

1. (U) During the reporting period 74 parties of distinguished visitors (Incl 2) visited Hq, USARV. These included 11 Congressional, 7 cabinet level, 18 civilian and 38 military. In addition to the principals involved in the 74 visits, there were 144 other personnel who accompanied the official parties.

2. (S) DOD Program 4, received in early November, significantly reduced deployments to Southeast Asia through July 1968 in order to reduce the impact of plaster expenditures on the RVN economy. The SECDEF permitted recommendations for reinstatement of deferred units in lieu of lower priority approved units. Accordingly, the USARV staff restructured the Army force package within the ceiling established by DOD Program 4 to obtain the optimum balanced force for the accomplishment of the MACV mission. This force package was approved by COMUSMACV and forwarded through channels to DOD. Subsequently, due to a variance of the August 1966 in-country strength which was used by Department of Defense as a basis for the Army ceiling in Vietnam and due to restructuring under a higher ceiling than had been approved, the Army Troop Program for Vietnam was found to be oversubscribed by approximately 5,000 spaces. This was verified at a conference in January by representatives of DA, USARPAC and USARV who resolved the authorized strengths for units in the Program. A second restructuring

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is being conducted to reduce troop strengths to the authorized ceiling.

3. (U) On 2 November USARV received tentative approval from USARPAC and DA for the acquisition and installation of an RCA 501/301 computer system to be used for implementation of the Standardized Army-Wide Personnel Management System in USARV. This government-owned system will be installed at the new USARV headquarters site at Long Binh and should be operational by the end of CY 67. The system will be operated by military personnel, maintained by contract with the RCA Service Company, and will use centrally developed Department of the Army programs.

4. (U) General Dwight E. Beach, Commander in Chief, USARPAC, visited this command 7-8 November for a general orientation, to include visits with the 1st Infantry Division, 173d Abn Bde, and the 11th ACR.

5. (U) On 13 November, LTG Jean E. Engler discussed with MG C. W. Kifler, Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, the use of Class V supply by the tactical commands in excess of the established available supply rate (ASR). As a result, a credit allocation system was instituted wherein ammunition items in short supply are allocated monthly to the major tactical commanders for subsequent distribution to subordinate commands. This system is presently in effect and has proven to be a valuable management tool.

6. (S) On 15 November the personnel and functions of the Army Concept Team Vietnam (ACTIV) were transferred from Hq MACV to USARV. On 22 November Colonel Merrill G. Hatch, Chief, ACTIV presented a briefing for the Deputy Commanding General on the missions and functions of ACTIV. The status of selected in-house and DA-assigned projects was discussed, including items of equipment currently under field test and evaluation. A video-tape showing the results of combat operations employing the helicopter mounted Low Light Level TV (LLLTV) was also presented.

7. (S) In a briefing on 17 November, the USARV position on stationing USAF CV-2 squadrons was presented to COMUSMACV. USARV's recommendation was that squadrons be stationed as follows: An Khe (1), Qui Nhon (1), Cam Ranh Bay (1), Vung Tau (2), Can Tho (1). COMUSMACV's decision was to station squadrons as follows: Phu Cat (2), Vung Tau (2), and Cam Ranh Bay (2), with detachments at Da Nang (5 aircraft), Pleiku (4 aircraft), and Can Tho (6 aircraft). These elements are employed under 7th AF command and control with squadrons in direct support of: 1st Cavalry Division (1), I FFORCEV (1), II FFORCEV (1), SA IV Corps (1), USARV (1), and MACV (1). An emergency airlift request system superimposed on the close air support request net is currently undergoing field evaluation. If this test is successful, 7th AF proposes to extend the system to include all airlift.

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8. (U) During the period 22-25 November the Honorable Edward P. Boland, Congressman (D-Mass), visited the command to gain a first-hand knowledge of the current situation.

9. (U) LTJ Jean E. Englar, DCG, departed on 25 November to attend the Army Commanders Conference at Hq Department of the Army. He returned on 31 December after 25 days of ordinary leave. BG Earl F. Cole, Dep CofS for P&A, accompanied the DCG to Hq DA for the Army Commanders Conference, and returned on 7 December.

10. (C) Chief of Staff Memorandum, 26 November 1966, subject: Feasibility Studies, assigned to the Comptroller responsibility for conduct of a study to determine the feasibility of combining Hq USARV and Hq 1st Log Comd. The study was to be conducted with a view of determining possible savings in manpower spaces but without degradation of USARV's capability to perform essential functions. An ad hoc study group was formed consisting of representatives from Comptroller, G1, G4, and AG of this headquarters and four representatives from Hq, 1st Log Comd. All staff elements of both headquarters were surveyed. The study was completed on 15 December. Conclusions contained in the report were:

a. that merger of certain individual staff sections could be accomplished with a resultant savings of personnel and achievement of efficiency;

b. the merger of the personnel and logistical functions would result in a degradation in USARV mission accomplishment in these functional areas;

c. the merger is contrary to existing doctrine and policy;

d. the overall merger, although feasible for certain staff sections, is not practicable overall.

The Chief of Staff, USARV, approved the findings of this study group on 4 January.

11. (C) On 1 December 1966 a team from CONUS briefed BG R. J. Seitz, Chief of Staff, USARV and BG F. D. Miller, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, USARV on the introduction of the AH-1G helicopter to USARV.

12. (U) The following members of the US Senate visited Vietnam during December to gain first-hand knowledge of the current situation:

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- a. Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash) 2-9 Dec
- b. Senator J. Strom Thurmond (R-SC) 4-10 Dec
- c. Senator Ernest F. Hollings (D-SC) 6-11 Dec

13. (U) Mr. Leo Anderson, National Commander of the American Legion, visited Vietnam 15-18 December to gain first-hand knowledge of the current situation.

14. (U) On 16 December a study was completed by this headquarters, in conjunction with major subordinate commands, of procedures used to determine AWOL status. The possibility exists in a hostile zone that an individual in an AWOL status may actually have been captured or killed by enemy forces. The study shows that all commanders are acutely aware of the problem. The great majority of cases have been resolved with reasonable certainty through investigative procedures prescribed in AR 630-10. Published policy of this command is that questionable cases will be resolved in favor of the subject.

15. (U) Current MACV and USARV regulations permit the possession of personal weapons provided they are appropriately registered in-country, carried only in the performance of official duties, and are properly secured when not carried. It is now recognized that these regulations do not provide adequate controls, and MACV, on 16 December, commenced staffing a new regulation which will prohibit the possession of personal firearms and require all such weapons to be returned to CONUS or placed in protective custody.

16. (U) During the period 19-27 December Dr. Billy Graham visited American troops and chaplains and conducted religious services in Vietnam.

17. (U) General H. K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, United States Army visited the command 21-30 December.

18. (U) His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar of the US Armed Forces, visited American troops and chaplains during the period 23-28 December and conducted religious services in RVN.

19. (U) BG F. D. Miller, Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations, departed on TDY and ordinary leave to CONUS on 27 December, and returned 30 January.

20. (U) Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo), Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Near-East Subcommittee, visited Vietnam during the period

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25 December-1 January to gain first-hand knowledge of the current situation.

21. (C) On 6 January the USARV Aviation Section briefed LTG Jean E. Englar on a proposed reorganization of the 1st Aviation Brigade and the USARV Aviation Special Staff Section. It was recommended that the 1st Aviation Brigade be reorganized to form an Aviation Command and that responsibilities currently being performed by the Aviation Section be absorbed by the Aviation Command and appropriate general staff sections of USARV. It was also recommended that these actions be completed by 1st Quarter, FY 68. The DCG gave conceptual approval to the recommendations but deferred final approval pending a further study to determine space requirements.

22. (U) General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited the command 7-12 January to obtain an update briefing and to visit US units.

23. (C) The Honorable Stanley R. Resor, Secretary of the Army, visited Vietnam during the period 9-15 January.

a. Mr. Resor was briefed at Hq USARV on the following problem areas relating to current efforts to improve the status and living conditions of the individual ARVN soldier:

- (1) ARVN rations (both operational and garrison).
- (2) Food for ARVN dependents.
- (3) ARVN cantonments.
- (4) ARVN dependent housing.

b. The Secretary's assistance was requested to:

(1) Assure continued Department of the Army support for ration components for RVNAF.

(2) Obtain authority for the sale of US Army ration components to RVNAF for plasters which will be used in-country by USARV.

(3) Assure that the Department of the Army provides US\$2.8 million needed to start the US-sponsored self-help dependents' housing

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program.

24. (C) Prior to their departure to USARPAC on 9 January, the Ground Munition Team, headed by COL J. A. Jraf, G4, USARV met with the DCG to discuss agenda items to be presented by USARV at Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The following were discussed in detail:

a. USARV-proposed Theater Required Supply Rate and Stockage Objective Rates to be presented as recommended changes to USARPAC Reg 710-15.

b. USARV weapons densities, including total weapons authorized by TOE, MTOE, and USARV Form 47.

c. USARV-proposed 60-day Safety Level at Stockage Objective Rates, plus an additional 30-day Operating Level at a flexible Theater Required Supply Rate to be based on issue experience.

25. (U) The Honorable Harold Brown, Secretary of the Air Force, and party of ten visited USARV 11 January for a briefing.

26. (U) Mr. Barry Goldwater, MC (Reserve) United States Air Force, made an orientation visit to USARV 16-19 January.

27. (C) On 18 January, MG Wright, ACSFOR, DA, briefed BG R. J. Seitz and USARV staff members on the ARCSA II Study. ARCSA II is a study being conducted by DA to ascertain aircraft requirements for the Army during the period 1968-72 if involved in a counterinsurgency type conflict. USARV was requested to submit comments on the proposed study.

28. (U) General Maxwell D. Taylor, Consultant to the President, visited USARV 20-25 January and was briefed on the present situation and future plans.

29. (U) General Dwight E. Beach, CINCUSARPAC, visited the command 20-27 January for a briefing and inspection of US units in Vietnam.

30. (U) The following major staff changes occurred during the reporting period:

a. COL J. A. Grimsley, Special Assistant to the DCG for Systems, Programs, and Organization, was reassigned to the 2d Bde, 1st Infantry Division, on 15 December. The position has remained unfilled since

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COL Grimsley's departure.

b. On 15 November LTC N. L. Tiller replaced LTC Robert W. Patterson as executive officer, DCS (P&O).

c. On 1 December LTC D. Freed replaced LTC John W. Lowden as executive officer, DCS (P&A).

d. On 15 December LTC G. H. Watt replaced LTC M. H. Hamilton as Assistant to the Chief of Staff.

e. On 19 December COL R. J. Coakley, information officer, departed the command. COL Joseph R. Meacham was assigned as the information officer 24 January.

f. COL Rowland H. Renwanz was assigned as Chief, Office of Civic Action, 6 November.

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3. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE AND DISCIPLINE:

1. (U) The USARV goal to maintain combat commands at 100% present for duty of required strength was not completely accomplished in December. Subordinate elements of the command were informed that an expected 40% shortfall in replacement personnel due in December would dictate the maximum use of available personnel and adjustment by re-assignments within subordinate commands. Commanders were directed to analyze their rotation programs and, if necessary, to adjust individual departures to insure that unit strengths are maintained at an acceptable level.

2. (U) USARV Regulation 614-9 was distributed in November. The regulation outlines procedures for reduction of rotational hump; within USARV units. It authorizes curtailments and involuntary extensions. The regulation emphasizes the importance of timely requisitioning of replacement personnel and of reporting adjusted DEROC on morning reports and advance oversea returnee rosters. Subsequent to publication of the regulation, DOD announced a decision to limit the tour in Vietnam to 12 months unless the individual voluntarily extends his oversea tour. Accordingly, the provision of the regulation permitting involuntary extensions was nullified.

3. (U) Major subordinate commands reported that 30 officers and 4245 enlisted personnel voluntarily extended their tours in Vietnam during the months of November and December. All extensions were for periods of 30 days or more.

4. (U) Change 1 to AR 335-60, which governs preparation and use of the morning report, was distributed in December. This change implements a new morning report form (DA Form 1) and provides for major changes in procedures for reporting and strength accounting effective 1 January 1967. The most significant changes are:

- a. Intransit personnel can now be identified as incoming or outgoing and can be further identified by grade.
- b. Attached personnel can be identified by grade and status.
- c. The strength section is simplified so commanders can readily determine operating and non-operating strength.

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6. (U) USARV Regulation 600-40 was published. It implements a system to remove hospitalized personnel from the assigned strength unit morning reports. Reassignment is to be accomplished on receipt of an Admission and Disposition (A&D) Sheet or when it is known that the individual's status has changed and an A&D Sheet has not been received. Delays in receipt of an A&D Sheet, as well as delays in making entries on morning reports, have caused some concern regarding the system. As a result, increased emphasis has been placed on the transmission of A&D Sheets and on accurate, timely entries on morning reports.

7. (U) USARV msg 3121 furnished information and guidance to Army aviators receiving IFT orders to USAREUR. The message outlined reasons for late assignment instructions from IA. Aviators are directed to contact the career branch on arrival in CONUS when a significant concurrent travel instruction are not received prior to T-45.

8. (U) A change from requisitioning individual replacements to bulk requisitioning for AMEDS Officer Personnel was implemented starting with requisitions for the July requisition month. This will permit initial assignment of AMEDS officer personnel by the Surgeon's Office, Hq USARV. Assignments are made according to immediate requirements dictated by the present tactical situation.

9. (U) USARV Regulation 40-17, 23 Nov 66, directed that a biographical card be accomplished for each AMEDS officer. Currently, each AMEDS officer fills out a card on arrival in-country. These cards are used for personnel assignments due to unprogrammed losses, routine personnel actions, and in emergency situations.

10. (U) During this period, increased emphasis has been placed on the use of special codes to identify enlisted requisition lines which require replacements with special schooling or experience in the supply, maintenance, and ADP fields. DA has established or is developing special courses and revising appropriate programs of instruction in an effort to provide USARV with replacements possessing skills essential to effective logistical operations. USARV, in turn, is providing feedback, where possible, to assist DA and CONARC in evaluating trainee schooling and is monitoring requisitions to insure DA is made aware of the command's specific needs. (USARV instructions to the field are contained in USARV Reg 614-20, and messages 77029 and 77059).

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10. (U) CINCUSARPAC directed that processing of replacements at unit level be conducted so as to afford the newly arrived individual the opportunity to become acquainted with the other members of his squad prior to participation in combat operations. To the extent practical (dependent upon the judgement of the commander on the ground) replacements are being integrated at squad level prior to commitment to combat operations.

11. (U) A revised edition of USARV Regulation 614-220, Reporting and Assignments of Enlisted Personnel Returning from Overseas, was published 17 Dec 66. A significant addition to the regulation was the establishment of a requirement for major commanders to prepare and forward a report to this headquarters, ATTN: AVHAG-PM containing:

a. Personnel in grades E1 thru E6 not in receipt of assignment instructions thirty days prior to scheduled rotation.

b. Personnel in grades E7 thru E9 not in receipt of assignment instructions sixty days prior to scheduled rotation.

This has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of enlisted personnel rotating from this command without assignment instructions.

	<u>TOTAL RPTD</u>	<u>NUMBER RET CONUS WITHOUT ASGMT INST</u>
DEC	9,625	628
JAN	11,725	212

12. (U) USARV WAC Detachment cadre arrived in RVN during November in preparation for the enlisted women being assigned to Headquarters USARV staff elements in January. By 31 January 1 officer and 44 enlisted women were assigned and all but two of these were present for duty in the command.

13. (U) Effective 24 November DA authorized second in-country promotions of USARV enlisted personnel to grades E5 and E6 without regard to time in grade and time in service criteria. The authority applies only to those promotions effected within the existing second in-country promotion authority of 2% of the authorized E5 strength and 1 1/2% of authorized E6 strength. The liberalized policy was granted to insure optimum combat manning in these grades and recognition of outstanding, demonstrated potential--primarily of men serving in combat

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leadership positions. The first month of partial implementation command-wide resulted in 17 promotions to E5 and 6 to E6. In the second month (Jan), the number of personnel promoted increased to 55 to E5 and 10 to E6.

14. (U) USARV requested that CINCUSARPAC obtain authority to use pending MTOE/MTDA for computation of cumulative vacancies for promotion of qualified personnel. This request was denied in DA msg 782897. This precludes further action by this command on requests from subordinate units to grant exceptions to this DA policy.

15. (U) An occupational inventory of all direct hire Vietnamese employees was conducted in Oct. At the time of the survey there were 27,191 employees on the rolls of which 6,838 (25.2%) were white collar, 19,600 (72.1%) were blue collar workers, and 753 (2.7%) were maritime workers. The following summarizes the findings:

a. White Collar Workers.

(1) Nearly one half of the white collar positions (47%) were in the Equipment, Facilities, and Service Group. These included cargo checkers, guards, motor vehicle dispatchers, procurement and purchasing personnel, radio operators, stock control clerks, shipping assistants, telephone operators, etc. General administrative, clerical and office service type positions, such as personnel technicians, clerk-typists, EAM and card punch machine operators, constituted the next largest group (40.8%) of the white collar workers. Interpreters and translators comprised 7.1% of the entire white collar workforce. The white collar workforce is almost evenly divided between men and women.

(2) Less than 1% of the white collar workers were in the professional category. This reflects the extreme shortage of such personnel in the local economy.

(3) The overall average grade level (VGS-3) of the white collar workforce indicates that the majority are employed at a fairly low level and are still in the trainee or beginning stages. This is confirmed by the inventory which indicated that the average within-grade step level of all employees was Step 1. This means that the average USARV non-manual employee working 48 hours per week received a monthly base pay of 5,554 piasters (\$47.07).

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b. Blue Collar Workers

(1) Approximately one half (50.3%) of all blue collar workers were unskilled. The large percentage of unskilled workers reflects the command's current need for laborers in clearing of troop encampments, construction of sand bag fortifications, loading and unloading of supplies and equipment, and tasks related to the establishment and movement of combat support units. Women were 71.8% of this unskilled group. The large number of women in this group reflects local customs and the male manpower drain of the war. Of the total blue collar workforce, 46.5% were employed in various skilled trades and crafts, 29.8% were employed at the full journeyman level, and only .7% of the entire blue collar workforce were employed as supervisors.

(2) This situation also indicates the shortage of skilled personnel in the local economy and the necessity for this command's large training program. Vehicle drivers accounted for 10.7% of the total blue collar workforce. In the skilled group, this occupation is the one most in demand, command-wide. Since qualified drivers are almost impossible to obtain, all must be trained from the unskilled manpower available.

(3) The inventory indicated that the average grade level of the blue collar workforce was V-3 and that its average within-grade-step level was Step 1. This means that the average manual employee working 48 hours a week received a monthly base pay of 3,370 piasters (\$28.56).

16. (U) Religious Activities. The religious program throughout the command provided religious services and ministrations for all personnel of the three major faiths. Each chaplain conducted an average of 4.4 services per week. The overall attendance at religious services increased from an average of 17% of the command per week during the previous period, to 20% for the current reporting period. The Sacraments of Baptism, Marriage, Confession and Holy Communion were administered to Christian personnel.

17. (U) Chaplain Strength. The continuing increase in command strength was reflected in a 14% increase of chaplain strength from 252 at the beginning of the period to 297 at the end. The number of replacements received was adequate to fill all critical spaces vacated by normal rotation. Twenty-four chaplain vacancies remain unfilled at the end of the period, but none are considered critical in maintaining religious coverage on an area basis.

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18. (U) Denominational Balance. The percentage of Catholic chaplains in the command remained at 20% (61 of 297 total), well below the 33% goal for maximum effective coverage. However, sufficient Catholic chaplains were available to maintain coverage on an area basis. Close screening of chaplain requisitions has improved the denominational ratio of chaplains arriving as replacements. Thus 15 of the 38 (39%) chaplains expected to arrive during the next reporting quarter are Catholic. This will partially alleviate the shortage of Catholic chaplains.

19. (U) Chaplain Assistants. The Staff Chaplain's Office continued to monitor assignments of all incoming chaplain's assistants. The number of Catholic and Jewish replacements exceeded the requirements while the number of Protestant assistants was not adequate to fill all existing vacancies. This imbalance was partially offset by assigning a disproportionate number of Catholic and Jewish assistants to clerical and administrative jobs where religious denomination is not important. However, a shortage of 8 Protestant assistants existed at the end of the reporting period.

20. (U) Character Guidance Program. USARV Regulation 600-30 authorizes major commanders to waive character guidance instruction classes or orientation briefings when required by military necessity. Commanders of major combat units have waived the character guidance requirement, while combat service support units have retained it. The reports from units that have implemented the waiver do not provide a basis for command-wide analysis.

21. (U) In the field of military justice 25 general court-martial cases were tried during the quarter ending 31 Jan 67. Subordinate units under the general court-martial jurisdiction of CG, The Support Troops, held 282 trials by special court-martial and 227 trials by summary court-martial.

22. (U) US personnel presented 103 claims against the government for loss or damage to personal property. Adjudication of these claims was made by the Staff Judge Advocate, The Support Troops, and a total of \$9,324.82 was paid to the claimants.

23. (U) During the reporting period legal assistance was given to 446 military personnel.

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C. INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

1. (C) NOVEMBER 1966 - During November enemy activities in III and IV CTZ's trended toward small-scale attacks and sabotage incidents. In I and II CTZ's, attacks and sabotage decreased as major enemy forces sought to avoid decisive combat and most elements of the NVA 341st and 324B Divisions, formerly located in the eastern portion of the DMZ area, moved north of the Ben Hai River. However, up to battalion-sized elements of both divisions conducted reconnaissance in Quang Tri Province. In western II CTZ friendly operations apparently spoiled what was probably to be a concerted offensive against the Plei Djereng Special Forces camp. There were indications that the 88th and 33d Regiments withdrew west to conduct operations in the relative safety of the Cambodian border area. The 32d and 95B Regiments withdrew to the north in what was believed to be an attempt to draw friendly forces into terrain which was more favorable to enemy operations. In III CTZ elements of the 70th Security Regiment, the NVA 101st Regiment, and all three regiments of the VC 9th Division were contacted in Tay Ninh Province during Operation Attleboro. Attleboro, which terminated on 25 November, inflicted substantial losses on enemy forces. Casualties suffered by the enemy included 1,106 killed, 44 captured, and 60 VC suspects apprehended. Supplies and equipment captured or destroyed included 2,384 tons of rice, 44 tons of salt, and large amounts of arms and ammunition. Subsequent to the major contact in eastern Tay Ninh Province, friendly forces moved into northern Tay Ninh and conducted reconnaissance in force to the Cambodian Border without contact. On 1 November enemy forces fired 28 rounds of 75mm recoilless rifle fire into Saigon in an attempt to disrupt National Day ceremonies. Casualties were 1 US killed, 4 US wounded, 6 VN killed and 40 VN wounded. In southern III CTZ on 21 November elements of the VC 274th Regiment, 5th Division, ambushed elements of the 11th AGR along Highway 1, 15 miles west of Xuan Loc. Contact was brief and resulted in 28 VC killed and 1 captured. In IV CTZ during November indications were received of Viet Cong implementation of their "autumn" campaign. The campaign reportedly was to expand control over the populace and strengthen their military forces. Viet Cong kidnapping of civilians in Vinh Binh Province during the month was in consonance with past VC tactics of coercing the civilian populace in order to gain control over them. On 7 November the VC Duyen Hai District Company entered the Long Vinh New Life Hamlet and forcibly carried away 107 persons, the total population of the village. On 24 November the same company attacked Dinh Cu New Life Hamlet, population 500. The attackers wounded 2 Popular Force soldiers, burned 15 houses, damaged 6 houses, and forcibly took 110 civilians from the hamlet. The majority of the people taken from the

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two hamlets were reported to be refugees from nearby VC-controlled territory. In this area of marginal GVN control the VC were probably motivated by irritation at the presence of the New Life Hamlets and by a desire to discourage people from moving into GVN-controlled areas. According to past VC practice selected individuals will be detained indefinitely, and the remainder, after a period of indoctrination, released to live in VC territory or return to their villages. The majority of action in IV CTZ throughout the month consisted of VC action against outposts and lines of communications.

2. (C) DECEMBER 1966 - One of the highlights of the month was the Christmas cease-fire period. The 48-hour cease-fire proclaimed by both sides was 12 hours longer than the corresponding period imposed by the allies in 1965 when the Viet Cong called for only a 12-hour truce. Many of the enemy actions during the 1966 period seemed to be in reaction to the reconnaissance activities of the US Forces. Reports listed 101 incidents between Communist and FVMAF elements. Thirty-three of the incidents occurring during the 1966 truce period resulted in casualties. Three US soldiers were killed, the same number as in 1965; losses in all other categories were considerably less:

	<u>US KHA</u>	<u>RVNAF KHA</u>	<u>CIV KHA</u>	<u>US WHA</u>	<u>RVNAF WHA</u>	<u>CIV WHA</u>
1965	3	55	15	37	55	19
1966	3	12	5	27	28	5

In the I CTZ enemy forces along the DMZ avoided major contact with US units but conducted mortar attacks against USMC forces and engaged ARVN forces in up to battalion strength. Activities in the DMZ area consisted primarily of stockpiling ammunition and supplies along known infiltration routes, conducting reconnaissance and making preparations for offensive operations. In the II CTZ enemy forces continued to avoid major contact during the first two weeks of December but increased their activity during the second half of the month. In the western highlands NVA units abandoned their positions north and west of the Plei Djereng Special Forces camp and returned west to their sanctuary. The NVA NT-10 Division was accepted in Order of Battle as probable. This acceptance, with the 88th, 95B, and the possible 101C Regiments as subordinate elements, was based on captives' statements and documents found in the Paul Revere IV operational area. Enemy initiated incidents in the western highland area consisted of two mortar attacks and one ambush. These attacks were probably conducted to

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commemorate the founding of the NLF SVN on 20 December. In eastern II CTZ the NVA NT-2 and NT-5 Divisions avoided contact in early December and were probably regrouping and preparing for operations after having suffered heavy losses in October and November. In late December, though, heavy contact in Binh Dinh Province indicated that elements of the NT-3 Division had returned to their base areas and were resuming an offensive attitude. During this period reports indicated low morale within the 5th Division allegedly as a result of air and artillery strikes and shortages of food, medicine and, in some units, ammunition. In northern III CTZ the Winter-Spring Campaign plans of the VC CT-9 Division were spoiled temporarily by Operation Attleboro which was conducted in November. The division's three regiments, the VC 271st, 272d, and 273d, plus the NVA 101st Regiment avoided US Forces and spent December regrouping, resupplying, planning and training. In late December agent reports indicated that the division had replaced at least a portion of its losses and was preparing for future operations. Enemy-initiated incidents in the Capital Military District (CMD) were highlighted by an attack on Tan Son Nhut Airbase during the early morning hours of 4 December. Enemy forces consisted of two platoons of the 6th Battalion, VC 165A Regiment. Damage to the airfield was light while the Viet Cong suffered 31 killed and 4 captured. This operation was consistent with VC Winter-Spring Campaign plans in which Tan Son Nhut Airbase, shipping on the Long Tau River, Nha Be, and the interdiction of LOC's were named as objectives. In the IV CTZ during December the enemy continued the Autumn-Winter Campaign with objectives of expanding his control over the populace and strengthening his military position. To accomplish these objectives the VC engaged in small-scale activity throughout the CTZ, primarily harassing ARVN outposts and interdicting LOC's. In Dinh Tuong Province, VC activity against the Dong Tam construction site indicated VC intent to delay its completion as a part of the VC's denial of the area to friendly forces. On 11 December, a drag line at the site was destroyed when the guard forces were lured away by small arms fire. At approximately 0815 hours on 31 December a US Navy minesweeper sighted a floating mine in the Long Tau channel. Investigation by US Navy EOD personnel revealed it to be a moored, contact-type Soviet MKB watermine 34½ inches in diameter and 52 inches long. This is the first Soviet watermine and the first contact watermine discovered in South Vietnam. The introduction of the contact watermine into South Vietnam was a radical departure from VC watermine tactics and tended to confirm a previous estimate that the Viet Cong were planning to use more sophisticated mines. The use of contact mines in South Vietnam increases the threat to shipping along all waterways.

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3. (C) JANUARY 1967

a. In I CTZ continuing enemy infiltration and build-up in the DMZ area was confirmed through visual reconnaissance and PW statements. Harassment and reconnaissance activities by the enemy continued throughout the month. It was surmised that a number of small-scale attacks in the eastern Quang Tri Province/DMZ area were undertaken to divert attention away from large-scale troop infiltration efforts in the central DMZ/Con Thien area. The presence of three enemy regiments in Quang Ngai Province lent credence to previous reports which stated that Quang Ngai would be a major battlefield. Possible targets mentioned were the Ba To, Duc Pho, Ha Than and Son Ha Special Forces camps. No incidents of sabotage were reported against the Vietnamese National Railway System during the week of 14-20 January. This was the first reporting period that I CTZ has been without an incident since the week of 27 August - 2 September 1966.

b. In II CTZ major enemy units continued to evade with the NVA 1st and 10th Divisions probably remaining in Cambodia near the Kontum/Fleiku/Cambodian border. The subordinate elements of the NVA 3d Division remained in northern Binh Dinh and southern Quang Ngai Provinces, and were believed to be preparing for offensive operations. One report was received, however, which alleged that the commanding officer of the NVA 3d Division had written a letter to his staff concerning his fears that low morale might cause the 18th Regiment to rally to the Government of Vietnam. He instructed all security elements to observe carefully all cadre, especially those from squad to battalion level. Reports were received which stated that the 18B Regiment, 5th NVA Division would conduct attacks against ROK and ARVN installations along the Khanh Hoa coast.

c. In III CTZ the OT-9 Division continued to resupply while conducting reconnaissance activities of friendly forces in Tay Ninh, Binh Long and Binh Duong Provinces. The 7th NVA Division was accepted into order of battle with three subordinate regiments, the 141st, 165th and 52d. The overall mission of the 7th Division is not certain, though documentary evidence indicates that the mission of the 165th Regiment during the dry season is to safeguard storage areas, to counter (our) sweep operations and to conduct ambushes along Highway 14. The mission of this regiment probably reflects the overall mission of the division. Numerous reports were received throughout January of Viet Cong intent to attack Tan Son Nhut Airbase. Enemy activity in the Rung Sat Special Zone (RSSZ) increased during the month. During the last week of January there were eight incidents of enemy harassment of

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Free World merchant and patrol craft. The Viet Cong employed small arms, rifle grenades, recoilless rifles, command and possibly contact-detonated mines in these attacks. The frequency of the attacks and their widespread occurrence indicated enemy intent to continue to increase his interdictive effort in the area and take full advantage of his relative lack of opposition. Operation Cedar Falls, which was terminated 26 January, destroyed the major portion of the enemy's twenty-year investment in the development of a major command and control center, operating base and logistics complex, and separated his infrastructure from a subservient population. Enemy fortifications and facilities throughout the greater portion of two base areas were overrun and destroyed. The enemy sustained 720 killed, and lost 550 individual and 23 crew-served weapons--more than enough to have armed a full strength battalion. In addition, 1,228 personnel were detained. The 3,700 tons of rice that were captured or destroyed could have fed five fully-manned regiments for a year. More significant than the loss is the resultant diversion of manpower and resources required to reconstitute the enemy's stores. Over 5,900 civilians were evacuated from the area of operations into GVN-controlled areas. This relocation effectively denies to the enemy a population base which for years had been a source of food, manpower and revenue. The enemy's capability to accomplish his plans in the Saigon/Cholon/Gia Dinh Special Sector has been seriously impaired by the losses of personnel, food, weapons, supplies, fortifications and facilities sustained in this operation. In IV CTZ the augmentation (2,300) of the Dong Tam construction site probably increased the attractiveness of the site as a target for Viet Cong operations. During the month the Viet Cong deployed at least company-sized elements of the 261st Battalion, DT1 Regiment from Dinh Tuong Province into the northern three districts of Kien Hoa Province. The securing of the northern Kien Hoa Province would provide the VC with alternate routes for logistical movement northward which bypass PBR (Patrol Boat, Reconnaissance) surveillance on the My Tho and Ham Luong tributaries of the Mekong. Harassment and mortar shelling characterized VC activity throughout the zone for the month.

4. (C) Information concerning the level of enemy-initiated activity, the rising numbers of Hoi Chanh, and numbers of friendly and enemy weapons lost is reflected in Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Chieu Hoi participation rose 71% during the period in comparison with the average numbers during the previous six-month period. The proportion of Hoi Chanh categorized as political trended upwards to over 36%.

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VC/NVA INITIATED ACTIVITIES
DURING REPORTING PERIOD

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>NOV 66</u>	<u>DEC 66</u>	<u>JAN 67</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
ATTACKS	94	95	130	319
TERRORISM	152	119	125	396
SABOTAGE	143	86	64	293
PROPAGANDA	83	104	120	307
HARASSMENT	1,769	1,520	1,514	4,803
ANTI-AIRCRAFT	910	692	1,058	2,660
TOTAL	3,151	2,616	3,011	8,778

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FIGURE 1

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CHIEU HOI RESULTS FOR REPORTING PERIOD

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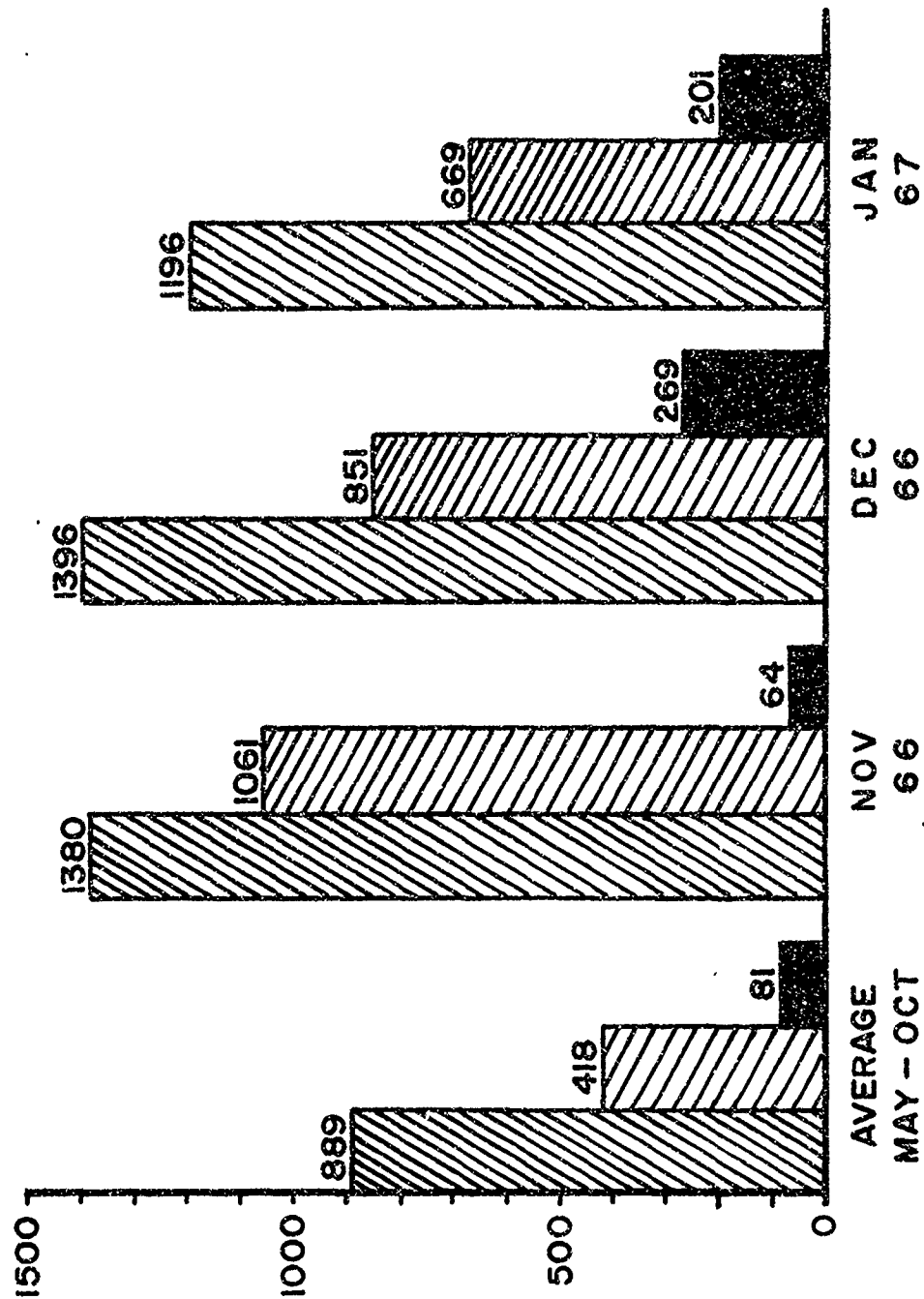


FIGURE 2

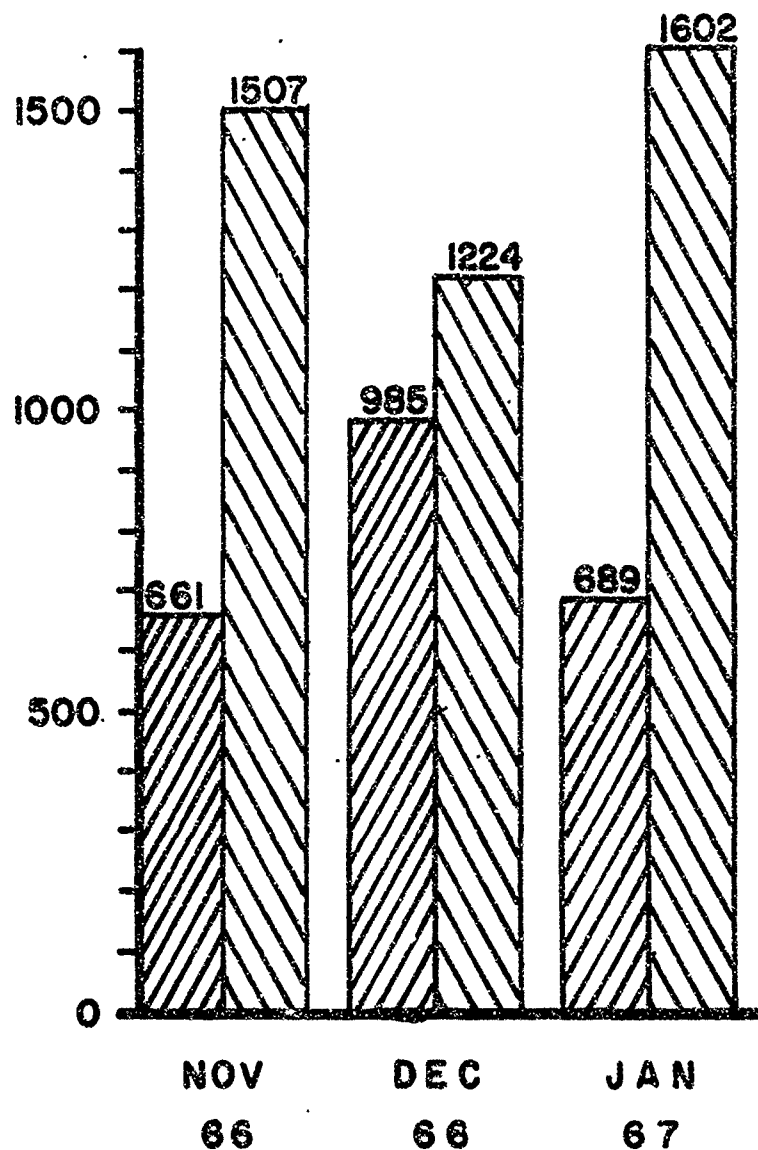
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■ = POLITICAL
▨ = OTHER

▨ = MILITARY

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WEAPONS LOST DURING REPORTING PERIOD



 = FRIENDLY

 = ENEMY

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FIGURE 3

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5. (C) Enemy combat strength during the month of November declined from 108,585 to an estimated 106,552 by 14 November. However, by 30 November their strength had increased and was estimated to be 108,997. Estimated strength during the months of December and January continued to increase to a peak of 113,492 by the end of January.

6. (U) The Tactical Imagery Interpretation Facilities (TIIF) were placed in operation during the reporting period and the FADAC computers were programmed with the proper SLAR and IR tapes. The TIIF's greatly improved the operational efficiency of Army imagery interpreters.

7. (C) An ENSURE (Expediting Non-Standard, Urgent Requirements for Equipment) action was submitted for four helicopter-mounted, high-magnification camera systems (QUESTAR). Testing demonstrated that the individual components of lens, camera, and mount which had been proposed had definite technical limitations. Additional study is now being conducted by the Army Concept Team Vietnam (ACTIV) to develop a high-magnification camera system. ENSURE action was suspended pending the outcome of further study by ACTIV.

8. (C) Numerous briefings were conducted during the reporting period. On 7 January Intelligence Division, assisted by the USARV Engineer Command, presented an eight-hour briefing to the Mechanized and Armored Combat Operations-Vietnam (MACOV) team, headed by Major General West. The team was given an orientation on the enemy in South Vietnam, detailed knowledge of the characteristics of the area of operations, to include geomorphic and climatologic features, order of battle, arms and ammunition, logistics and support operations, and battle case histories. The members of the MACOV team were provided with detailed map and terrain analyses of South Vietnam. General Westmoreland was briefed on the enemy threat to Highway 1, 1A and 15 within the area of the Capital Military District. Wrap-up briefings were given twice weekly to the Deputy Commanding General and his staff. Distinguished official visitors were briefed on the overall enemy situation. Orientation briefings were given on a regular basis to newly arrived USARV personnel.

9. (C) Various estimates, studies, and reports were prepared at the request of the USARV general staff and subordinate units. A special intelligence study was prepared on enemy antiaircraft capabilities in South Vietnam. Decision papers written during the period dealt with classification of aerial photography; intelligence screening of war trophies; requirements for captured materiel; US, RVN, and FVMAF prisoners of war; the enemy threat to the Long Binh area; the enemy

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threat along the III and IV Corps Tactical Zone waterways; and the intelligence collection program targeted against the VC Militia. Two information papers presented analyses of enemy mortar attacks on airfields in South Vietnam and the enemy threat to shipping in the Rung Sat Special Zone. A special Intelligence Estimate was prepared on Long Binh Post. Two fact sheets presented information on disposition of recaptured US weapons and the organization, equipment, and disposition of certain elements of the 165A VC Main Force Regiment. Intelligence Division published Weekly Intelligence Reviews during this period which highlighted significant intelligence, order of battle and related enemy information, and selected statistics concerning enemy and friendly activities.

10. (U) Throughout this period the Intelligence Division sponsored weekly intelligence conferences attended by representatives of subordinate USARV units. Conferees were given verbal summaries of intelligence, reports of significant enemy activity, and order of battle up-datings. These briefings were supplemented with published conference notes which provided detailed information to each unit represented. Additionally, a guest speaker, knowledgeable in a specific area of intelligence or counterintelligence, was employed at the majority of these conferences.

11. (C) The G2 element of the Army Operations Center (AOC) is staffed with personnel from the Intelligence Division, OACofS, G2, 24 hours a day. Their tasks include posting of current lines of communication (LOC) information pertaining to South Vietnam and the Laotian Panhandle, receiving and disseminating intelligence spot reports, and maintaining various charts in the AOC and the Command Management Center (CMC) which serve as management tools for the Deputy Commanding General and his staff.

12. (U) During the quarter the Counterintelligence (CI) Division succeeded in establishing greater efficiency in administering the existing command counterintelligence and security programs and activities consistent with the constantly increasing needs of this expanding command. Rotation of personnel required replacements in the key positions of CI Division Chief, Personnel Security Branch Chief, and CI Operations Branch Chief. The division objective continued to be to provide all elements of the command with the most efficient, effective, and inclusive counterintelligence service possible.

13. (U) Change 1, USARV Regulation 380-5 (Safeguarding Defense Information), is currently being reviewed for approval and will be

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published in the near future. The majority of the changes included are minor in nature and are made as the result of experience gained during Counterintelligence and Inspector General inspections. The change, in most instances, will further explain and define existing programs and procedures rather than initiate new ones. A major change, however, is the adoption of the Automatic Data Processing system for the collection and distribution of personnel security clearance, access, and appointment information. USARV headquarters sections and major subordinate commands will no longer be required to submit an entirely new roster each month containing such data, but will be required to up-date a monthly machine roster originating from the Data Processing Unit. This automation will save time and assure greater accuracy.

14. (U) During the reporting period security violation reports and investigations continued to be processed expeditiously. Reports submitted by investigating officers have been more accurate and complete resulting in fewer occurrences necessitating return of the reports for further action and in less administrative processing time. The number of security violations occurring in the command during the period is noted on Figure 4.

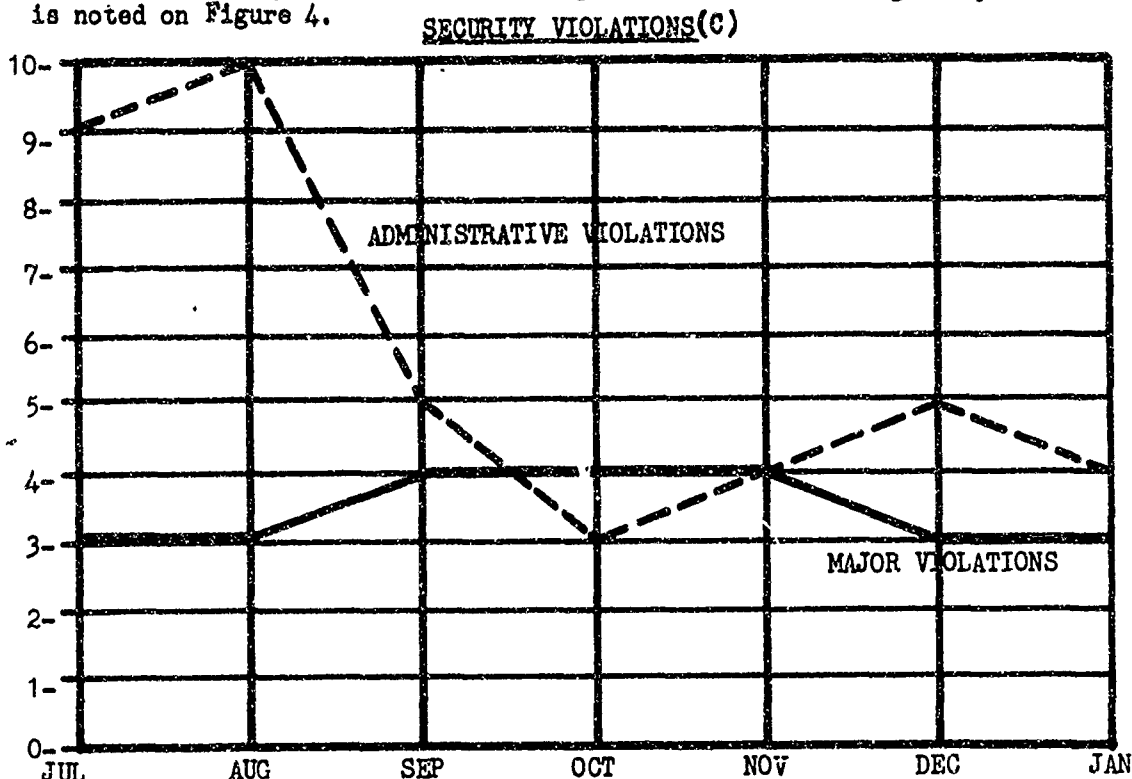


FIGURE 4

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15. (U) USARV Regulation 380-10, Command Industrial Security Program, was published 25 November 1966. This regulation reverts responsibility for the implementation and supervision of the Command Industrial Security Program from the 1st Logistical Command to Hq USARV. The regulation's primary objective is to establish procedures for granting US contractors access to defense information required for the fulfillment of their USARV contractual obligations. A survey conducted during the period indicated that approximately 39 contractors are presently engaged in Army contractual projects in Vietnam. A check with the Defense Industrial Security Clearance Office determined that 19 of the contractors do not possess a facility security clearance which authorizes access to defense information. At present a survey is being conducted to determine those contractors requiring access to defense information. Upon completion of this survey a Counterintelligence Inspection program will be initiated to assure compliance with industrial security directives.

16. (U) Transmission Security (TRANSEC) has continued to receive strong command emphasis. On 30 November this headquarters published a command letter, subject: Communications Security. The letter, in addition to expressing the Commanding General's continuing concern regarding this matter, provided explicit direction and guidance concerning methods and means to enhance the command TRANSEC posture. The continued improvement in this posture is noted on Figure 5.

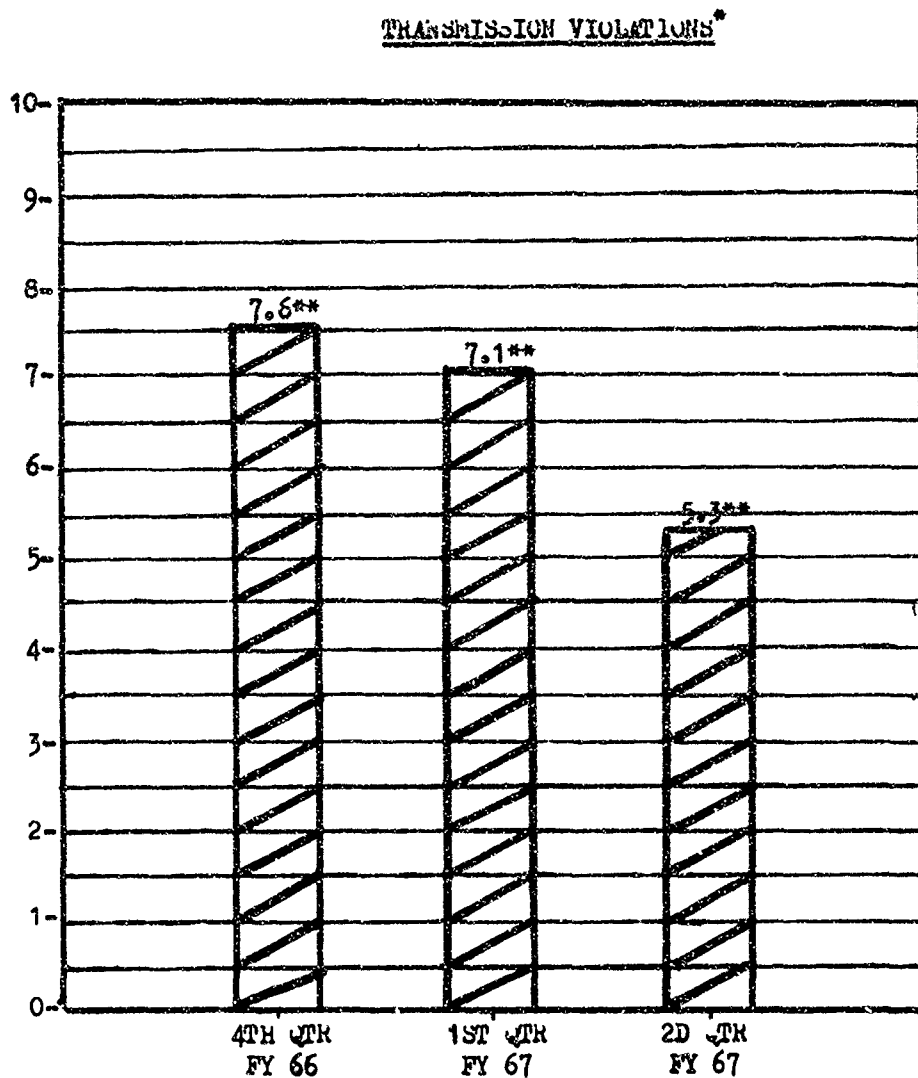
17. (U) On 15 December USARV Regulation 381-3, Military Intelligence, Knowledgeable AWOLs, was published. This regulation levies the requirement upon commanders to report knowledgeable AWOLs, to determine their access to classified information, and to determine the effect on national security if compromise has occurred. Upon return of the individual to military control he will be interviewed by counterintelligence agents to determine any possibility of hostile contact.

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*-STATISTICS JAN NOT AVAILABLE
 **-PER 10,000 TRANSMISSIONS MONITORED

FIGURE 5

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D. PLANS, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING:

1. (C) The buildup of US forces in RVN during the reporting period, although still significant, began to taper off after the peak reached during the last reporting period. Major unit deployments included:

a. Operation CANARY (deployment of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade). The brigade closed at its Long Binh staging area 25 December. The advance party arrived 29 November and prepared the way for the main body which arrived in three increments: on 10 and 12 December through the port of Vung Tau and during the period 21-25 December by air through Bien Hoa Airbase.

b. Operation IOLA (deployment of the 9th Infantry Division). With the arrival of the 2d Brigade at Vung Tau on 29 January and 1 February the deployment of the 9th Infantry Division to RVN was complete. The division arrived in three increments: Division Main and the 3d Brigade closed 22 December, the 1st Brigade 3 January, and finally the 2d Brigade. Current plans call for a brigade-sized task force to operate from a base at DONG TAM in the Mekong Delta. A second brigade is to be deployed later to the Delta and will be based afloat. The third brigade will be based at BEAR CAT.

2. (C) Army Units in I CTZ. There are approximately 5,300 US Army personnel in I CTZ, including approximately 600 support personnel. The major combat support units under OPCON III MAF are 1/40th Arty Bn, 2/94th Arty Bn and the 1/44th AD AW Bn (diverted for deployment to I CTZ on 25 November 1966). Btry B, 6/27th Arty (175mm) is attached to the 2/94th Arty Bn. 1/44th AW Bn is augmented by Btry G, 65th Arty (.50 cal). The 4/503d Inf (Abn) was OPCON III MAF from 8 Oct to 2 Dec and returned to its parent unit on 3 Dec.

3. (C) Rome Plow Utilization. The eleven operational in-country Rome Plows are currently being used on tactical clearing missions in the TRANG BUNG BUNG Forest and the PAUL REVERE AO and in clearing projects around and within the LONG BINH ASD. During Operation CEDAR FALLS 2,233 acres were cleared using Rome Plows. Four more plows are to be available for shipment to RVN on 4 Feb and 9 per week thereafter until a total of 50 is reached.

4. (C) Riverine Concepts and Operations. USARV is preparing a letter outlining current thinking on riverine training. The letter will

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supplement draft training text 31-75 to be released in February 1967. On 10 January two engineer companies began work at DONG TAM to prepare the site for subsequent occupation by a brigade-sized unit. On 25 January a task force consisting of an infantry battalion, a mechanized infantry company, and an artillery battalion closed at DONG TAM. Current plans call for this task force to be increased to brigade size during the period 21-28 February. Dredging operations are behind schedule (due in part to the sinking of the Jamaica Bay dredge on 9 January) and the buildup of the task force may be delayed.

5. (C) Operational Evaluation of Air Defense Automatic Weapons Units. USARV has conducted a study on the operational use of the Air Defense Battalion (AWSP) and the Air Defense Battery (Quad .50). The purpose of the study is to provide information necessary to maximize the effectiveness of these air defense automatic weapons systems in Vietnam and to provide lessons learned to units and agencies concerned with employment of these units. The study included a 30-day field evaluation. Results of the evaluation are being assembled and the study will be completed in February.

6. (S) Transfer of CV-2 Squadrons to USAF. As indicated in Section IA, para 7, MACV's decision on stationing USAF CV-2 units was to station 2 squadrons at Phu Cat, 2 at Vung Tau, 2 at Cam Ranh Bay, and station detachments at Da Nang (5 aircraft), Pleiku (4 aircraft), and Can Tho (6 aircraft). These elements are under 7th AF command and control with one squadron each in direct support of 1st Cavalry Division, I FFORCEV, II FFORCEV, SA IV Corps, USARV, and MACV. If the emergency airlift request system superimposed on the close air support request net proves successful, 7th AF proposes to extend the system to include all aircraft. Integration of USAF personnel and transfer of Army personnel were accomplished satisfactorily. Minor problems involving integration of USAF rated personnel were resolved through cooperation between Army company commanders and USAF squadron commander designates. USAF personnel were given in-country flight orientations, and USAF instructor pilots designated to provide continuity in training. A USAF Army working group met at Hq PACAF on 14-15 December to review logistic aspects of the transfer and resolve any outstanding problems. The transfer was completed successfully.

7. (S) Artillery Mix and Trade-Off. USARV submitted to MACV in December a study on the impact of DOD Program IV on artillery type,

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quantity, and mix in RVN. The study concluded that the quantity of field artillery in Vietnam, especially that available to support ARVN, is possibly somewhat more limited than has been generally understood. On 28 Jan COMUSMACV:

a. Authorized exchange of a programmed 175mm Gun Bn for a deferred 155mm How Bn in II CTZ.

b. Authorized exchange of a programmed 175mm Gun Bn for a deferred 105mm How Bn in III CTZ.

c. Authorized diversion of a programmed 105mm How Bn from II CTZ to III CTZ.

d. Removed the hold on three programmed searchlight batteries scheduled for deployment in March 67, diverting one of these batteries to IV CTZ.

e. Designated five searchlight batteries currently programmed for Dec 67 and Jan 68 deployment for future trade-off.

f. Diverted the incoming AW Bn (4/60)(Aug) to II CTZ.

g. Directed trade-off of a HHB, FA Gp for a Quad .50 Btry.

8. (C) Relocation of Units from Saigon. Relocation and diversion of units from the Saigon Complex continued. The following USARV units were relocated during the reporting period:

a. USARV Engineer Command (Prov).

b. 11th TC Bn Hqs and two companies of the battalion.

c. 2d Sig Gp HHD.

d. 125th Aviation Company.

e. 124th TC Company.

f. 537th Pers Service Company.

g. 20th Preventive Medicine Det.

h. 283d Med Det (Hel Amb).

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- i. 57th Med Det (Hel Amb).
- j. 507th Engr Det.
- k. 18th MP Bde HHD.
- l. 89th MP Gp HHD
- m. 95th MP Bn HHD
- n. 615th MP Co (-)
- o. 18th Engr Bde HHD

Present USARV strength in the Saigon/Cholon/TSN area is 18,453.

9. (C) Tracker Dog and Visual Tracker Teams. In November a staff visit was made to Hq Far Eastern Land Forces to establish liaison and program personnel input for the Tracker Dog School and Visual Tracker Course. To date two combat tracker teams have completed training. All team members except dog handlers attended the visual tracking course. Several men did exceptionally well as visual trackers. It is expected that skill in tracking will have wide range application in detecting Viet Cong. Three additional teams will complete training 17 March and three more on 19 May. A total of fourteen teams will be trained.

10. (C) Security of Long Binh ASD. The jungle terrain surrounding the Long Binh ASD and continuing enemy activity in that area have made defense of this depot a serious problem. During the reporting period USARV completed a study of the physical security of Long Binh Post. Although a great deal has been accomplished, the study recommended several additional measures that will enhance the security of the ASD. Recommendations included perimeter lighting, defoliation, construction of obstacles, increased patrols and more effective use of sentry dogs. Actions recommended have all been undertaken and are nearing completion.

11. (U) A six-man CONARC liaison team visited USARV units during the period 1-14 December. The team consisted of a team chief from Hq CONARC and one representative each from the US Army Infantry School, the US Army Armor School, the US Army Artillery and Missile School, the US Army Engineer School and the US Army Ordnance Center and School. The purpose of the visit was to establish a responsive system to feed data from the field to service schools, determine the quality of and specific deficiencies in school graduates, ascertain potential problem areas, and gather data directly applicable to courses of instruction. The members of the liaison team followed separate itineraries. During the visit

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training shortcomings were found in personnel being sent to RVN. To overcome these deficiencies, more instructor emphasis and reorientation of certain POI's in service schools is required. Examples of problem areas are:

- a. More training is required in land navigation.
- b. More knowledge is required on the use of mines, booby traps, ambushes, perimeter defense and methods employed to obtain artillery and air support.
- c. More emphasis is needed on night operations, field sanitation and care and cleaning of weapons and equipment in a tropical environment.

12. (U) USARV Training Circular Number 5, dated 20 November 1966, was issued to prescribe policy and provide guidance for commanders on establishing a training program for the care and cleaning of the rifle, 5.56mm, XM16E1. The circular contains a check list of preventive maintenance indicators to assist in conducting instruction and eliminating malfunctions.

13. (U) USARV participated in the 1st Annual Free World Marksmanship Competition sponsored by the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) on 23 December 1966. Vietnam, the United States, New Zealand, Korea, and the Philippines were each represented by one five-man pistol team and one five-man rifle team. The USARV Teams were selected from units throughout USARV. The teams representing the United States Armed Forces won both team matches and six out of ten individual awards.

14. (C) On 26 December personnel of 12th Aviation Group flew an operational XM27 (Gravel) Mine Mission during which malfunctions occurred. A New Equipment Training Team (NETT) from Picatinny Arsenal determined that the malfunctions occurred as a result of faulty fracture valves in the canisters of the system and the use of improper check-out procedures. The faulty fracture valves were attributed to inadequate quality control in the early production runs of the system. The fault was corrected in later production runs and should not be present in new shipments. This type of malfunction does not constitute a safety hazard to aircrews or aircraft but does require a higher jettison rate than normal. Additional training was required to correct the malfunctions caused by improper check-out procedures. Accordingly, formal training on the XM27 and its associated subsystems was presented by the NETT to personnel of the 12th Aviation Group, 17th Aviation Group and 11th Aviation Group, 1st Air Cavalry Division. XM27 missions have

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been flown successfully since receipt of this training. The NRTT is continuing the training program under USARV supervision to provide similar instruction for aviation personnel of other USARV organizations.

15. (S) DOD Program 4: In November 1966 the SECDEF established a US Army force ceiling for RVN to lessen the impact of piaster expenditures. Based on this decision, the following actions were taken:

a. The SECDEF approved list was analyzed for possible imbalance within the functional areas of combat, combat support, and combat service support.

b. Reinstatement of certain deferred units in lieu of lower priority approved units was recommended.

c. The USARV Troop Program, which reflected the new force ceiling, was published and distributed.

d. Specific units on the deferred list were recommended for designation as a contingency force.

e. Possible shortfall areas in the program in relation to a long term force structure were identified.

16. (S) CINCPAC Program 4 Strength Accounting Procedures Conference: USARV G3 and G1 representatives attended a conference at Hawaii during the period 16-26 January with MACV, USARPAC, CINCPAC, and DA representatives. The purpose of the conference was to standardize DOD Program 4 troop list strength accountability and to establish procedures for submission of new force requirements and trade-off actions. The objectives of the conference were met. A detailed audit of the USARV programmed force structure revealed that it exceeds the Program 4 authorization by over 5,000 spaces, and that restructuring is required in order to remain within the established authorization. Actions are underway at the close of the reporting period to reduce the force structure of US Army forces in RVN to that now authorized.

17. (S) Plans: During the reporting period the following planning tasks were accomplished:

a. Annex L to USARV OPLAN 60-67 was published and distributed. Annex L deals with planning for and execution of the notification, collection, temporary care and evacuation from RVN of key indigenous personnel and their immediate families.

b. A combat support and combat service support force package was developed as part of a MACV post-hostilities residual force study, and submitted to that headquarters.

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c. The Long Range Stationing Plan strength figures were updated to reflect the force ceiling established by DOD Program 4.

d. A plan for the reorganization of the 1st Logistical Command in accordance with COSTAR/TASTA concepts was forwarded to CINCUSARPAC on 7 January. The plan, which was prepared by the 1st Logistical Command, was forwarded in response to a DA requirement which CINCUSARPAC in turn tasked CG USARV to accomplish.

18. (S) Studies and Analyses: During the reporting period the following studies and analyses were completed:

a. A study to determine the optimum target acquisition capability required in the area of the DMZ, I CTZ, was completed and forwarded to COMUSMACV who has directed partial implementation of study recommendations.

b. A review of the USARV force structure to determine what manpower savings could be effected without serious impact on combat capability was conducted and forwarded to MACV as directed. Because of savings previously effected and the impact of DOD Program 4, the manpower savings resulting from the review were minimal.

c. In connection with the review of the USARV force structure, a separate study of the feasibility of using Type B units was conducted and forwarded to MACV. The use of Type B units was not recommended.

d. An analysis of the amount of combat support and combat service support furnished by USARV to other US armed services, US agencies, and allied forces was made and the results forwarded to USARPAC as directed.

19. (U) Movement Planning Conferences: A G3 representative attended Movement Planning Conferences at Hq USSTRICOM, MacDill AFB, Fla., during November 1966 and January 1967 for the purpose of developing movement schedules for units deploying to SEA and PACOM. The first conference scheduled 192 units for deployment during the period November 1966, December 1966, January 1967, February 1967, and the second conference scheduled 110 units for deployment during the period February, March and April 1967.

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20. (U) Unit Arrivals: The following significant US Army unit arrivals occurred during the period of this report:

a. November 1966:

15TH CS BDE SPT HHC

1ST AD BN 44TH ARTY AWSP (Aug)

5TH AD BN 2D ARTY AWSP (Aug)

149TH MI GP (-)

45TH CS GP HHC

188TH CS BN HQ MAINT SUP

35TH EN BN CBT

36TH SC BN CBT AREA

86TH CS BN MAINT HHD

24TH CS BN HHC S&S DS

71ST MD HOSP EVAC

7 Separate Infantry Security Companies (18TH MP BDE)

b. December 1966:

9TH INF DIV BASE (1 increment)

3D BDE 9TH INF DIV

1ST BDE 9TH INF DIV

199TH INF BDE

54TH CS GP GEN SUP HHC

593D CS GP GEN SPT HHC

2D FA BN 11TH ARTY 155T

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278TH CS BN HHC S&S GS

610TH CS BN HHC MAINT SPT

91ST MD HOSP EVAC

c. January 1967:

9TH INF DIV BASE (2 increments)

2D BDE 9TH INF DIV

26TH CS GP GEN SPT

80TH CS GP GEN SPT

8TH FA 26TH ARTY HHC TAB

269TH AVN BN HHD

240TH QM BN PETRL OPER

62D CS BN HHD MAINT SPT

127TH MP CO

218TH MP CO

21. (C) Combat Developments and Materiel Evaluation (CD&ME) Program, Vietnam.

a. Prior to the commencement of major deployment of US Forces to Vietnam, combat developments and materiel evaluations for the Army, Navy and Air Force were conducted by Joint Research, Analysis and Test Activity (JRATA) under direct operational control of Hq MACV.

b. On 27 September 1966 the Joint Chiefs of Staff announced approval of the following COMUSMACV recommendations:

(1) Disestablishment of JRATA assigned to MACV.

(2) Reassignment of the service tests units to their respective service commanders.

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c. In November COMUSMACV announced disestablishment of JRATA and transfer of ACTIV to USARV effective 15 November.

d. A USARV coordination conference developed a plan for establishing command relationships between ACTIV and Hq USARV and administrative procedures for ACTIV in the execution of its assigned functions. As an interim measure, ACTIV was established as a subordinate unit of Hq USARV. Close coordination was provided with the USARV staff by scheduling Chief, ACTIV for attendance at the weekly staff conference and the DCG's semi-weekly wrap-up briefings.

e. Department of the Army (ACSFOR) in December 1966 provided a draft plan for the CD&ME Program and requested comments and recommendations from interested commands including USARV. The plan provides for realigning the reporting and programming procedures into Army command channels monitored by MACV and CINCPAC to preclude duplication of effort and to facilitate cross fertilization of ideas.

22. (U) Mechanized Armor Combat Operations in Vietnam (MACOV).

a. During the early part of this reporting period MG Arthur L. West Jr., chief of the MACOV evaluation team and party of six officers visited USARV for the purpose of coordinating the draft MACOV plan, coordinating support requirements for MACOV evaluation, and to receive an orientation on the current situation in Vietnam. Before and during MG West's visit the USARV staff reviewed the draft MACOV plan and expedited its review and coordination. This advance planning phase of the MACOV evaluation was beneficial to MG West in that it outlined the support he would receive in conducting his study. It was of equal value to USARV in that it resulted in a better understanding of the object and methodology of the evaluation.

b. On 6 January MG West returned to RVN to conduct the evaluation. After a three-day organizational period the MACOV team established its headquarters at ACTIV and sent data collectors to the units to be evaluated. The data collectors arrived in time to accompany the evaluated units on the largest offensive operation of the Vietnam war, Operation Cedar Falls. The MACOV evaluation will be used as a basis for decisions concerning a proper mix of armor, mechanized infantry and armored cavalry units for USARV. Additionally, this evaluation should provide valuable data for use at Department of the Army, service schools, and USACDC.

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23. (C) Night Vision Devices (NVD).

a. The importance of achieving a significantly improved capability for conduct of night operations was a lesson learned early in the buildup in RVN. During the period February to July 1966 the Army Concept Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) conducted a field evaluation of first-generation NVD in use by US Army units to obtain data on tactical employment, system performance, maintenance experience and suitability of the DA proposed basis-of-issue (BOI). Midway through the evaluation period it became apparent from field unit experience that the NVD were of significant value in both offensive and defensive operations. As a result, the DA BOI was adopted and additional quantities of NVD were forwarded to RVN and issued to US units.

b. The two first-generation devices introduced and evaluated in RVN were the Small Starlight Scope (SSS) and the Crew-Served Weapon Sight (CSWS). The former is a hand-held or individual-weapon-mounted sight, while the latter is intended for mounting on heavier weapons, e.g., the caliber .50 MG and the 106mm recoilless rifle. The CSWS may also be used with a tripod but none were provided during the evaluation. Both NVD operate on a principle of intensification of ambient light as contrasted with earlier systems such as infra-red devices which required a projected light source and a viewer sensitive to the type light source used.

c. The ACTIV report of evaluation was published 1 November. Among the significant conclusions were:

(1) that operational limitations of the NVD were primarily those imposed by weather, terrain and vegetation, rather than a reflection of design shortcomings;

(2) that the value of the NVD to the individual soldier fully justified adoption of the DA BOI and accelerated introduction of the equipment into RVN;

(3) that the NVD were capable of standing up to the rugged environmental conditions of RVN, but that some minor components contained defects and shortcomings which required correction;

(4) that insufficient data were obtained to validate the portion of the DA BOI of one CSWS per tracked vehicle in forward areas.

d. During the intervening period between development of unit experience with the NVD and publication of the ACTIV evaluation report,

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the data developed on minor defects and shortcomings resulted in design changes that corrected the problems for later production models. Those NVD already in RVN were programmed for return to CONUS for modification on receipt of replacement items. The BOI for NVD as it pertained to armored and mechanized units had meanwhile become an evaluation item for the MACOV study effort, and that study report will include recommendations as to NVD BOI.

e. Experience gained with the NVD during 1966 led to requests from the field for a smaller, more compact and lighter weight follow-on item, for use in night patrols, ambushes and outposts. An ENSURE request was submitted to DA in September for development and procurement of night vision binoculars for full operational use. Feasibility and design studies already in progress indicated that, although a binocular-type NVD appeared to offer little advantage over the SSS, a monocular sight could be developed which embodied the desired characteristics. USARV thereupon modified its original request to specify a monocular sight and, during a visit by the assistant Project Manager, Night Vision Devices (Mr. Evans, USAMC) on 11 January 1967, it was learned that delivery of the monocular NVD was programmed to begin during the 1st or 2d quarter of FY 1968.

24. (C) Armament System for the M113. Currently there are five armament systems for the M113 either in-country or scheduled for deployment. Two of these systems are designated for environmental testing and three are operational.

a. Environmental Testing.

(1) M74C Cupola with twin 7.62mm MG. 119 M74C cupolas equipped with two 7.62mm MG will be available in CONUS beginning in July 1967. Thereafter these cupolas will be shipped to USARV as expeditiously as possible. These cupolas are for environmental testing and DA approval has been granted to defer determination of basis of issue (BOI) until tests are completed.

(2) Firing/Observation Port (F/OP) Kits. Six M113's equipped with F/OP kits were loaned to ARVN forces for ACTIV evaluation. Upon completion of the evaluation the test vehicles were scheduled to be turned over to US forces for further evaluation. To date four M113's with F/OP kits have been received by the 25th Div. Due to production difficulties 47 additional M113's modified with F/OP kits will not be available for environmental testing in RVN until late CY 67. If tests prove successful USARV will establish a BOI at that time.

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b. Operational.

(1) .50 caliber M1 (M2) with pedestal mount. The standard operational armament system for the M113 is a single pedestal mount .50 cal MG with no armor protection. Most M113's in RVN have been issued in this configuration.

(2) .50 caliber MG (M2) with hatch armor and 2 side-firing 7.62mm M1's (M60) with shields (Kit A). As an interim measure, most units have locally fabricated armament systems for the M113; however, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment was the first to arrive with Kit A manufactured by the Food Machinery Corporation. On 9 December USARV stated to DA that it desired all M113, APC's; M106A1, 4.2" mortar carriers; and M125A1, 81mm mortar carriers, either in-country or to be shipped (less those slated for environmental testing) to be equipped with Kit A.

(3) .50 cal MG (M2) with hatch armor (Kit B). On 9 January DA approved USARV's BOI for Kit A with the exception of the mortar carriers. Since the side-firing MG's are difficult to service and fire and require dismounting before "buttoning-up," WECOM advises that only Kit B be mounted on mortar carriers.

(4) Current status of armament kits. DA instructed USARV on 9 January to:

(a) Procure 222 Kit A and 27 Kit B by 25 May 1967 for installation on vehicles in CONUS prior to deployment to RVN in CY 67.

(b) Procure and ship 615 Kit A and 216 Kit B for shipment to USARV to meet in-country TOE requirements as expeditiously as possible once deploying units in CONUS have been fitted. Equipment is to be made available on the basis of O2 priority designator. Maintenance float and combat consumption stocks will follow based upon current production rates for the M113 family of vehicles.

25. (U) Combat Lessons Bulletin.

a. Six "Combat Lessons Bulletins" were published during the reporting period. Previously the bulletins emphasized combat operations. However, combat service support subjects were addressed during this quarter as well as combat operations. The bulletins are designed for rapid dissemination of information obtained from the field to assist in solving problems. For example, a problem area of helicopter external

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load operations existed in RVN. Specifically, there was a decided lack of information on what slings should be used, how the equipment should be rigged, what the operational characteristics of the slings should be, who was authorized the slings and a general lack of knowledge of external load procedures by the using ground units. A Combat Lessons Bulletin was published from information obtained from the 178th Assault Support Helicopter Company whereby a commonly used and workable technique was described for the benefit of all.

b. At the same time reports of malfunctions of the XM-16E1 rifle reached this headquarters resulting in another Combat Lessons Bulletin being published on care and cleaning of the XM-16 rifle to incorporate results of a thorough investigation of the problem by United States Army Materiel Command (USAMC). During the reporting period valuable experiences of units in the field have been disseminated in a timely manner through the Combat Lessons Bulletins. Further, "Battlefield Reports - A Summary of Lessons Learned" Volume III was prepared in final draft highlighting the more significant "lessons learned" and will be published in the near future.

26. (C) Procedures for Expediting Non-Standard, Urgent Requirements for Equipment (ENSURE). During the reporting period forty ENSURE requests were submitted to DA. A list of these ENSURE's is at inclosure 29. Six ENSURE items initiated were directly related to the deployment of the 9th Infantry Division in IV CTZ. The trend continues towards developing equipment for use in or in support of airmobile operations. Requests for airmobile and individual equipment stress requirements for items to be lightweight.

a. For the individual soldier, lightweight equipment fabricated from nylon which will be resistant to moisture absorption has been requested. Items requested include the lightweight gas mask, nylon individual load carrying equipment and nylon ammunition vests for carrying M79 grenade launcher munitions. These items are designed to improve the mobility of the infantryman.

b. As a result of the evaluation of the remotely operated mine detector, an improved version was requested and validated by DA.

c. Operational quantities of improved tunnel flushing equipment and the UH-1 mounted integral smoke generator have been requested based on evaluations conducted in Vietnam.

d. A system for managing and monitoring ENSURE requests from the time of submission to the time of delivery of the item into hands

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of troops was established.

27. (U) Materiel Requirements. Six Qualitative Materiel Development Objectives (QMO), 11 Qualitative Materiel Requirements (QMR), and 4 Small Development Requirements (SDR) were processed during the reporting period. One proposed SDR for a simple lightweight system for use in determining the veracity of information derived from prisoners of war was submitted to USACDC.

28. (U) Operational Reports-Lessons Learned (ORLL's). USARV Reg 1-19 is being published and will be distributed in the near future. This regulation provides more specific guidance on preparation of ORLL's and will supersede USARV Regulation 870-2, Historical Activities, Operational Reports-Lessons Learned (RCS CSFOR-65), dated 19 July 1966. The problem areas concerning preparation and processing of ORLL's discussed in the ORLL for the previous quarter have been greatly reduced. In most instances where units expressed problem areas, they stated action taken to overcome the problem. The majority of the indorsements from intermediate headquarters up-dated the information, stated what action they had taken to correct deficiencies, and made recommendations on those problem areas that had to be solved at a higher echelon of command. The improved quality of the indorsements has significantly reduced the time required to process the reports at this headquarters. USARV Reg 1-19 will establish a suspense date for all ORLL's being processed through intermediate headquarters. All indorsed copies of ORLL's should arrive at this headquarters NLT 45 days after the end of the reporting period.

29. (U) USARV Regulation 870-1, United States Army Vietnam Command Historical Program, was published 28 December 1966. This directive stresses the responsibilities of commanders for planning, programming and executing military history programs and establishes the primary and secondary objectives of the USARV program. The regulation also establishes definite priorities and policies to guide subordinate units in developing historical programs and defining tasks to be accomplished.

30. (U) USARV Memorandum 870-5 was published 24 January 1967 to establish staff responsibilities for maintaining and providing input to the organizational history files of USARV headquarters.

31. (U) The second five-man team of soldier artists selected by Department of the Army under the expanded Combat Artist Program to record US Army activities in Vietnam completed 64 days TDY in RVN on 17 December 1966. The team then moved to Hawaii for an additional period of TDY to develop finished artworks for the Army War Art Collection.

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32. (U) On 11 December 1966, a project was initiated to train selected unit historians and commanders of military history detachments in conduct of combat after action interviews. BG S.L.A. Marshall (AUS, Ret) and LTC David H. Hackworth, representing the Chief of Military History, conducted the training. Narrative reports produced by personnel trained under this project will be used to upgrade after action reports, as reference material for unit training and military research, and as raw material for the writing of histories of small unit actions. The project terminated on 31 January 1967. The thirty-four individuals trained were selected from brigade-size and larger tactical unit headquarters, the 1st Aviation Brigade, 5th Special Forces Group, USARV headquarters and military history detachments supporting these units.

33. (U) Two additional military history detachments arrived in-country in December. With the exception of the 196th Inf Bde which is supported by the detachment with the 25th Inf Div, all separate brigade-size and larger maneuver unit headquarters have been provided direct support by a history detachment. Of the remaining separate brigade-size and larger units in Vietnam, only the three nondivisional support commands in the 1st Log Comd and the 18th MP Bde have not been provided full-time support. The 18th MP Bde continued to receive support from detachments with USARV headquarters and the detachment with 1st Log Comd supported the subordinate support commands.

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E. LOGISTICS:1. Material Readiness:

a. (U) FY 68 Technical Assistance requirements were submitted to USARPAC on 15 November for consolidation with other USARPAC requirements preliminary to forwarding to CONUS commands and agencies. The USARV submission consisted of requirements for 232 personnel for 1st Log Cmd and 191 personnel for 34th Gen Spt Gp (AM&S).

b. (U) During November two USARV Readiness Assistance Teams began visits to units that will be supported by DS maintenance units scheduled for receipt of NCR 500 field stock control equipment. Purpose of these visits was to assist units in equipment inventory, preparation of equipment density listings, and refinement of Prescribed Load Lists (PLL). These validated equipment listings were then used in updating Authorized Stockage Lists (ASL) maintained by supporting maintenance units. It is anticipated that completion of the program will take six months.

c. (U) During January reports were received from subordinate units on items of equipment reportable under AR 711-140. Information received provided the basis for preparation of the 2d Qtr FY 67 AR 711-5 report (Army Equipment Status Report) for USARV.

2. Supply:

a. (U) On 25 October COMUSMACV, on the recommendation of USARV DCG, suspended issue of the XM16E1 rifle until adequate stocks of 5.56mm ball cartridge are available, except for the following:

- (1) Replacement of combat losses.
- (2) Replacement of unserviceable weapons.
- (3) Issues to newly arrived personnel when the XM16E1 rifle is the primary weapon of the unit to which assigned.

b. (U) Generator Standardization Program:

(1) The standardization program for 1.5 thru 100 KW generators will provide a family of military standard generators consisting of 23 makes and models. The reduced density of makes and models will reduce

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the ASL for generator repair parts and should improve the maintenance posture. Delays in manufacture, difficulties in accumulating and shipping repair parts, and difficulties in test evaluations have resulted in a 3 to 6 month delay in delivery of generators to RVN.

(2) Generators are in short supply in RVN. On 9 December DA approved release for shipment to RVN of 1,036 1.5KW, 60 cycle; 234 3KW, 28V; 246 5KW, 60 cycle; 800 10KW, 60 cycle; and 96 60KW, 60 cycle generators. USARPAC and USARV have requested shipment status of these generators. Delivery status is of particular concern because usage of in-country generators has exceeded or is approaching rebuild criteria in TB5-6100-201-15 dated 21 January 1966. Replacements are required to support maintenance necessary to protect present assets.

c. (U) USARPAC Combat Vehicle Conference:

(1) USARV participated in a combat and tactical vehicles conference at USARPAC from 28 November to 2 December. Other conferees were from DA, AMC, WECOM, and ATAC. The purpose of the conference was to determine USARV's requirements and assets available to support the requirements. The vehicles discussed were M48A3 tanks, M113 personnel carriers, and all wheeled vehicles. This conference resulted in a program to replace the older M48A3s and M113s in USARV in monthly increments from assets programmed from CONUS and USARPAC. This conference also resulted in validation of all pending requisitions for wheeled vehicles among USARV, 2d Logistical Command USARPAC, and USATAC.

(2) Approval for initiation of requisitions under the USAWECOM Intensive Management Program was received from USARPAC. This program is an off-line requisitioning system for repair parts support for the low density M102 howitzers, M107 guns, and M110 howitzers. Requisitions submitted under this program will be airmailed by 14th ICC to Logistics Control Office-Pacific (LCO-P), Fort Mason, Calif. The LCO-P will monitor all requisitions and CONUS shipments and provide lift data to USARV.

3. Ammunition Service.

a. (C) There were 22 Class V items on available supply rate (ASR) control in January compared with 15 in November. Although the number of items on ASR has increased by 7 during the quarter, the overall USARV Class V stockage position improved significantly. ASR's were increased on 11 items during the reporting period and considerable improvement in asset position was achieved in 2.75-inch rockets, MK24 flares, M18 mines, 66mm LAW, and M26 hand grenades. Pyrotechnics showed improvement

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due to increased production and airlift delivery from CONUS. The 60 mm and 81mm mortar illuminating rounds remain in short supply due to limited production.

b. (U) Information made available by General Luczak during his visit last quarter indicated a need for the capability to provide long and short range forecasts of USARV Class V asset positions. As a result, a team of three civilian analysts was provided to the Ammunition Division in October for approximately 90 days. Their services contributed significantly to improving Class V management in USARV.

c. (C) The 60/81mm mortar modification program was restricted during the reporting period by limited availability of fuzes. In January CINCUSARPAC authorized 1st Log Cnd to discontinue this program and transfer all mortar ammunition requiring modification and/or renovation to USARYIS for rework.

d. (C) In an attempt to reduce the high premature rate with the 105mm HE round armed with the M51A1 fuze, a MUCOM team headed by Col John Moran arrived in November. Several malfunctions were investigated and briefings given to the USARV Command Group, CG 1st Log Cnd, and I and II FFORCEV Artillery Commanders. Subjects presented include the technique for avoidance of prematures with the M51A5 fuze, replacement fuzes and production schedules.

e. (C) In November a credit allocation system was established wherein all items on ASR are allocated in totals per month to I and II FFORCEV, ROKFV, and the 1st Aviation Brigade. Allocations are computed by multiplying weapons density by the ASR and this product by the number of days involved. This provides flexibility for tactical planning. This system has proved an effective tool for management of limited Class V resources.

f. (C) To resolve the problem of weapons densities discussed in previous reports, a meeting was held in December with representatives from each major subordinate headquarters and Free World Forces receiving Class V support from USARV. Units were required to present authorization (TOE, MTOE, and/or USARV Form 47) for weapons on hand. The results of this meeting were documented and forwarded to CINCUSARPAC as a proposed change to DA published densities.

g. (C) Twice during the quarter, once in November and again in December, Viet Cong penetrated the security perimeter at the Long Binh Ammunition Depot and set off explosions resulting in the loss of Class V supplies. These events had no significant impact on conduct of operations.

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Availability of adequate stocks distributed throughout the command and expected availability of ammunition in transit to RVN at the time precluded operational shortages as a result of these losses.

h. (C) CINCUSARPAC sponsored a Ground Munition Conference at Fort Shafter, Hawaii during the period 11-14 January:

(1) Commands and agencies represented were: JCS, DA (DCSLOG), MUCOM, APSA, CINCPAC, CINCUSARPAC, USARV, and Eighth US Army.

(2) The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss USARV proposed changes to USARPAC Reg 710-15 and USARV's weapons densities. Other subjects discussed in detail were:

- (a) USARV supported Navy weapons.
- (b) XM16E1 Rifle Distribution Plan.
- (c) ROKV 155mm Howitzer Density.
- (d) Reconversion of 175mm/8 inch Plan; Aircraft Armament Changes.
- (e) XML48/M79 Grenade Launcher Exchange Plan.
- (f) The VAMP System.

During this conference USARV formally addressed DA on the USARV proposed 60-day Class V level at stockage objective rates (USARPAC Reg 710-15) and a 30-day operating level, which would be based on three (3) months issue experience.

(3) Immediately following the conference, Mr. Huggard, DA/OASA (I & L), MG Miley, DA (DCSLOG) and BG Rasmussen, OSAM, DA (DCSLOG) visited this headquarters to continue discussion of conference topics.

i. (U) In January a team from G4, Hq USARPAC, visited USARV to brief the command group and representatives of 1st Log Comd on the proposed concept for automation of Class V Supply. This plan and its impact on USARV Class V management is currently being studied by this headquarters and 1st Log Comd.

4. Maintenance.

a. (U) Use of the Command Deadline Report for maintenance management continued. Various items no longer critical were removed from

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the reportable list and other items added.

b. (U) As of 31 Jan, 11 of 16 Phase I NCR 500 Magnetic Ledger Accounting System equipments for direct support units (DSU) were in-country. An additional 33 systems have been requested; these will allow completing the automation of accounting systems of conventional DSUs, aviation DSUs, and general supply activities.

c. (U) Under the Retrograde of Reparables Program, 7,000 short tons were evacuated in November, 4,000 in December and an estimated 5,000 in January. Emphasis has been placed on this program at every echelon of command.

d. (U) The Preventive Maintenance (PM) Information Program commenced 1 November and despite printing backlogs is in full operation. Posters and pamphlets have been distributed and PM spot announcements are a regular feature on Armed Forces Radio & Television Service (AFRTS).

e. (U) Due to the age, hard usage and high mileage accumulations of the USARV tracked vehicle fleet, it has been necessary to develop a program for cyclical overhaul/replacement of all tanks and armored personnel carriers. This program was developed in conjunction with USARPAC, AMC, DCSLOG, ATAC and WECOM, and is currently awaiting DA approval.

f. (U) In addition to the tank-APC cyclical overhaul program, a program is underway to overhaul all M107s and M110s and programs are under development to provide the same type operation for MHE and certain signal items.

5. Transportation:

a. (U) During the period 12-26 January a survey of administrative vehicle requirements and operations within RVN was conducted by a DA survey team augmented with representatives from USARPAC and USARYIS. All major TMP's within RVN were surveyed and detailed data was gathered from each motor pool on future requirements for commercial-design vehicles. Based on the data developed, DCSLOG will now adjust the commercial vehicle authorization for USARV and initiate procurement action to fill USARV requirements.

b. (U) On 2 January, the first CONUS-bound passenger flight departed Bien Hoa Air Base and on 7 January the first CONUS-bound passenger flight departed Cam Ranh Bay Air Force Base. These two bases now handle more than 75% of all Army PCS, TDY, and emergency leave travel to and from CONUS.

c. (U) The Fleiku passenger channel has continued to operate

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on a special mission basis with military C141s servicing PCS requirements for the 1st Cav Div, 4th Inf Div, and the 3/25th Inf Div. Message traffic from MAC indicates the probability that, effective 1 February or 1 March, Fleiku will be serviced by commercial passenger flights to Travis AFB via Clark AFB.

d. (U) An 8-month test of commercial carrier contracting and MAC cargo capability for processing and movement of unaccompanied baggage from Vietnam to CONUS began 1 December. Under test provisions, transportation officers turn over to carriers CONUS-bound unaccompanied baggage weighing 50 pounds or more. Baggage service is offered at special rates tendered under the test program. Utilization of available MAC retrograde space is a mandatory provision of the test. The purposes of the test are to determine economic and operational advantages of using commercial carriers and to better utilize MAC retrograde cargo space.

e. (U) During the reporting period plans were made to ship both unit and replacement aircraft to RVN on vessels other than aircraft carriers. This will expedite movement of aircraft and provide capability over and above that of MSTs aircraft carriers. The first shipment under these plans will arrive in RVN approximately 22 February.

f. (U) Commercial stevedores went on strike in Saigon Port on 26 December. The strike was associated with a dispute over the dismissal of some workers who had been employed by the US Army at Newport. At first the strike was against military cargo but it later spread to include the commercial sector of the port. During the strike military cargo was discharged by military personnel from the Saigon-based port units augmented by replacements from the 90th Replacement Depot and one terminal service unit flown in from Qui Nhon. The strike was ended on 30 December through the negotiating efforts of the USARV Civilian Personnel Director and port activity returned to normal on 31 December. Approximately 20,000 S/T of military cargo handling capability was lost as a result of the strike. This loss had no significant adverse effect on resupply operations of the Saigon Area Support Command.

g. (U) Port development progressed significantly during the reporting period. Three DeLong piers were completed at Cam Ranh Bay with an alongside deep-draft vessel capability of 6 vessels. One DeLong pier with the capability to berth 4 deep-draft vessels was completed at Qui Nhon and one DeLong Pier with a 2 vessel capability has been installed

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at Vung Ro Bay. In addition, 700 feet of quay for barge discharge and 1 IST slips were completed at Saigon (Newport). The only presently planned deep-draft port facilities for USARV remaining to be completed are one additional DeLong pier at Vung Tau, 4 deep-draft berths at Saigon (Newport), and 2 berths at Qui Nhon.

6. Support Services:

a. (FOUO) During the latter part of this reporting period the Staff Procurement Officer made liaison visits to the Head of the Procuring Activity US Army, Japan and to the US Army Procurement Agency, Japan. This visit was timed to coordinate his arrival with the quality assurance testing and inspection of rail cars being procured in Japan in support of USARV requirements. Results of the liaison visits will be presented in the next quarterly report. Of significance in procurement activity during this period was off-shore procurement of 50 sets of US Army Band Dress Blue uniforms, on extremely short notice, for use by the 266th Army Band for participation in the Royal Easter Show in Sydney, Australia 17-28 March. Requirements were finalized in mid-January and deliveries will begin on or about 10 February.

b. (U) As a result of a study on conversion of certain nonappropriated fund messes (NAF) to field ration messes, MACV published a directive on 16 December, directing conversion of such messes outside the Saigon/Cholon/Tan Son Nhut area not later than 15 March. In addition, a plan for conversion of NAF messes in the Saigon/Cholon/Tan Son Nhut area is under study and results are due for submission to MACV by 15 February. This plan coordinates conversion with the planned movement of troop units from the metropolitan areas in spring-summer 1967.

c. (U) On 18 December USARV Regulation 30-4 was revised. This regulation governing the USARV Food Program incorporated many of the provisions of the old regulation plus several new concepts and procedures.

d. (U) CINCUSARPAC delegated commissary - privilege approval authority to this headquarters under the provisions of AR 31-200. USARV Regulation 31-200, Commissary Privileges, Sales and Operations was implemented 1 November. Over 8,000 privilege cards were issued to civilian personnel during the reporting period.

e. (U) On 13 December DA proposed that a conference be held at

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Fort Mason, Calif., 14-16 February, to discuss food and food equipment for US Forces in Vietnam. This command concurred. Results of the conference will be presented in the next report. A detailed agenda has been distributed and presentations are being prepared by personnel who will attend from this headquarters as well as from the 1st Log Comd.

f. (C) On 9 November, MACV directed establishment of a mortuary facility at Da Nang by 1 January or as soon thereafter as the facility could be occupied. 1st Log Comd was directed to prepare a study and plan. The plan was submitted to USARV on 20 January. The facility is not completed. The new estimated completion date of 1 March has been received from MACV. When this facility becomes operational it is planned to process only Marine remains initially. At a later date remains from other services will be processed if the need arises.

g. (U) As a result of a test conducted in October 1966 of the new collapsible, disposable, human-remains transfer cases, this headquarters has been instructed to use aluminum containers and to use the collapsible containers in emergency circumstances only. There are adequate stocks of aluminum containers in-country.

h. (U) On 7 January USARV was notified of a proposed visit by Mr. Frank Eskridge, Graves Registration and Mortuary Specialist, Office of the Chief of Support Services, Department of the Army. His trip will cover all activities in this function in Southeast Asia. He is scheduled to visit Vietnam 7-17 February.

i. (U) On 14 December one of two crematories to be turned over to the ROK Forces was badly damaged. This headquarters requested technical assistance from Defense General Supply Center (DGSC) in Richmond, Va, to repair the crematory. The response from DGSC indicated that they had no one available for such assistance. As an alternative they requested external and internal pictures be taken of the damaged crematory and that these be forwarded for analysis. This action is in progress.

j. (U) In December representatives from USARV and 1st Log Comd visited Fort Buckner, Okinawa, and 2d Log Comd to determine their capability to receive scrap metal from Vietnam property disposal yards. Subsequently, the ROKG expressed a desire to purchase scrap metal in Vietnam for shipment to Korea. In January a representative from Fort Buckner visited this headquarters and indicated that Okinawa could accept

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400 short tons of scrap per month from Vietnam. The method of shipment proposed the use of empty roll-on/roll-off vessels returning to Okinawa from Vietnam. The ROKG interest was coordinated with the appropriate embassies and CINCUSARPAC approval was obtained for a negotiated sale to ROKG. On 20 January a contract was signed for the sale of scrap metal to ROKG. This will temporarily relieve Fort Buckner from proceeding with their plan.

7. Logistical Planning & Operations:

a. (U) On 10 January USARV Administrative Order 1-67 was published to provide for USARV logistical support in RVN.

b. (S) 15 functional programs/services previously performed by USAID are to be assumed by USARV as a result of SECDEF Memo of 30 November. This transfer is to be retroactive to 1 July 66 for funding purposes. The matter is currently being studied at the JCS.

c. (S) The concept of a Korean Logistics Service Corps has undergone several examinations by this headquarters since August 66. In January USARV presented to MACV a proposed force structure of approximately 5,000 men, consisting of various Engineer, service, and security units.

8. Military Assistance:

a. (U) USARV has been tasked to insure that sufficient combat rations are provided to RVNAF during CY 67. Production and procurement difficulties in the past resulted in shortfalls or inadequate operational rations for combat troops. US support has been decided upon to overcome this problem. MAP requisitions are being prepared to supplement known Vietnamese procurement. These actions will place a sufficient quantity of combat rations into the Vietnamese supply system to satisfy the stated annual requirement.

b. (U) Due to inability to provide language-qualified personnel, ARVN Engineers lost 25% of the FY 67 quotas for offshore schooling during the first 4 months of FY 67. This resulted in Office of the Chief of Engineers and the Engineer Advisory Division representatives developing a better system for monitoring the selection and processing of school candidates. This system has practically eliminated cancellation of school quotas since the first quarter of FY 67. Of the 13 quotas cancelled, 11 were lost during the first quarter before the new system was put into effect.

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c. (U) Direct Exchange in Ordnance Mobile Platoon:

(1) A facility for second-echelon direct exchange (DX) of repair parts was established and stocked during November and December 1966 in the Vung Tau Mobile Platoon of the 83d Ordnance Direct Support Company. Prior to this, mobile platoons did not issue second echelon repair parts and Vung Tau area units, for example, had to go to Bien Hoa for repair parts.

(2) The 83rd Ordnance Group Commander's reasons for initiating DX in a mobile platoon were:

(a) To instill in his commanders the importance of customer service.

(b) To improve customer service.

(c) To gain experience from the DX pilot program and use this experience to incorporate DX in all mobile platoons.

d. (U) Status of MEDCAP Supplies in ARVN Depots:

(1) The shortage of USAID funded supplies in ARVN depots continues to hamper the MEDCAP effort. USAID funded supplies received amounted to \$236,492.00 during the past 30 days, while MEDCAP issues for the same period amounted to \$285,591.00. Of this amount \$59,411.00 in supplies were issued to USAID for other than MEDCAP treatment. The USAID deficit to ARVN thus increased to \$659,557.00.

(2) During November over 70% of the MEDCAP requisitions were filled due to the continuing high level of MAP stocks that could be loaned to MEDCAP. When overdue USAID supplies are received, ARVN depots will be able to meet over 90% of all MEDCAP requirements.

e. (U) The Saigon Toll Telephone Exchange was officially placed in operation at Camp Tran Hung Dao on 10 December. The exchange, which is a part of a master plan to improve and modernize the Military Telecommunications Network in Vietnam (MTNV) was first conceived in 1964. Construction work began in June 1965. Construction work and equipment was furnished by Stromberg Carlson Company, Lockheed Company, and the RMK Corporation. Total cost of the project was \$VN 25 million. The exchange has the capability of matching the in-country dial and toll systems

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with minimum signal loss and maximum efficiency. It increases the communications capability between the RVNAF JGS, corps areas, and other strategic locations throughout Vietnam.

f. (U) Anti-Malarial Drugs for ARVN Airborne Division: COMUSMACV directed that Dapsone, FSN 6505-926-9033, an anti-malarial drug be brought in-country for the ARVN Airborne Division. A message was sent to Walter Reed Institute of Research asking them to air ship a two-month supply by 25 November and to ship a four-month supply by surface. US medical supply system was queried as to the possibility of providing a one-month supply until shipment was received from CONUS. The USARV Medical Supply Officer stated that the US system did not have sufficient assets since their requisitions had only been partially filled. On 8 December, 720 bottles of Dapsone (500 tablets per bottle) were received and issued to the ARVN Airborne Division.

g. (U) Transfer of Emergency Supplies Between ARVN and US Medical Depots: Memorandum No. 019363/TCTV/NQY/TL.2, dated 17 Nov 65 establishes the procedures whereby designated US medical units and ARVN units may request emergency medical supplies, expendable by US standard, from ARVN Medical Depots and US units. The ARVN depots have issued \$173,818.00 of emergency supplies to US medical units and have received \$146,140.00 from US medical units. This leaves a US deficit to ARVN of \$27,678.00. The transfer of these supplies precluded the use of priority requisitioning and transportation from CONUS.

h. (U) M-113 Personnel Carrier and 2 1/2-Ton Engine Rebuild: M-113 APC engine rebuild and 2 1/2-Ton truck engine rebuild was started in December in the 230th Ordnance Service Center and success with both items indicates the programs are feasible. The rebuild program was started to:

- (a) Reduce workload in the Ordnance base depot.
- (b) Increase stocks of critical items.
- (c) Increase versatility and capability of the field depot.

i. (U) A major step in implementing the unit "Buddy System" occurred in December 1966. Students from the RVNAF Signal School and

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personnel of the US 39th Signal Battalion began a series of joint exercises in which AN/TRC-24 VHF Radio Relay equipment was employed to establish 12 channel telephone systems. These weekly exercises will give the RVNAF student practical experience in the installation, operation and maintenance of the equipment.

j. (U) Disposition of Unserviceable Vehicles: During the reporting period 265 vehicles were evacuated to property disposal officer and repair channels from the unserviceable lot of the 230th Ordnance Medium Support Battalion. The commander's reasons for directing this action were:

(1) To emphasize the need for turning dormant assets into either money (by proper salvage disposal), or usable assets (through repair).

(2) To better utilize real estate (military housing has been constructed on the vacated lot).

(3) To train supply officers in property disposal procedures.

k. (U) Change of ROK Support:

(1) General: Republic of Korea units in III CTZ are now supported by the 230th Ordnance Medium Support Battalion rather than an Ordnance DSU. The reasons for changing the support from a third echelon company to a field depot were:

(a) To reduce order ship time of 3d echelon parts for ROK units.

(b) To provide a more extensive stockage list of parts directly available to ROK units.

(c) To promote good will and better relations between allies by giving improved service.

1. (U) Change in Engineer Support: The 431st Engineer Direct Support Unit and the 432d, 433d, and 434th Engineer Companies were organized and are operating under newly proposed TO&Es. The proposed TOEs have not been approved and do not constitute authority for requesting required equipment. However, the DS Companies have

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been relocated and are presently operating to a limited degree with a minimum of equipment and personnel. Previous Engineer Maintenance and Supply Support to units located in III Corps and the upper one-fourth of IV Corps was accomplished by one Engineer Field Maintenance Company (431st) and one Engineer Depot Company (432d), both located in Saigon. The supported area was divided into sub-areas and area responsibility assigned to each of the four Engineer units. These changes will reduce the time required for processing supplies and provide direct communication between using units and the supporting unit.

m. (U) As a result of negotiations between the US 4th Terminal Command, the RVN Commercial Port Authority and Transportation Advisory Division personnel, two piers, K12-A and 13, have been set aside in the Saigon Port for use by the RVNAF. This action will eliminate to a great extent the waiting time for VNN and ROKN vessels to obtain pier space for loading and/or discharge operations.

n. (U) Direct shipment of RVNAF military cargo from CONUS to up-country RVN ports has facilitated delivery and increased tonnages. Further expansion of this system to take advantage of port construction at Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Vung Ro and Nha Trang will greatly reduce shipping requirements from Saigon Base Depots to RVNAF field depots. Example: Direct shipment from CONUS of one-half of the monthly requirements for dry batteries BA-30, -48, -270, and -279 to RVNAF Signal Field Depots at Da Nang, Nha Trang, and Qui Nhon, all located near port facilities, was implemented in October. Direct shipment has helped ease the in-country transportation backlog as well as provided using units with fresh stocks of dry batteries. Action has now been taken to effect direct shipment of the entire monthly requirement of these batteries beginning with the January draw-down for May delivery.

o. (U) The establishment of a Break Bulk Point operated at Saigon by the RVNAF Saigon Transportation Terminal Command (STTC) has contributed greatly to effective transportation management. Consolidated shipments involved are broken down at the STTC and forwarded to the technical service base depot involved. This operation eliminates the small shipments that are particularly vulnerable to pilferage and loss.

p. (U) A new rebuild program has been implemented at the RVNAF 60th Signal Base Depot. Production line rebuild of an initial

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quantity of two hundred Receiver-Transmitters, RT-77/GRC, began in January. It is anticipated that this will be a continuous program such as those now in effect on the AN/PRC-6, 9 and 10 Radio Sets, Amplifier AM-427/U, and Power Units PE-75 and PE-210.

q. (U) During the period 20-28 January ARVN convoys moved approximately 2,000 short tons of supplies on Highway 21 from Nha Trang to Ban Me Thout. This was the first operation in three months in which the ARVN 23d Division had full responsibility for securing the highway in this area.

r. (U) RVNAF Vehicle Modernization: A proposed program for modernization of the RVNAF/FVMAF vehicle fleet was submitted to MAP Directorate, MACV in January for further submission to CINCPAC. This program calls for replacement of all MAP vehicles by US M-Standard equipment during the period FY 68 - FY 70. A decision from JCS on this modernization program is expected in February.

s. (U) Rebuild of Major Assemblies: The shortage of OSPJ (Off-Shore Procurement, Japan) major assemblies during the quarter prompted the establishment of an out-of-country rebuild program. JCS has approved shipment of 500 engines and 1,210 transmission, transfer, and axle assemblies to Japan for rebuild. To supplement the supply system until the rebuild program becomes operational, 500 engines and 1,375 transmission, transfer, and axle assemblies have been requisitioned. These quantities are deemed adequate to satisfy RVNAF demands until assemblies are received from the rebuild program.

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F. COMMAND MANAGEMENT:

1. (U) COL Marion C. Bell was assigned as Deputy Comptroller, USARV 14 January.

2. (U) The USARV FY 67 Budget Execution Review was submitted to CINCUSARPAC on 28 November. Total funding requirements stated in the document were \$385,870,449 of which \$336,093,552 represent in-country requirements.

3. (U) Actions concerning Assistance-in-Kind (AIK) funds which took place during the quarter included the following:

a. A total of \$VN 25 million (\$US 312,500) was used to reimburse Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA) funds for the cost of direct-hire laborers employed on Military Construction, Army (MCA) projects and paid from OMA funds during the last months of CY 66. This was a one-time requirement as MCA funds will be used to pay employees in 1967.

b. A 10% reduction in the daily-hire workforce was directed by the headquarters for the month of December. Commanders were advised not to rehire marginal or non-productive employees, to use daily-hire employees only for minimum essential requirements and to provide effective supervision over the employees at all times. Effective 1 January 1967, USARV, ACofS, G1, assumed authority for approving subordinate commands' requests for authority to employ daily hires. MACV has placed ceilings on the number of such employees to be used during each quarter of CY 67.

c. An AIK annual funding program of \$VN 1.12 billion (\$US 13.9 million) was received from MACV. These funds are restricted to use for five categories of costs: vestibule trainees, daily hires, rail billings, rents and leases, and supplies and materials.

4. (U) Two members of the staff of the Permanent Investigating Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations visited the Comptroller on 15 December. The subject of their inquiry was the control and expenditure of AIK funds provided to this command by MACV. A formal report of the visit was furnished to the CG, 1st Logistical Command.

5. (U) Effective 1 January 1967, OMA funds are being used for TDY travel, burial expenses, incentive awards and other items of expense related to direct-hire local national employees. These expenses were formerly funded by AIK funds. Processing vouchers and making

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payment for these expenses will add a significant increase to the workload of the command's disbursing offices.

6. (U) In November USARV's Piaster Reduction Program was re-emphasized, redefined and disseminated to all Army commands. The revised program requires a more aggressive effort on the part of commanders and places greater emphasis on measures to curtail personal as well as official expenditures. Commanders were directed to develop and pursue vigorously a piaster expenditure control program for their units. Although no formal reporting has been imposed on the commands, the program has been made a special subject for inspection on all annual general inspections. Major subordinate commands submitted summaries of their programs, which follow substantially the USARV program.

7. (U) A USARV Piaster Orientation Committee, consisting of representatives from Comptroller, G1, G4, Engineer and Civilian Personnel, was formed in December. It also functions as the Piaster Expenditure Control Committee. The committee visits battalion size units in the Saigon/Cholon/Tan Son Nhut/Bien Hoa/Long Binh areas to insure full understanding of the piaster problem by key personnel and to determine what actions are being taken by the units visited to reduce expenditures.

8. (S) Piaster expenditures for the 1st Qtr, CY 67 were projected at \$VN 3.69 billion. The limitation received was \$VN 3.35 billion. Based on a reappraisal of USARV requirements, it is anticipated that projected expenditures will be well within the quarterly limitation.

9. (U) Strong emphasis has been placed on the USARV Savings Program due to its potential influence and importance in the command's efforts to reduce personal piaster expenditures. Among the events and actions which took place during the reporting period were:

a. In December, a "Bank by Mail" plan was initiated by the Bank of America and Chase Manhattan Bank military banking facilities. This plan permits an individual to open a checking account and make an initial deposit by mail. Subsequent deposits may be made by allotment, by postal money order or by check purchased from the local finance officer. It should be noted that these banks pay 5% annual interest compounded quarterly on checking account balances which do not drop below \$100 during the quarter. No service charge is made against individual checking accounts except when there are checks returned because

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of insufficient funds.

b. An intensified campaign was conducted during January to publicize the Army Savings Program in USARV. Actions taken included the issuance of command letters emphasizing the program, the distribution of posters to subordinate commands, the publication of articles in the USARV Daily Bulletin, the preparation of fliers for distribution by subordinate units, the establishment of a USARV Savings Committee and publication of a cartoon pamphlet depicting the difference between a soldier who saves his money and one who does not. Planned future activities are: a weekly series of articles on the savings program for publication in the Army Reporter, development of a series of posters for distribution to subordinate commands and compilation of a series of notices for publication in subordinate command daily bulletins.

c. This headquarters requested clarification of the regulations pertaining to the maximum amount which a member may deposit each month in the Uniformed Services Savings Deposit Program. CINCUSARPAC, in coordination with the Chief of Finance, replied that the amount shown in Item 44 (Amount Paid) of the MPV paid on the immediately preceding payday may be deposited. This determination allows the service member to deposit money that was mailed by Treasury Check (Class L Allotment) to a designated bank or individual outside Vietnam.

d. On 26 January the Deputy Chief of Staff (P&A) presented a Minuteman Flag (5 x 8 feet) to the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) at the division's forward CP. This is of particular significance in the Savings Program, since the 1st Cavalry Division (AM) is the first division in Vietnam to qualify for the Minuteman Flag. In addition to the division flag, 19 units of the division received Minuteman Flags and 15 units received Secretary of the Army Savings Bond Awards. Savings awards to other units during the period included 10 Minuteman Flags, 5 Secretary of the Army Awards, 25 Minuteman Awards, 14 Army Savings Awards and 11 Command Savings Bond Citations.

e. Evidence of the effectiveness of the USARV Savings Program is partially reflected in the command participation rates in the Army Savings Bond Program. The rates for October, November and December were 76.5%, 78.8% and 81.1%, respectively.

10. (U) Another step toward making it easier for the service member to deposit funds to banks and savings institutions was achieved by the approval of a USARV request that disbursing officers (DO) be

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permitted to make payment of travel allowances by check payable to other than the member. Under the approved authority, DO's may draw US Treasury or limited depository checks in favor of a designated financial institution. In accordance with AR 37-103, members desiring this service are required to complete DD Form 1560.

11. (U) The carbon-interleaved military pay vouchers and self-sealing check mailing envelopes previously reported as being under procurement by DA and USARPAC, respectively, were received in the command in December and January. Both items have been made available to disbursing officers.

12. (U) G1 was tasked with the mission to develop base camp support requirements (TDA) on 16 January. A G1 study team will visit base camps to determine specific TDA requirements for each location and to develop the necessary command and control relationships. Assistance in preparation of TDA's has or will be furnished by USARPAC and Department of the Army. The TDA's are expected to be staffed and submitted to USARPAC during the next quarter.

13. (U) In December the USARV Deputy Chief of Staff (P&A) directed that manpower/management surveys be conducted in the Offices of the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G4, G2, and G3, in that order. The survey of G4 was started in December and finished in January. At the end of the quarter, the report was being reviewed by G4 before forwarding to the command group. Organizational changes to streamline internal processing of actions and to realign and redefine the functions of the ACofS, G4 have been proposed. The surveys of G2 and G3 are to be undertaken in February and March, respectively.

14. (U) MG C.P. Brown, Director of the Army Budget, visited the command during the period 9-15 January. The purpose of his visit was to obtain first-hand information in support of justification for submission

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of the Army FY 67 Supplemental and FY 68 budgets to Congress and to gain information to assist in solving Army funding problem areas at the DOD level. Specific areas of interest were Common Service Supply, the AID/DOD realignment of functions, AIK funding and resolution of the reimbursement problem. The subject matter was discussed with the Comptroller and G4, this headquarters, and the Comptroller and J4, MACV. Visits were made to the 1st Cav Div, 1st Inf Div, 25th Inf Div, 196th Lt Inf Bde, 1st Log Comd, 34th GS Gp, Engr Comd (Prov), 506th Field Depot, 14th ICC and both Field Force headquarters.

15. (U) In November, the first two internal reviews of appropriated fund activities within USARV were conducted by representatives of the Internal Review Division, Office of the USARV Comptroller, assisted by two representatives from the Office of the Comptroller, Headquarters, USARPAC. The reviews covered the operations of the US Army Commissary Store, Saigon, and the US Army Clothing Sales Store, Saigon, both of which are an operational responsibility of the Commanding General, US Army Headquarters Area Command. The completed reports and recommendations were forwarded to CG, USAHAC for implementation and further action as appropriate.

16. (U) During the quarter covered by this report, audit activities of the IRD included ten regular audits of USARV open messes and seven MACV mess associations; three terminal audits of non-appropriated fund (NAF) activities; nine audits of sundry fund operations; five assistance visits to NAF activities; two audits of sundry fund activities requested because of suspected fraud; and audit of the Open Mess Division, USAHAC, which is responsible for operation of fourteen separate open messes. A further intensive audit of certain areas of the OMD operation was accomplished in January.

17. (U) Several USARV open messes continue to show evidence of financial difficulty. Primary causes of this appear to be insufficient command guidance, shortage of experienced administrative personnel and inadequate financial planning management. In an effort to assist the commanders concerned, Headquarters USARV is publishing a circular which provides guidelines for effective financial management and check-lists for use by commanders, boards of governors and custodians. Additionally, Change 4 to USARV Reg 230-60 is being reviewed. This change will consist of up-dating and clarification of policies and procedures with which open messes are experiencing difficulty.

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18. (U) Annual audit of the Army Emergency Relief (AER) network was conducted jointly by the IRD and representatives of the Office of the Comptroller, 1st Log Comd during January. Reports of the audits will be forwarded to the Director, AER, Department of the Army on or about 15 March 1967.

19. (U) To clarify policy and legal requirements pertaining to the payment of entertainers who perform in US nonappropriated fund activities, a message was dispatched to all commands on 6 January. The message specified the types of currency and instruments which may be used to pay the various categories and nationalities of entertainers.

20. (U) The US Army Audit Agency advised that on 24 December they completed an audit of the International Balance of Payments (IBP) program in RVN. This audit and others in the areas of procurement and requisitioning, which are still in process, were initiated in October. In reply to a USAAA request concerning areas in which audit assistance is desired, a command letter was dispatched on 19 December designating the areas of ammunition accounting and augmentation of existing TOE and TDA organizations.

21. (U) The audit of operations at Saigon Port, which was started in September 1966 by the US General Accounting Office (GAO), continued during the quarter. In addition, a GAO representative visited the Internal Review Division (IRD), Office of the Comptroller, this headquarters, on 19 January to obtain information in connection with a follow-up survey of the GAO report to Congress in July 1966 on audits and inspections of financial operations in Vietnam. The representative requested and was furnished information on funds audited, reports submitted, man-hours expended, projected audits and man-days for CY 67 and the professional training of the IRD staff. Copies of the reports of two internal reviews conducted by this office also were furnished.

22. (U) This command has assumed all responsibilities for funding of automatic data processing equipment in USARV. These responsibilities include budgeting, issuing delivery orders and certification and payment of invoices. Previous to 15 November 1966 these functions were performed by USARYIS.

23. (U) The Department of the Army has directed that all units equipped with appropriate ADPE (UNIVAC 1005 Card Processors or medium scale computers) will use the Army Standard Mechanized Military Pay System. This system, while allowing for the income tax exclusion

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peculiar to Vietnam, does not provide for the unique "split voucher" system which permits military personnel to receive a portion of their pay in cash (MPC) and the balance by check. Consequently, DA has been requested to modify the system accordingly prior to implementation in USARV. As a forerunner to implementation, a pilot test will be conducted to identify problem areas which may be encountered as a result of the rapid turnover of military personnel and the variety of pay transactions experienced in Vietnam.

24. (U) Representatives from the 1st, 4th, and 25th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions attended a UNIVAC 1005 programming and operators course at this headquarters from 3-18 November. The purpose of the course was to provide operator and programmer training to division personnel in preparation for the installation of UNIVAC 1005's in each division. All training, conducted by a UNIVAC furnished instructor, was directed toward applications similar to those required in the AG Personnel Services Division. A similar course was also conducted for personnel of the 1st Log Comd during November.

25. (U) During this period the final complement of UNIVAC 1005 Card Processors arrived for installation in logistics units as part of the Depot Punched Card Modernization Program. These card processors replace certain items of conventional punched card equipment and increase the data processing capabilities of units concerned. The installation of these UNIVAC 1005's completes the program.

26. (U) The data processing capabilities of this command are insufficient to cope with current and projected information requirements of the headquarters. To meet these requirements, this headquarters has recommended the installation of an RCA 501/301 computer system in USARV, and Department of the Army has tentatively approved the installation of such a system. It will be used primarily to satisfy Department of the Army and local personnel accounting functions, but will also be employed, on a service center basis, to satisfy information requirements of other staff elements of the headquarters. Tentative installation date of the system is October 1967.

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G. INSPECTOR GENERAL (IG):

1. (U) There were 191 complaints (60 justified) during 2d Quarter, FY 67.

2. (U) Two inspection teams continued to inspect subordinate commands. One team began conducting Material Readiness Evaluations on 1 November. Concurrently, personnel of a third inspection team were trained in preparation for conducting inspections beginning with January 1967. Units inspected during the period were: 62d Engineer Battalion, 1st Military Intelligence Battalion, 168th Engineer Battalion (CBT), 19th Engineer Battalion, 23d Artillery Group, 84th Engineer Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division (AM), 2d Battalion 32d Artillery, 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, 35th Engineer Group, 937th Engineer Group, 525th Military Intelligence Group, 1st Transportation Corps Battalion, Headquarters Area Command, 507th Transportation Corps Group, 2d Battalion 17th Artillery Group and 169th Engineer Battalion.

3. (U) Staff visits were conducted by the USARV IG or his representatives to the 2d Battalion 17th Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division (AM), 4th Infantry Division, 196th Infantry Brigade, I Field Force Vietnam, 5th Special Forces Group (Abn), Inspector General Field Office Nha Trang, 101st Airborne Brigade, II Field Force Vietnam, 18th Military Police Brigade, 173d Airborne Brigade, 1st Logistical Command, 1st Signal Brigade, 1st Aviation Brigade, 1st Brigade 4th Infantry Division and 8th Radio Research Unit.

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H. INFORMATION:

1. (U) General:

a. The 18th, 19th and 40th Public Information Detachments arrived in-country during the quarter. There are now 13 public information detachments operating in the field as follows:

(1) I Field Force Vietnam:

5th PI Det (AE Team - Press Camp)
11th PI Det (AE Team - Press Camp)

(2) II Field Force Vietnam:

16th PI Det (FA Team - Public Info)

(3) 1st Logistical Command:

7th PI Det (AE Team - Press Camp)

(4) 4th Infantry Division:

20th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)
21st PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

(5) 9th Infantry Division:

18th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)
19th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

(6) 25th Infantry Division:

15th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

(7) 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division:

14th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

(8) 196th Light Infantry Brigade:

10th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

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(9) 199th Light Infantry Brigade:

40th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

(10) 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment:

17th PI Det (FB Team - Public Info Augmentation)

b. The acting information officer accompanied MG Keith L. Ware, Chief of Information, Department of the Army, during his visits to commands and installations of USARV during the period 21-30 December. The acting information officer also accompanied BG Lloyd B. Ramsey, Deputy Chief of Information, Department of the Army, during his visit to the command during the period 9-15 January.

2. (U) Command Information:

a. During this quarter, the following materials were produced in support of the USARV Command Information program.

Fact Sheets

OCS
Army Heritage
Cold War GI Bill
Vietnam Leave Bill
Increase Your Salary
The Festival of Tet
Casualty Notification

Troop Topics

Minority Groups in Vietnam
Incentive Awards Program

Poster

Your Money Tree

Pamphlet

The Choice is Yours

b. During the quarter the USARV command newspaper, The Army Reporter, had two increases in circulation. In December, it increased from 50,000 to 60,000 copies, and in January, to 70,000. Circulation was raised in order to keep pace with the growing USARV troop strength.

c. During the quarter six command orientations were conducted for newly assigned USARV staff officers and sergeants major.

d. In November the documentary film on the 1st Infantry Division's pacification program, Operation Lam Son, was completed and

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forwarded to Department of the Army.

e. During the quarter great emphasis has been placed on publicizing the USARV campaign to increase troop savings programs and to reduce piaster spending. All command information media have been used to inform personnel about these two important programs. In January this office, together with MACOI, began a study of the feasibility of having all commercially produced newspapers printed outside Vietnam. At present, indications are that Stars and Stripes printing plant in Japan will be able to accommodate most USARV unit newspapers in the near future. This will result in a significant saving of piasters.

3. (U) Public Information:

a. During the reporting period the USARV Information Office made 632 editorial and 454 photographic Home Town News Releases on USARV soldiers.

b. Public information releases to civilian and military news media totaled 192--69 editorial and 123 photographic.

c. An average of 160 news correspondents per month were assisted in obtaining the Army story during the report period.

d. During the period, the Public Information Division instituted a new system for releasing in quantity selected USARV/subordinate command IO news stories, features and photographs with captions to in-country civilian media representatives. A request was made of subordinate command IO's to routinely provide USARV PID with 25-50 copies of timely, high-interest material generated and released at their level. From this material, selection is made of those stories and photographs which more fully relate the overall story of US Army Vietnam, its missions, and the achievements of its men and combat/support units. A cover sheet listing the title and originating unit of all material is attached, and the packets are placed on the JUSPAO press rack-- a central area frequented by virtually all civilian media representatives working out of the Saigon area. This system has achieved a high degree of favorable response and is providing news media representatives with a clear, comprehensive cross section of USARV activities.

e. The PID's photographic releases show a marked increase during this reporting period. This is attributed, in large part, to a recently implemented arrangement with the 69th Signal Battalion's

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Photographic Platoon. Previously, photographs taken by the platoon's combat photographers were released only to the Army Pictorial Agency for file in Washington, D. C. Few, if any, of these pictures were made available to news media. A program is now in effect whereby news-worthy photographs are screened as they arrive at the 69th from the field, and selected prints provided USARV PID in quantities of 50-75. These are then made available to appropriate news media, home town newspapers and the in-country press (via JUSPAO rack). At the outset of this program, quantities of 25 prints were ordered for distribution. Response was so great by media representatives, however, that the quantities had to be more than doubled.

f. The USARV Press Kit has been up-dated to include all new units in-country. This kit, when reproduced in quantity, will be provided to in-country civilian news media representatives, and to reporters upon their arrival. It contains a comprehensive array of narrative and pictorial materials ranging from unit histories to the purpose, accomplishments and scope of operations for US Army Vietnam. The kit is designed as a ready reference source for use by newsmen when writing about Army units/actions in Vietnam.

4. (U) Audio-Visual:

a. During the quarter the following were produced by the A-V Division:

- 1,037 Home town taped-interviews
- 22 Taped feature/news releases
- 173 16mm filmed home town releases
- 4 16mm filmed news releases
- 7,216 Photographic prints
- 426 Home Town negatives

b. The Audio-Visual Officer escorted and planned the activities of a 3-man advanced party for the Army Recruiting Command visiting RVN in late January. The party was searching for possible subjects and activities for two, 60-second, sound-on-color, recruiting motion picture commercials. They found four subjects and plan to send the 5-man motion picture team here in late February.

c. A total of 645 home town taped-interviews were produced by this division in January, more than has been produced in any one month period in the past. The increase was produced by keeping the

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broadcast specialists in the field 5 to 6 days each week instead of 3 to 4 days per week as in the past.

d. To increase the number of motion picture hometowners produced, the 69th Signal Battalion provided this division with two motion picture photographers, each shooting for a one-week period. These photographers were trained in home town shooting techniques by the A-V motion picture photographer, and accompanied him on assignments. They produced a total of 39 motion picture hometowners that are not reflected in totals above.

e. The division started producing feature tapes in December upon the assignment of SGM Cosgrove. These tapes were sent to Army Hour, Monitor, AFRTS Vietnam, Pacific Report, and other media in support of the Public and Command Information Programs.

f. SGM Cosgrove escorted Mr. William Verdier, Radio Production Specialist, USARPAC Public Affairs Office, throughout RVN and assisted him in the production of 54 sound-on-film home-town-type film clips during December, plus two feature TV stories on MG Weyand, CG, 25th Infantry Division and the Security Guard Company, Hq USARV.

g. The photographic laboratory operations were placed on a 24-hour basis during the period. To increase the number of photographs and to insure timeliness of news pictures, 24-hour operation was found necessary, particularly to combat the many daylight outages of power and water. Power and water service is rarely disrupted during the night.

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I. CIVIL AFFAIRS:

1. (U) Civic Action: During the quarter ending 31 January 1967, there were increases in all areas of civic action except the donation of funds by US troops. The increased activity was the result of increased in-country troop strength and the stress placed on support for Revolutionary Development. There was a marked increase in the number of joint US-Vietnamese construction projects undertaken. Contributions declined due to the ready availability of civic action funds. The quarterly statistics are shown in Figure 6.

2. (U) Civic Action Effectiveness: An analysis of civic action reports from USARV units indicates the programs may be becoming more effective. In the past few months coordination of joint US/GVN participation in projects has definitely improved. This is due to emphasis on Revolutionary Development Support (RDS) and commitment of ARVN to the Revolutionary Development Program.

3. (U) Community Relations and Friendship Council:

a. Regular monthly meetings are providing a needed channel of communication between the US/FWMAF and GVN officials. Possible areas of friction have been brought to light and resolved through these meetings. They also facilitate coordinating law enforcement, establishing projects priorities and requesting mutual exchange of assistance. Vietnamese-American relations are reported to be excellent.

b. Saigon Sanitation: USAID and USARV have completed conversion of 40 stake-body trucks into load luggers for the Saigon Sanitation Department. USARV has withdrawn from the Bailey bridge construction project to improve access to the Sanitary Fill because USAID failed to obtain release of the bridging from GVN.

4. (U) Study on Mission of USARV Office of Civic Action: A study was prepared by the Office of Civic Action to determine the assignment of staff responsibility for RDS within USARV. The study was approved by the Chief of Staff and staff supervision for RDS within the Army Component has been assigned to the Office of Civic Action.

5. (U) Publications:

a. USARV Regulation 515-1 has been changed to include RDS and to change the Civic Action Report from a semi-monthly to a monthly

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submission.

- b. USARV Regulation 525-1 has been changed to include RDS.
- c. Civic Action Newsletters number 2, 3 and 4 were published during the quarter.
- d. MACV letter, subject: Command Emphasis on Revolutionary Development/Civic Action Programs, was indorsed to all major elements of USARV by LTG Englar stressing joint effort of the United States and the Government of Vietnam.
- e. Letter this headquarters, subject: Civic Action Staff Positions, dated 13 Dec 1966, was published to provide emphasis on this subject.
- f. Letter this headquarters, subject: Civic Action Projects, dated 26 December, was published to provide units a current list of Civic Action Projects available in the Gia Dinh area.
- 6. (U) Briefings and Staff Visits: Informal briefings on the USARV Civic Action Program and related activities were conducted for 18 officers and staff visits to 14 organizations were made during the reporting period.
- 7. (U) Section Personnel: During the reporting period the following personnel changes occurred:
 - a. Major Trejo, Major Skelton, SP4 Horowitz and SP4 Wilcoxon (WAC) were assigned to the Office of Civic Action.
 - b. LTC Swain, Major Decatur, MSG Rodriguez, SP5 Grail, and SP4 Chirico left for CONUS assignments.
- 8. (U) Civic Action Fund: A request for exemption from provisions of AR 230-5 was approved by DA. The exemption will permit unit Civic Action Funds to accept and disburse piasters with the provision that the fund be maintained as prescribed by USARV and be titled "Donor Deposit Funds".

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CIVIC ACTION HIGHLIGHTSNOV - DEC 1966

ACTIVITY	JAN-APR 66	MAY-JUL 66	AUG-OCT 66	NOV-DEC 66
Contributions (\$VN)	5,697,832	8,798,399	6,695,903	4,022,003
Relief Supplies Distributed (tons)	1,447.92	1,656.64	1,751.00	1,718.72
Construction Projects Completed	371	398	1,048	2,717

FIGURE 6

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J. HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT:

1. (U) Construction of a 480-seat outdoor theater was started 26 October as a troop-labor project. The theater was completed and the first motion picture was shown 6 January. This facility will also be used for USO shows and training. Arrangements were made in December with Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service to open a 35mm motion picture account. A work order was initiated in January for the construction of an inclosing fence to make it possible to collect an admission fee. Approval of both of these requests will give the personnel of this headquarters the advantage of quality motion pictures.

2. (U) Six new hutments for billeting enlisted personnel formerly quartered in tents were completed 12 December.

3. (U) Construction of the Women's Army Corps (WAC) cantonment at the Hq USARV area began 15 November. Despite materiel and climatic obstacles, work was completed 12 January. A total of ten pre-fabricated quonset huts were constructed. Eight of these are used as quarters for female personnel. One building is used as a dayroom and the remaining is a combination latrine-shower facility.

4. (U) The 42d Army Postal Unit was established in Vietnam in November. Space for the unit's AG Area Postal Directory was provided in a portion of the Tent City B mess hall complex. Renovation of the facility was a self-help effort by the 42d APU, Special Troops and Engineers.

5. (U) The WAC Detachment, USARV, was assigned building 1 on 30 October. This building serves as a combination orderly room/NCO billet and is integrated into the WAC cantonment area.

6. (U) During November structural faults were discovered in the USARV Command Building. Elements of the 159th Engineer Group were called in on 28 November to install support pillars throughout the building on all floor levels. This work was completed in early December. Pacific Architects and Engineers (R&U contract agent) installed additional pillars in late December. Because of potential effects of these structural faults, the snack bar on the roof of the building was closed.

7. (U) Emphasis on area beautification continued throughout the quarter. Barren areas were sodded, and trees and shrubbery transplanted

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throughout the area. Uniform signs identifying building occupants were placed throughout the area. Surplus CONEX containers were removed from the area and returned to stocks.

8. (U) The main entrance to the USARV area was improved by erection of a large illuminated sign, restriction of parking on Belvoir Avenue, and widening of the bridge to permit 2-way traffic.

9. (U) A project officer was assigned to Headquarters, Special Troops USARV in late December to coordinate the proposed relocation of Headquarters USARV from its present location to the new area at Long Binh. Construction to house Hq USARV was started in mid-January. Relocation of the headquarters is in the planning stage with a target period of 1-31 July 1967 for displacement.

10. (U) On 27 December the 16th Medical Dispensary became fully operational in the USARV area. This dispensary was previously located on Tan Son Nhut Air Base and vehicular transportation was required for USARV personnel on sick call. The new location provides more convenient service to headquarters personnel and saves time and transportation costs.

11. (U) A 50' X 100' portable swimming pool was erected in the USARV area during the past quarter. The pool was opened on 25 December.

12. (U) The WAC Detachment, Special Troops, began clerical support of Hq USARV shortly after arrival of the first group of women on 12 January. Additional WAC personnel are expected for assignment in February and March, with an anticipated end-strength of 90-100 EW and 1 officer.

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SECTION II - PART I

OBSERVATIONS - LESSONS LEARNED

A. PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, MORALE AND DISCIPLINE:

1. (C) Item: Coordination of Arrival of Personnel and Equipment.

Discussion: The conversion of three infantry battalions to mechanized battalions was not accomplished as smoothly as desired. In August DA OACSFOR notified this command that DA would provide equipment and personnel packets to support this conversion. Equipment arrived in December; however, personnel are not scheduled to arrive until February. In the interim, USARV has been forced to divert assets from armor battalions and other combat units to provide APC drivers and maintenance personnel.

For-OF-OR2
DCSlog

Observation: The arrival in RVN of new equipment must be closely coordinated with the arrival of required personnel in order to preclude degrading combat effectiveness.

2. (U) Item: Standardized Curtailment Policies.

Discussion: Subordinate units' liberalized curtailment policies in December and January worked against the command as a whole. Numerous curtailments of personnel with January DEROS (to allow individuals to arrive in CONUS before Christmas), coupled with the shortfall of December replacements, caused serious problems in maintaining unit strengths. As a result, USARV Regulation 614-30 (Overseas Tours for Military Personnel) has been revised to require that all curtailments requested by individuals be submitted to USARV headquarters for final action. Additionally, USARV Regulation 614-9 (Reduction of Rotational Humps Within USARV Units) was changed to emphasize that curtailments within a unit may only be effected when the unit will experience a turnover of more than 25% of its strength in a 30-day period. Curtailments in accordance with this regulation are precluded for individuals possessing critical PMOS, or a PMOS considered critical by the unit commander.

Observation: Curtailment authority and policies must be standardized and controlled on a command-wide basis.

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3. (U) Item: Requisitions for Chaplains.

Discussion: Chaplains must be requisitioned in the grade, denomination and number required to replace both programmed and unprogrammed losses. Experience has shown that units normally requisition a replacement who is the same grade and denomination as their present chaplain. This procedure perpetuates existing grade and denominational imbalances. It has also been noted that units occasionally fail to submit requisitions for programmed losses.

Observation: The USARV Staff Chaplain's Office should monitor and screen all requisitions for chaplains originating in this command. Grade and denomination should be corrected when necessary to insure proper balance. Additional requisitions should be submitted when required to meet programmed losses.

4. (U) Item: Briefing of Incoming Medical Corps Personnel.

Discussion: It has been observed by members of the professional staff that newly assigned Medical Corps personnel are either superficially informed or simply uninformed as to the unusual nature of medical activities in Vietnam. In order to supplement the doctrinal teaching these Medical officers receive at the Medical Field Service School, they are briefed personally by members of the Professional Services Section, USARV Surgeon's Office as soon as feasible after arrival in-country.

Observations: These briefings have served to eliminate numerous misconceptions on medical and surgical practices, including evacuation. Moreover, the nature of the mission, mode of discharging it, etc., whether with a tactical or hospital unit, is developed in some detail. This has helped new arrivals in their initial adjustment period and enabled them rapidly to become effective in their respective assignments.

5. (C) Item: Shortage of Helicopter Ambulances.

Discussion: The shortage of helicopter ambulances remained as the primary problem area of concern to the USARV Surgeon. There are insufficient helicopter ambulances in RVN to support the combat forces now deployed here. This shortage has resulted in an inability to provide completely satisfactory emergency medical evacuation.

Observation: This headquarters has recommended to MACV that the deployment of helicopter ambulance companies to Vietnam be accelerated.

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6. (U) Item: Casualty Loss Rates Experience.

Discussion: The following are casualty loss rates over the past 15 months (nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen month averages):

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	<u>OCT 65 THRU:</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC 66</u>
Percent of combat strength as casualties		3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Percent of battle casualties lost to command		40.0	42.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Percent of average strength as non-battle casualties		3.8	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9
Percent of non-battle casualties lost to command		16.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.0

Observation: Casualty loss rates have become relatively stable over the past 15 months and provide a sound base for estimating losses and for unprogrammed loss requisitions.

7. (U) Item: Disposition of 2-Year Files.

Discussion: Within USARV, files with a two-year disposition standard are to be retained in the current files area for two years after cut off date and then destroyed. Many units of this command are retiring records with a two-year disposition standard to the records holding area after maintaining them one year in the current files area. This is the normal sequence of events in accordance with para 57, AR 345-210. However, within USARV, an exception to the regulation has been made to retain all two-year files in the current files area. Subsequent to this, they will be destroyed. The discrepancy most noted in reviewing record shipment lists for 1965-66 was the transfer of two-year files to the records holding area in violation of USARV Reg 345-200.

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Observation: The current procedures for disposition of 2-year files have been published in USARV Regulation 345-200. The USARV Records Management Survey Team has made this an item of special interest in its assistance visits to USARV units.

8. (U) Item: Status of FY 67 Operation & Maintenance, Army Funds.

Discussion: At the end of the 2d Qtr, FY 67, the USARV allotment was \$237.7 million, with \$186.5 million committed or obligated. The uncommitted balance of \$51.2 million resulted primarily from deferment of a programmed modification to a repair and utilities contract to the 3d Qtr. All other categories of fund utilization were within acceptable ranges of deviation.

Observation: Refinements in fund requirements are being made on a continuous basis and although numerous unknowns have been resolved, many still exist. Empirical factors, which are necessary for accurate estimating and forecasting, are virtually non-existent in this theater. During this fiscal year such factors will be developed to provide a sound budget base.

9. (U) Item: Fund Responsibilities.

Discussion: This command assumed in-country funding responsibility for the Army Concept Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) and Armed Forces Radio and Television Vietnam (AFRTV) during the 2d Qtr, FY 67. Fund requirements for support of these new missions are being developed. USARV has also assumed funding responsibility for TDY travel and per diem costs incurred by Free World Military Assistance Forces (FWMAF).

Observation: A trend is developing whereby this command is assuming increased funding responsibilities for operations and activities in RVN.

10. (U) Item: Internal Reviews.

Discussion: Recent internal reviews of appropriated fund activities highlighted various areas where improvements would result in more effective and efficient operations. This command has no organic internal review capability; however, ten spaces have been tentatively approved for the Internal Review Division.

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Observation: An organizational internal review capability in USARV would provide the commander with many and varied management tools, primary among which would be an objective evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency with which appropriation-funded functions are being performed.

11. (U) Item: Command Interest in Open Mess Operations.

Discussion: Periodic audits of open messes and monthly analyses of open mess financial statements and Board of Governors minutes have revealed that in those cases where open messes are operating in a sound and business like manner the commander, board of governors and custodian have taken an active and continuing interest in the open mess operations.

Observation: Normally there is a direct relationship between active command interest in open mess operations and the correct and proper management of these operations.

12. (U) Item: Resident Auditor - Saigon Open Mess Division.

Discussion: Recent audits in the Saigon Open Mess Division, US Army Headquarters Area Command (USAHAC), have highlighted the complexity and large size of accounting operations. The division accounts for the operations of fourteen open messes in addition to its own operation. The audit of the division should be the responsibility of the CG, USAHAC.

Observation: The size and complexity of the operations of the open mess division indicates that a resident auditor should be installed. Audit responsibility for the Saigon Open Mess Division is presently under study by the USARV staff.

13. (U) Item: Audits in Isolated Areas.

Discussion: Audits of MACV Mess Associations are presently made by Vietnamese auditors assigned to the Internal Review Division. Some Associations are located in isolated areas to which the only means of transportation is military aircraft or civilian buses. In the latter case, the routes of travel often are through Viet Cong infested areas. Experience has shown that these local national auditors are accorded a very low priority for travel in military aircraft and, as a result, much productive time has been lost.

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Observation: Augmentation of the TD to allow addition of two military auditors to audit MACV messes is necessary so that isolated MACV messes may be expeditiously audited. Pending TD augmentation, a military team chief must accompany each audit team to assure that the team is given the appropriate priority for travel by military aircraft.

14. (U) Item: Letter of Introduction - Vietnamese Auditors.

Discussion: Vietnamese auditors have been experiencing difficulty in being admitted to compounds in which MACV mess associations are located. Also, some confusion existed as to their equivalent grade. A revised letter of introduction has been adopted. This letter, addressed to the appropriate MACV senior advisor, explains the grades of the auditors as being the equivalent of US civil service positions and requests expeditious entry and exit processing to and from the compounds.

Observation: The revised letter has greatly reduced the "red tape" processing, especially by local Vietnamese security elements, thereby expediting audits. Provision of a military team chief would also expedite entry to compounds.

15. (U) Item: Finance Support for Separated Brigades.

Discussion: a. The finance office organic to a division is not adequately staffed to provide support to widely separated brigades. Distances involved, with a resultant transportation and communications problem, make it extremely difficult to provide support to the division base elements and to brigades that are not in the vicinity of the division base camp. Experience has proven that the use of Class B Agent Finance Offices results in an increased workload in the division finance office and causes that office to be consistently late in meeting its reporting requirements to USARPAC, DA, and this headquarters. To alleviate the problems inherent in providing finance support for units far removed from the base finance office, such brigades should have an attached or organic finance office.

b. There are not sufficient personnel assigned to a division finance office to allow fragmentation to provide separate finance support for each separated brigade. There is a requirement for the same functions to be performed in both the division and brigade finance offices. The recognized required strength for a division finance office in Vietnam is 115 personnel and the recognized required strength

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for a separate brigade finance office is 44 personnel. In order for the division finance office to staff a separate finance office for each separated brigade, the office would require a strength of 132 personnel which is 17 above the currently required strength for such an office.

Observation: An MTOE to provide an Administration Company for the 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, has been submitted. A study is being conducted by this headquarters to determine methods to provide adequate finance support for separated brigades.

16. (U) Item: AER Guidelines.

Discussion: Recent audit of the Army Emergency Relief network in RVN indicates the need for additional guidelines for AER operations, either in the form of a supplementary instruction letter or a change to the current USARV Regulation governing AER.

Observation: AER Sections in RVN would operate more effectively with additional operating instructions. A review of the requirement for a revision of AER operation instructions is being studied by the USARV staff.

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B. OPERATIONS:

1. (C) Item: Reports received from scout dog platoons and veterinary personnel clearly indicate that issue dog food purchased under Federal Specification M-F-170b is unsatisfactory.

Discussion: a. Issue dog food has frequently caused illness in dogs and, in at least one case, death. It has been extremely difficult to maintain dogs in the field on issue dog food. Dogs working in the field often refuse to eat the food or eat only very small amounts. The dog's condition steadily deteriorates until he must be returned to a base camp where his ration can be supplemented.

b. There have been too many instances where issue food has had to be destroyed because of spoilage prior to reaching dog units.

c. Commercial food is being received at present and is both nutritional and palatable, but it often reaches the dog units in bad condition. Improved packaging would insure that the food arrives in good condition.

Observation: An ENSURE request for a special dog food is being prepared. Dog food being requested is to be similar to commercial "Gainesburgers", and packed in individual polyethylene bags for ease of handling and carrying by the scout dog handler on patrols. The individual bags are to be packed in metal containers to assure delivery in good condition.

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C. TRAINING AND ORGANIZATION:1. (U) Item: Failure of Cargo Slings

Discussion: The failure of cargo slings used in sling loading of cargo for transport by CH-47 Helicopter (Chinook) has been attributed, at least in part, to lack of proper training by transported units.

Observation: An instructional kit consisting of a lesson plan and 66 35mm slides has been developed by 1st Aviation Brigade. This kit is used by CH-47 Aviation Companies to provide instruction in sling loading to units supported by them.

2. (C) Item: Increase in Survival, Escape and Evasion (SE&E) Training

Discussion: Since the submission of the preceding ORLL, which indicated that Army aviators were operating in RVN without benefit of formal SE&E Training, the following has been accomplished:

a. By 28 February USARV will have 50 aviation personnel school trained in SE&E techniques at the PACAF Jungle Survival School, Clark AFB, Philippines. Quotas at the school are held to three per class to avoid establishing a requirement for the Army to augment the school with instructor personnel. Attendees have been impressed favorably with instruction received in the 4½-day course.

b. DA and USARPAC have been apprised of the need for this training, and the desired goal of having all Army aviators and selected EM arrive in-country fully trained in SE&E techniques.

Observation: While the above has provided a partial solution, the need for training will continue to exist until the requirements of Discussion para bravo above, are satisfied. This problem is compounded by the fact that the aviation strength in USARV is increasing. Currently there are 4,060 Army aviators on duty in RVN. In the interim an increased effort is required without creating a requirement for Army instructors for the PACAF Jungle Survival School. One possibility is attendance of Army aviators at a similar course operated by the US Navy at Subic N.S., Philippines.

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3. (C) Item: Conversion of Infantry Battalions to Infantry Battalions (Mechanized)

Discussion: On 4 August 1966 DA approved the conversion of three infantry battalions to mechanized battalions under TOE 7-45E. On 20 August USARV requested conversion under the G-Series TOE and by 7 September DA had approved conversion under TOE 7-45G.

Observation: The proposed MTOE was submitted to USARPAC on 15 October with these changes:

- a. Addition of 20 personnel as grenadiers and machine gunners to the Battalion Scout Platoon.
- b. Addition of a Mechanized Flame Platoon.
- c. Deletion of the anti-tank and air defense capabilities.

A general order published by USARPAC on 18 November 1966 reorganized one battalion (2/2d) in 1st Infantry Division, and the 4/23d and 4/9th Inf, 25th Infantry Division. COMUSMACV determined 4 December that the 25th Inf Div would not convert the second battalion and that one of the battalions of the 4th Infantry Division would be mechanized. The three battalions to be converted are now 2/2d Inf, 1st Inf Div; 4/23d Inf, 25th Inf Div; and 2/8th Inf, 4th Inf Div. It is estimated that by 28 February all requirements for personnel and equipment will have been filled.

4. (S) Item: Organization of an Airmobile Division within the Republic of Vietnam (S)

Discussion: On 12 January COMUSMACV directed that this headquarters conduct a study, to include MACV staff participation and input, regarding the feasibility of organizing an airmobile division utilizing in-country resources. A preliminary study accomplished by the USARV staff during the reporting period fulfills COMUSMACV requirements except for MACV staff participation and input. To meet this requirement, copies of the USARV study have been furnished the MACV staff and conferences are scheduled.

Observation: The completed study will be available for presentation to COMUSMACV on 20 February.

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5. (S) Item: Expansion of Long Range Patrol Program (LRP)
(Special Forces Units)

Discussion: COMUSMACV has directed that the LRP Program be expanded. This expansion will include four additional Mobile Guerilla Forces, each requiring a Special Forces "A" Detachment, or 48 men. The Project Delta USASF Team strength will increase from 2 to 3 US personnel. The reconnaissance teams will increase from 12 to 16, for a total personnel increase of 24. The Project Omega and Sigma Teams will increase from 8 to 16, for a total personnel increase of 32. This overall expansion will require 104 additional USASF personnel.

Observation: The MTOE submitted by the 5th Special Forces Group (Abn) includes these additional personnel and is presently being processed by this headquarters.

6. (S) Item: Expansion of Long Range Patrol Program (Field Forces, Division and Separate Brigade)

Discussion: Long Range Patrols presently in being have been organized and equipped from within the resources of the combat units. To expand this program further on this basis would result in a further degradation of the combat power and effectiveness of those units from which the personnel and equipment were drawn.

Observation: COMUSMACV has directed that LRP unit augmentation will be provided to the field forces, divisions and separate brigades. This will be done on the basis of a LRP company per field force, two platoon detachments per division, and one platoon detachment per separate brigade. MACV has directed USARV to develop the force requirements and justification for the personnel space increase, and to prepare MTOE's for these LRP units to be submitted simultaneously through service channels. These MTOE's are currently in the preparation phase in USARV headquarters.

7. (U) Item: Acceleration of New Army Authorization Document System

Discussion: Hq DA has been confronted with demands for data on authorizations and requirements for personnel and equipment. Responding to these demands and making sound decisions is complicated by the lack of an acceptable data base. The New Army Authorization Document System (NAADS) is designed to provide basic data for the computation of requirements and distribution of resources. Conversion

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to NAADS requires that all previous authorizations be reflected in one document, i.e., MTOE. The MTOE provides a single document of authorization and supersedes general orders and special letters of authorization.

Observation: USARV G3-OT has established a program and time schedule for all major commands to send representatives with required documentation to this headquarters to assist in final preparation of their MTOE.

8. (U) Item: Equipment Issued in Excess of Authorized Allowances

Discussion: During the 2d Quarter, FY 67, 1,644 items of equipment in excess of authorized allowances were approved by USARV. Of this number, 1,459 were items of significant interest shown below.

<u>Major Items</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2d Quarter</u>
Weapons	1,050	369
Vehicles	456	106
Aircraft	4	10
Signal Equipment	13,417	895
Generators	155	56
Construction Equipment	133	23
Total Major Items	15,215	1,459
Total All Items	21,308	1,644

The marked decrease in all areas except aircraft from 1st Quarter levels is due primarily to the implementation, by this headquarters, of AR 310-34, Organization and Equipment Authorization Tables, Equipment, dated September 1966. This regulation provides specific guidance as to the purpose and intent of authorization for equipment in excess of authorized allowances and emphasizes the requirement that an emergency situation exist that is so urgent the request cannot await preparation of a MTOE. This is in contrast to previous policy whereby a unit showing a reasonable need for excess equipment was granted requisition authority.

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Observation: Requests for equipment in excess of authorized allowances will level off and assume their proper role as an emergency vehicle for securing urgently needed equipment. MTOE action is required on these approved items within 60 days and will be a part of the NAADS conversion referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

9. (U) Item: Training Visits

Discussion: The frequency and number of training visits to USARV units were accelerated on 16 January as a result of comments during recent IG exit interviews. The exit interviews revealed that various units had incompletely implemented USARV Training Directives requiring the establishment of programs for familiarization and zero-firing of individual weapons and completion of mandatory training requirements. The accelerated program of training visits is designed to provide guidance and to provide corrective assistance through follow-up visits.

Observation: During training visits made since the implementation of the accelerated schedule it was determined that implementing directives to USARV Training Directives had been issued or were being staffed for issue. Most of the training in visited units has been conducted as OJT. Although progress was evident, attendance at individual training sessions has been limited because of operational commitments. Wider coverage of personnel is arranged through repetitive scheduling of training sessions.

10. (C) Item: Configuration of Provost Marshal Staff Sections

Discussion: Hq I FFORCEV is organized in accordance with TOE 52-1D, which provides a separate Provost Marshal staff section while II FFORCEV is organized under TOE 52-1T with military police officer spaces in the G1 and G4 staff sections. Operational necessity has required II FFORCEV to improvise a separate Provost Marshal Section, using the officers from the G1 and G4 Sections, augmented with administrative and clerical personnel. An MTOE containing a separate PM section almost identical to that contained in TOE 52-1D has been submitted by II FFORCEV but has been deferred because of the current troop strength ceiling.

Observation: Experience has proven that fragmentation of military police staff resources into the G1 and G4 staff sections results in inadequate performance of Provost Marshal functions. A

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separate staff section is needed in order to accomplish support missions such as physical security, over which the G3 exercises general staff supervision, and Population and Resources Control, which falls within the primary staff interest of the G5.

11. (C) Item: Consolidation of Provost Marshal sections within Major Subordinate Commands

Discussion: A total of ten Provost Marshals are presently authorized in the 1st Logistical Command and its subordinate units. Except for the 1st Logistical Command Headquarters and the 4th Transportation Command, most of the authorized spaces are not filled. The Provost Marshal for the 4th Transportation Command is directly responsible for and supervises military police operations in the Saigon-Nha Be port complex. Other logistical commands and facilities are provided Provost Marshal staff services by the 18th Military Police Brigade under the area support concept. At present, there is a requirement for 19 military police officers to perform essential staff and command functions throughout USARV for which there is no approved authorization. As a result, military police units of the 18th MP Brigade must operate at less than maximum effective officer strength.

Observation: Consolidation of Provost Marshal responsibilities and functions within the 1st Logistical Command would result in more efficient operations and manpower utilization and allow reallocation of critical personnel spaces in accordance with essential military police support requirements throughout South Vietnam. Recommendations for consolidation have been developed and are being reviewed.

12. (U) Item: Military Police NCO Grade Structure

Discussion: Military police units organic to tactical commands are authorized squad leaders in grade E-6; however, those assigned to non-tactical military police units of the 18th Military Police Brigade are authorized grade E-5. Both perform identical duties and are charged with the same responsibilities. Although the 10-man MP squad is habitually divided into two or more operational elements, there is no provision for an assistant squad leader to assist in the direction and supervision of activities which are often spread over wide areas at distant locations. Squad leaders and assistant squad leaders, in grades E-6 and E-5 respectively, are needed to provide adequate supervision of varied and scattered military police activities and to provide for orderly progression in the military police career field.

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Observation: All non-tactical military police units in RVN have initiated MTOE's to upgrade squad leaders to E-6 and in most cases to authorize assistant squad leaders in grade E-5.

13. (C) Item: Organization of the USARV Installation Stockade.

Discussion: The 91st MP Detachment was organized to provide command, administration and custodial personnel for a transient confinement facility with a maximum capacity of 125 prisoners. At present, the stockade population is nearly 400 and continuing to grow. Sentenced prisoners are no longer transferred to Okinawa, Korea or the USDB in all cases, but are retained in the stockade when sentenced to confinement for six months or less. In order to control this large population and at the same time establish an adequate rehabilitation training program, additional manpower resources are urgently needed. Necessary personnel are not available from in-country resources due to requirements for specially trained and highly qualified custodial specialists. Additional custodial personnel are urgently required to control the very large and growing stockade population and to implement an effective rehabilitation training program which will return a maximum number of prisoners to useful military service.

Observation: An MTOE providing a total of 95 personnel, based on authorizations listed in TOE's 19-500E and 29-500E, has been submitted and is currently being reviewed at USARV.

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D. INTELLIGENCE:

1. (U) Item: Regrading/Downgrading Procedures

Discussion: As the result of counterintelligence inspections it has been determined that many originators and custodians of classified material are either failing to annotate documents with proper regrading instructions or are failing to comply with regrading instructions contained on documents in their possession.

Observation: In the absence of an aggressive regrading program, documents often remain classified (or overclassified) beyond the period required. This causes an unnecessary administrative burden on document control personnel, improper or wasteful utilization of security containers, and increases the danger of security compromise due to the additional volume of classified material handled. In addition, documents which have not been properly regraded may cause unnecessary generation of additional classified documents through the use of derivative classification. Originators and custodians of classified material must assure that classified documents bear proper regrading instructions and assure scrupulous adherence to these instructions.

2. (U) Item: AR 600-200 Requirement of National Agency Check for Assignment to E-7, E-8, or E-9 Position.

Discussion: AR 600-200 requires that enlisted personnel assigned to E-7, E-8, or E-9 positions have a National Agency Check completed. AR 604-5 states that when an investigation reveals adverse suitability information, action will be taken to deny the individual a security clearance. AR 604-5 further provides that when the investigation is conducted for purposes other than granting a security clearance, the individual's personnel records be annotated to reflect the completion of the investigation without making a security determination.

Observation: Units are requesting National Agency Checks to be conducted for the purpose of granting a security clearance when the actual purpose is to satisfy the requirements of AR 600-200. Commanders must assure that the purpose for the National Agency Check is accurately stated on the request.

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E. LOGISTICS:

1. (U) Item: Movement of Base Platoon. Medical Depot, from Nha Trang to Cam Ranh Bay.

Discussion: The base platoon of the 32d Medical Depot, less the optical and maintenance sections, completed movement from Nha Trang to Cam Ranh Bay on 1 November. The move started on 1 August 1966 and was directed to be completed by 1 November. Bulk stocks were moved first, and 348 CONEX containers were required to be moved during this period. There were many factors which made this less than an efficient move. Among the more significant are the following: (1) Insufficient time for the move. Had more time been allowed, the base could have depleted much of its stock by issuing from Nha Trang while receiving offshore shipment at CRB; (2) The space at the advance platoons in Qui Nhon and Saigon was not adequate to increase their levels sufficiently to relieve the base platoon of its issue responsibility. Additional space has been requested for both advance platoons, but not received as yet. As the demand for certain items became critical, they were unloaded and shipped. Thus during November there was a combination of preposting and post-posting which created many inaccuracies in the recorded stock balances. This situation was remedied by a wall to wall inventory and location survey in December. There are not enough box pallets to allow emptying the CONEX containers. Five hundred are due in from Okinawa. Another complicating factor was lack of sufficient personnel with prior depot experience. This is due to the fact that the Army Medical Service has no CONUS depots for use as a training base. However, the Surgeon General has now initiated a program where selected groups of officers are being trained in the CONUS general depot system.

Observation: More time should have been allowed for the move and plans should have been made for units other than the one being moved to issue medical supplies. The lack of storage space and experienced personnel should have been compensated in part by more detailed planning for the move.

2. (U) Item: Army Spectrometric Oil Analysis Program (ASOAP).

Discussion: DA has published AR 750-13, which is intended to formalize a world-wide program to establish controls over the analysis of oil samples from Army aircraft. Previously, this program

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has been participated in on a voluntary basis. The primary objective of this program is to identify aircraft components that are likely to fail, before they fail in flight.

Observation: Voluntary participation in this program produced unsatisfactory results. As a result a USARV Regulation is being prepared directing participation in the program.

3. (U) Item: Aircraft Repairable Program:

Discussion: USARV now has three general support companies as well as the Floating Aircraft Maintenance Facility (FAMP), which has a depot repair capability for certain aircraft components. In order to insure that in-theater resources are used to the maximum and to reduce the turn-around time of critical parts, the 34th General Support Group has implemented a formal program to control retrograde of repairables.

Observation: In order to avoid delaying the retrograde of all items, it is necessary to identify those items that should be repaired with in-country resources so that other repairables can then be sent directly to CONUS.

4. (U) Item: Cannibalization

Discussion: When unserviceable items are not evacuated promptly, experience has been that serviceable parts are often removed for use on similar equipment. Parts removed are rarely replaced with unserviceable parts; thus many major items which were economically repairable became uneconomically repairable due to stripping.

Observation: Prompt evacuation of unserviceable items is a major preventive measure in reducing cannibalization.

5. (U) Item: Exchange of Commercial 5-Ton Vehicles for Military Design 5-Ton Vehicles.

Discussion: USARV was issued commercial 5-Ton tractors to alleviate a critical shortage at a time when the military model was not available. The commercial vehicle does not have as much traction as the military design vehicle and some difficulty has been experienced on line haul operations between Qui Nhon, An Khe, and Pleiku. A program is under way to exchange the commercial vehicles for military design models in units on Okinawa.

Observation: Military design vehicles are preferable to

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commercial vehicles in line haul operation in Vietnam, particularly in the mountainous terrain of II CTZ.

6. (U) Item: Personnel for the NCR 500 Program

Discussion: The NCR 500 implementation program was originally planned on the basis of a 10-man augmentation team with MTOE action to be initiated by USACDC. The augmentation teams were intended to be in-country for approximately 6 months as an authorized overstrength pending MTOE action. USARV has recently been advised to begin submitting requisitions for replacement personnel. USARV is complying with this request; however, since no MTOE action has been initiated by DA, this is expected to create problems in the future. USARV is preparing a message to USARPAC and DA requesting immediate DA-initiated MTOE action in the form of a blanket Consolidated Change Table.

Observation: When equipment introduction revises MOS structure, early action is necessary to provide a continuous supply of trained personnel.

7. (U) Item: Cyclical Overhaul/Replacement Programs

Discussion: Due to extreme environmental conditions and hard usage in Vietnam, most equipment falls far short of its life expectancy. It is necessary that plans be developed to provide for overhaul prior to equipment reaching a point where overhaul becomes uneconomical.

Observation: Continuous evaluation of equipment is necessary to insure timely overhaul.

8. (U) Item: A shortage of qualified military Automatic Data Processing Equipment (ADPE) maintenance personnel in USARV has created the need for contract supported ADPE maintenance.

Discussion: The availability of qualified military maintenance personnel has not kept pace with the increased issue of commercial ADPE to this command. Up to now, the CONUS training base has been unable to satisfy increased requirements on a timely basis. This shortage is most acute in the number of personnel available to maintain the UNIVAC 1005 systems and is aggravated by the fact that most personnel on hand lack the experience required to function independently of extensive supervision. Action is now being taken at DA to increase the input to UNIVAC maintenance schools and to give priority of assignment to this command. This action will relieve the situation eventually, but it is probable that personnel now scheduled for assignment will also lack the

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experience needed to perform effectively. Neither UNIVAC nor IBM have listed Vietnam as a service point in current GSA schedules. On a strictly informal basis, however, both manufacturers have established facilities in Vietnam to provide "back-up" maintenance support on a "best efforts" basis. Neither manufacturer has the in-country capability to provide extensive or in-depth service. Nevertheless, the lack of qualified military personnel has necessitated heavy reliance on the manufacturers to provide what would normally be considered primary maintenance support.

Observation: Until the Army can properly support the maintenance of commercial ADPE in remote locations with its own personnel resources, serious consideration must be given to contractual arrangements with commercial firms to provide this support. Appropriate recommendations have been forwarded to DA.

9. (U) Item: Passenger Forecasts

Discussion: Inaccuracies in subordinate command forecasts of passenger space requirement, Vietnam to CONUS, have resulted in less than full utilization of MAC passenger allocations. From July - Dec 1966, the present system of forecasting requirements proved satisfactory. As an example, during December, utilization of allocated spaces was 94%. During the period 2-7 January, however, utilization of aircraft approximated 66% or an average of 47 "no shows" per flight. This period of poor utilization was due to the implementation of the "Special Leave" policy in December. Many persons scheduled to rotate in January took advantage of the policy and extended their tour obligations. This policy implementation and subsequent voluntary extensions came too late for full adjustment of January MAC passenger allocations. Christmas curtailments also reduced the USARV capability of filling January allocations.

Observation: These events are not expected to disrupt forecasting of passenger requirements in the foreseeable future. However, they have dramatized the need for accurate forecasting at the subordinate command level which must take all foreseeable variables into consideration; e.g., voluntary extensions and "hump" rotational periods which demand heavy curtailment.

10. (C) Item: Vietnamese Air Force not receiving an adequate share of new construction projects nor maintenance funds.

Discussion: The problem stems from failure of the Vietnamese Air Force to follow up on programmed projects, i.e., not submitting

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site plans and technical data to the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Post Engineers for project development. Moreover, the Vietnam Air Force Base Civil Engineers have depended on the United States Air Force to provide maintenance supplies.

Observation: The Vietnamese Air Force, with advisory assistance, must take proper follow-up action on new construction projects to get them designed and under contract. With respect to maintenance supplies, representatives of the Office of the Chief of Engineers must insure that Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Post Engineers make proper allocation of these supplies to Vietnam Air Force Base Civil Engineers.

11. (C) Item: Acute Shortage of RVNAF Medical Equipment Repairmen.

Discussion: The shortage of school trained medical equipment repairmen is a major problem in RVNAF. The present personnel status is as follows:

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
Officers	17	2
Enlisted Men	88	38

In order to continue with an acceptable maintenance program, US advisory medical equipment repairmen are actually performing much of the emergency repair work as well as providing supervision for preventive maintenance. No ARVN personnel were school trained in CY 66.

Observation: Prompt action must be taken to insure that medical equipment repairmen are school trained. A medical equipment repairman's course is presently scheduled for CY 67.

12. (C) Item: Outstanding Transportation Requests (TR) for Medical Supplies.

Discussion: Medical supplies are essential critical items which have rarely been afforded a high transportation priority. Although the tonnage of medical supplies appears insignificant when compared to the total tonnage shipped intra-country, its criticality does have significant impact on the level of medical care rendered RVNAF. A letter was written to the Chief Surgeon RVNAF explaining the seriousness of the TR backlog and requesting that he discuss it with the Chief,

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Defense Transportation. The Chief Surgeon dispatched a letter to the Chief, Defense Transportation and an immediate reduction in the backlog occurred. Additionally, the senior advisor to the 70th Medical Base Depot noted that TRs in excess of 100 metric tons moved slowly. He discussed this problem with the Commanding Officer of the 70th Medical Base Depot who issued an order to expedite placing supplies on TR and to keep the tonnage down to approximately 20 metric tons. It was noted that smaller TRs are programmed and moved out with little delay.

Observation: Transportation backlogs may have a significant impact on the level of medical care rendered by RVNAF and must be continually monitored by both Chief Surgeon RVNAF and the Medical Advisory Division, G4 (MA) USARV.

13. (C) Item: Vietnamese Budget Execution.

Discussion: The Vietnamese budget is based on prices of goods at time of preparation. As a result of continuing inflation, bids submitted by contractors at the time of procurement are considerably higher than original estimates and are therefore rejected as excessive. This results in non-execution of the Vietnamese budget and the turn back of funds at the completion of the budget year. Additional MAP support is then necessary to obtain needed supplies and equipment.

Observation: Advisors must encourage their counterparts to consider the existing trend of inflation when preparing budget estimates for purchase of local goods and services. When bids exceed budgeted amounts, positive action should be taken to purchase those quantities which may be obtained with the available funds, or transfer additional funds from inactive budget lines in order to procure the required quantity, or submit a supplemental budget request for additional funds.

14. (C) Item: Fragmentation of Movement Control Within RVNAF.

Discussion: Movements control within the RVNAF is currently fragmented. Control of air movement is vested within the Central Logistics Command (CLC) and surface movement within the Directorate of Defense Transportation. Written suggestions have been forwarded to the CO, CLC, recommending the establishment of a traffic management agency to control the movements by all modes.

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Observation: Although the establishment of a traffic management agency has been proposed to RVNAF, little hope is held for approval and implementation. While the agency would only have commitment authority over cargo space made available for lift, VNN and VNAF are resisting the formation of such an agency as they consider this authority as operational control of their assets. Continued efforts will be exerted by advisory elements to bring about centralized movements control.

15. (C) Item: Direct shipments to Da Nang, Qui Nhon and Nha Trang.

Discussion: Direct shipments from CONUS to up-country RVN ports began in October 1966 and have been increasing since then. This has decreased the requirement for shipments from Saigon Base Depots to those ports but many shipments destined for up-country delivery still arrive in Saigon for transshipment north. The one single item of main consideration is the handling of rice. Rice, for the most part, arrives in Saigon, goes to the Commerce Ministry warehouse complex, is then transferred to military (QM or PX) warehouses and later is out-loaded to the three up-country ports. This activity represents double and triple handling using labor assets in short supply and must be corrected. Direct shipments must be made from CONUS loading ports to the using port within RVN.

Observation: USAID and the RVN Ministry of Commerce exert total influence over the destination of rice vessels arriving in Vietnam. Some diversions of vessels are made by those agencies but it is expected that the bulk of incoming shipments will continue to arrive in Saigon unless RVNAF using agencies make strong intercessions to obtain additional diversions. Advisory elements will take all steps possible to assist their counterparts in this matter.

16. (C) Item: New Ordnance Equipment Programming.

Discussion: Receipt and issue of the M600 series vehicles by RVNAF was not preceded by a logistical support plan. These vehicles have been in-country for nearly two years, and the concurrent spare parts, which should have been issued before the vehicles, are currently being received. The existing shortage of repair parts could have been avoided if an adequate support plan had been implemented.

Observation: When a decision is made to program new equipment into RVN, a logistical support plan should immediately be

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formulated. The plan should provide for such items as publications, tools, repair parts, maintenance support policies, and a system for controlling distribution.

17. (C) Item: Logistics Support to General Reserve Forces.

Discussion: General Reserve Forces have been in the I ALC area for an extended period. These units are repeatedly deployed without needed TOE items such as water cans which are then requested from local sources for tactical operations. Because of the critical status of many items, such demands often cannot be met.

Observation: When General Reserve Forces are committed to a distant area for sustained combat operations, all TOE equipment that will be needed should accompany the units.

SECTION II, PART II

RECOMMENDATION

(S) Subject: OSD Program 4.

Background: In November 1966, OSD placed a ceiling on US Forces in Vietnam. The number of Army personnel provided under this ceiling is substantially below requirements established by COMUSMACV. This strength limitation will prevent or delay seriously the development of capabilities required to accomplish the assigned missions of the Army in Vietnam. Shortfalls in capability will have especially serious impacts on mission accomplishment in the areas of Revolutionary Development, control of ground lines of communication, and in mounting and sustaining large-scale offensive operations. In particular, it will not be feasible to develop the logistic support capacity necessary to meet surge requirements. In addition, new high-priority requirements have developed and are expected to develop periodically. Under the present ceiling, introduction of new requirements into the Army Program must be accomplished at the cost of deleting a like number of previously justified and approved spaces.

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Recommendation: That CINCUSARPAC and DA support requests by USARV for justified increases in the OSD Program 4 Army End FY 68 strength ceiling.

29 Incls

1. Distribution
2. List of Significant Visitors to USARV
3. Organizational Structure of USARV
4. Combat Lessons Bulletin #10
5. Combat Lessons Bulletin #1
6. Combat Lessons Bulletin #3
7. December Climatic Survey for RVN
8. January Climatic Survey for RVN
9. February Climatic Survey for RVN
10. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 39-66
11. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 40-66
12. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 41-66
13. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 42-66
14. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 43-66
15. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 44-66
16. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 45-66
17. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 46-66
18. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 47-66
19. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 1-67
20. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 2-67
21. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 3-67
22. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 4-67
23. USARV Weekly Intelligence Review 5-67
24. USARV Commander's Notes 30 Nov 66
25. USARV Commander's Notes 31 Dec 66
26. USARV Commander's Notes 31 Jan 67
27. USARV Logistics Summary 33-66
28. USARV Logistics Summary 34-66
29. ENSURE Requests Submitted During the Period Nov 66 - Jan 67

SEAN E. ENGLER
SEAN E. ENGLER

Lieutenant General, US Army
Deputy Commanding General

NOTE: Inclosures 4-29 attached to copies 1-6, 8-15, 19-23 and 27 only.

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GPOP-OT(28 Feb 67) 1st Ind (C)
SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65), HQ USARV

HQ, US ARMY, PACIFIC, APO San Francisco 96558 25 APR 1967

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

1. (U) This headquarters has reviewed the basic report. It provides a complete and reasonably concise summary of the activities of the reporting headquarters and the major problems encountered during the reporting period.

2. (C) The following additional comments are submitted on matters contained in the report:

a. Reference page 9, paragraph 1. The "shortfall in replacement personnel" referred to is a comparison of actual strength to "required" strength, not to authorized strength. What USARV refers to as "required" strength includes MTOE/MTDA/TDA personnel requirements which have not been approved by DA. This headquarters has been able to maintain USARV at or near 100% of authorized strength. During December 1966, the month particularly cited, the USARV Weekly Periodic Personnel Reports showed a present for duty strength which exceeded the authorized strength.

b. Reference page 32, paragraph 11. It is expected that the visits to the RVN by the CONARC Liaison Teams mentioned in this paragraph will do much to improve the training deficiencies noted in personnel being sent to the RVN. It is too soon, as yet, to determine whether or not these expectations will be realized. This headquarters will continue to monitor the problem.

c. Reference page 35, paragraph 17d. The USARV plan for reorganization of the 1st Logistical Command was forwarded to Chief of Staff, U. S. Army by Headquarters, USARPAC 1st Indorsement GPOP-PL, subject: Reorganization and Augmentation, 1st Logistical Command (U), dated 7 February 1967.

d. Reference page 54, paragraph 8d(1). The U. S. Army Medical Depot RYUKYU (USAMDR) is now the source of supply for USAID. Levels in support of AID have been developed by USAMDR and requisitions initiated as necessary on the CONUS supply source. Continued improvement in USAID support will result as the pipeline is filled.

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GPOP-01(28 Feb 67)

1st Ind (C)

25 APR 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65), HQ USARV

e. Reference page 84, paragraph 5. This headquarters has not received a request to accelerate the deployment of helicopter ambulance companies. Current troop programming schedules the deployment of one Airmobile Ambulance Company and four Airmobile Ambulance Detachments to RVN during CY 67. The arrival of these units should help alleviate the existing problem.

f. Reference page 91, paragraph B1. On 15 February, DA advised USARV by DA message 801677 that future issues of dog food would be packaged in cellophane and shipped in cardboard cartons overwrapped with cellophane and shipped in fiberboard boxes. DA further advised that although these cases were designed for a storage life of up to nine months but due to RVN climate, storage for more than six months was not recommended.

g. Reference page 88, paragraph 15. It is noted that MTOE 12-37E, Administration Company, 25th Infantry Division has been increased by 17 personnel to provide separate finance office for the 3d Brigade, 25th Infantry Division. This MTOE has been forwarded to DA for approval.

h. Reference page 93, paragraph 2. This headquarters appraised DA of the need for training in Survival/E&E techniques and in the use of existing equipment by USARPAC letter GPOP, subject: Life Support System - Army Aviation, dated 20 January 1967. DA letter FOR AV AS subject: Aircrew Survival - Protective Clothing and Equipment dated 15 March 1967 indicated that a conference, as proposed by the USARPAC letter, would be convened at an early date to discuss the Life Support System - Army Aviation.

i. Reference page 99, paragraph 13. The MTOE for the 91st MP detachment is presently being staffed at this headquarters.

j. Reference page 105, paragraph 6. The information contained in this paragraph is not entirely correct. The MTOE action should have been initiated by USARV not USACDC. This headquarters has advised USARV to initiate the MTOE action to obtain proper authority to requisition the required personnel. This headquarters concurs with the observation concerning early action to provide a continuous supply of trained personnel. However, in this case, USACDC has taken every conceivable action required to ensure a continuous supply of trained personnel to support the NCR500 program. The problem is caused by USARV failure to submit a timely MTOE.

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1st Ind (C)

25 APR 1967

SUBJECT: Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the Period Ending
31 January 1967 (RCS CSFOR-65), HQ USARV

k. Reference page 107, paragraph 11. The information concerning the shortage of school trained medical equipment repairmen is not compatible with the MACV requests for quotas in the MAP training program. The approved 2 man quota for medical equipment repairmen for FY 67 was cancelled at MACV request due to lack of English language qualified ARVN personnel. MACV has requested only a quota of two (1 officer and 1 enlisted) to attend the medical equipment repairman course in CONUS for FY 68. This problem will be discussed with USARV as a separate action.

l. Reference page 110, Section II, Part II. This headquarters has supported justified requests for personnel increases in the past and will continue to consider each request based on its justification.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


G. R. KOBALT
CPT, AGC
Asst A2

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