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REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL	SUBJECT
CDCCS-LV	Extract from HQ, USACDC Status of Current Actions, as of 15 April 1971 (U)

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FROM USACDC Liaison Det
HQ, USARV
APO SF 96375

DATE 28 Apr 71

CMT 1
rrc/4336

(U) The following items were extracted from the US Army Combat Developments Command Status of Current Actions as of 15 April 1971. They are for information only, and do not represent an official USACDC position.

(C) COMSEC Study CSPR II (U) The VCofSA established the goal of 100% communications security for the Army's tactical radio nets at the Communications Systems Program Review (CSPR) in Jan 71. ACSC-E was directed to develop a program to acheive that goal, as well as a program for 100% security of all tactical communications. To this end, a DA in-house study group was formed to accomplish this directive. Established milestones are a draft study by 15 May 71 and the presentation of the final program to the AVCofS by 30 Jun 71. Army commands will be directed by ACSC-E for specific inputs. Initially, USACDC is to determine COMSEC priority requirements by concepts, equipment, and systems. DA suspense is 25 Apr 71.

(U) Worldwide Organizational Structure for Army Medical Support (WORSAMS) Study. The purpose of this study was to determine the optimum organizational structure for the Army Medical Department. TSG proposed a worldwide vertical functional command for the Army Medical Department. The CG, Worldwide Health Services Command (HSC) would be TSG. The CofSA was briefed on the WORSAMS proposal to form a Worldwide HSC by TSG on 6 Apr 71; the proposal was not approved. Guidance was given to prepare an Implementation Plan, with 3 Phases:

a. Phase I. Establish a HSC in CONUS. The HSC would be divided into four regions and follow CONUS Army boundries. TSG is to be the CG, HSC and will retain his DA staff position as TSG. STRAF medical units/Army hospitals are to be assigned to the regional HSC commander. The regional HSC commander will also be the CONUS Army Surgeon.

b. Phase II. A test of the concept will be extended into one or two overseas commands.

c. Phase III. If the test is successful in the selected overseas commands, the remaining overseas commands are to be brought under the CG, HSC (TSG). A decision briefing on the TSG Implementation Plan for the CofSA will be required and will be announced at a later date.

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(C) 23mm Cannon Reported on Soviet Helicopters (U). A Czech pilot reported that 23mm cannons are being mounted on Soviet Mi-4 helicopters. This is the second report of 23mm cannons on the Mi-4 (HOUND) helicopters, and there was one report of a 23mm cannon on the Mi-8 (HIP) helicopter. The cannon is reportedly mounted in a gun pod on the Mi-4 and in the side door of the Mi-8. The Mi-4 was previously armed with a 12.7mm machinegun mounted in a gun pod. The 23mm mounted in helicopters has not been identified, but it most probably is the AM-23 automatic cannon mounted in the BADGER and BEAR aircraft. The AM-23 weighs 75 lbs versus the 12.7mm weight of 66 pounds. The AM-23 fires a smaller round and generates less recoil than the 23mm cannons of the ZU-23 and ZSU-23-4 AA weapons systems. The AM-23 is gas operated, has a cyclic rate of fire of 1000 rpm, a muzzle velocity of 2625 fps, and an effective range of 4500 feet.

(U) FM 20-10, Military Support of Civil Defense. The final manuscript revision of FM 20-10 was sent to USARPA on 7 Apr 71 for publication. The purpose of this revision is to update FM 20-10 to reflect the content of the latest JCS Joint Plan, which is the CONARC Basic Plan for Defense Other Than Aerospace Defense of the Continental United States and Military Support of Civil Defense. The revision includes all input provided by the field, Office of Civil Defense, CONARC, and the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

(U) Gap Crossing-85 (GAPX-85) This study was approved for funding as part of the FY71 USACDC Contract Study Program. Contract assistance from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory will be requested through OCE. GAPX-85 is a follow-on study to the Tactical Field Bridging for the Field Army-75 (TACGAP-75). It will determine requirements for gap crossing support of tactical units by 1985, and will analyze alternative means of assisting deployed tactical forces across dry and wet gaps.

(U) Non-Tactical Bridging for the Field Army 1980 (NONTAC-80). This study was approved for funding as part of the FY71 USACDC Contract Study Program. Contract assistance from the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory will be requested through OCE. NONTAC-80 will analyze semipermanent, non-tactical bridge systems in order to determine candidate bridging which meets the non-tactical gap crossing requirements for bridging to be fielded by 1980. ACN 14067

(U) Implementation of EW-75. ACSFOR is formulating an EW-75 Master Implementation Plan. The plan will be a management tool that provides guidance and direction to DA activities in the development, procurement and distribution of EW materiel, and the organization and training of personnel based on the findings and recommendations of the EW-75 study. The implementation plan will be presented to the Army Electronic Warfare Board in May 71 and, subsequently, to the CofSA for approval. Each Army command will be directed to initiate action to complete the EW objectives and needs identified in the implementation plan, and to prepare and submit a detailed plan for each assigned directive to DA for approval.

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(U) DA Position on Airdrop from C5A Aircraft/50,000 Pound Capacity Airdrop System. On 26 Feb 71, HQ, USACDC recommended an Army position to ORCD on airdrop of equipment from the C5A aircraft. On 9 Apr 71, DA agreed with the recommendations and established the following positions:

a. There is no existing requirement to airdrop unit loads in excess of 35,000 pounds. The Army desires the capability to airdrop unit loads up to a maximum weight of 35,000 pounds at the conclusion of the Army Service Test of the C5A aircraft.

b. The Military Potential Test (MPT) of the 50,000 Pound Capacity Airdrop System (50K ADS) will be continued to insure that technology is available should unforeseeable requirements necessitate a capability greater than 35,000 pounds. Although the MPT of the 50K ADS will be conducted using the C5A aircraft, its results will not be used in determining the suitability of the C5A for airdrop of Army supplies and equipment.

(U) Sniper Rifle (XM19). The Abbreviated Performance Characteristics (APC) for the Sniper Rifle were approved by DA on 15 Oct 70, but without consideration of a BOI plan. On 6 Apr 71, a cellular TOE was submitted to DA in accordance with the USACDC Sniper Capability Study. The cellular sniper section will include a section leader, armorer, two identical sniper squads, and each sniper squad will include three identical two-man sniper teams. The sniper section is so organized that it may be employed in any number of configurations to accomplish its mission.

(U) Proposed Abbreviated Performance Characteristics (PAPC) for a Hand-Held 50-Cap Blasting Machine. The PAPC for a Hand-Held 50-Cap Blasting Machine was submitted to ACSFOR for approval on 31 March 71. The PAPC establishes the requirement for a commercially available 50-cap blasting machine to replace the Standard A 50-cap Blasting Machine (FSN 1375-141-7495, LIN B 73697). The current Standard A 50-cap blasting machine is excessively heavy (27 lbs.), requires special maintenance skills for repairs, has no self-test-feature, and is not waterproofed. The commercially available machine required by the PAPC eliminates all of these deficiencies.

(C) QMR for a Laser Designator/Seeker System (CDOG Para 537b(1) (U). On 2 Apr 71, ACSFOR approved the subject QMR. The system will consist of a designator and a seeker. There are four versions of the designator: Lightweight Laser Designator for mortar observers and air reconnaissance observers; a Laser Locator/

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Designator for forward observers; and a Ground Laser Locator/Designator for Cannon Launched Guided Projectile/Missile System Target Illuminator Controlled (CLGP/MISTIC) for use by platoons of the artillery target acquisition battalion and survey parties of field artillery cannon units. The fourth version is the airborne, aircraft-mounted, version of the designator described above. The seeker will be mounted on attack helicopters to engage targets illuminated by the ground or airborne designator. Laser guided bombs, missiles, and guided cannon projectiles will have a seeker system compatible with the designator, but will be developed separate from this QMR as a part of the munition. The ACSFOR letter approving the QMR requested that the TBOI be reviewed with the view to reducing the number of lightweight laser designators issued to Inf Bns, and that the BOI be readdressed at the Prototype System Characteristics IPR. The QMR is a candidate for early conversion to the MN format.

(C) Utility Tactical Transport Aircraft System (UTTAS) QMR (U). The UTTAS QMR, approved by DA on 10 Mar 71, was distributed on 1 Apr 71. The QMR describes an aircraft system capable of lifting 11 troops on hot days at a 4000-foot altitude and will replace the current utility helicopter (UH-1). The UTTAS, proposed for the 75-85 time frame, will possess performance, maintenance and physical characteristics permitting operation under adverse geographical and environmental conditions. The QMR listed as paragraph 533a(20) of the CDOG was assigned Priority I in Functional Group 4 of the current priority list.

(U) Proposed SDR (PSDR) for Multicircuit Firing Device (MCFD). The PSDR for a Multicircuit Firing Device (MCFD) was submitted to ACSFOR for approval on 25 Mar 71. The SDR establishes the requirement for an MCFD which will provide the capability of manually controlled selective firing of single or multiple (up to at least 10) standard military electric blasting caps. The MCFD will permit the selective firing, from a remote control point, of land mines, demolition charges, flame field expedients, and other munitions that are detonatable by standard military electric blasting caps. This MCFD will provide the field commander with an improved capability to remotely and purposely detonate one or more explosive devices placed in minefields, perimeter defense, ambushes, road blocks, obstacles, and barrier positions.

(U) Application of Revised Aircraft Maintenance MACRIT to Ongoing TOE Actions. DA recently approved a revised MACRIT for aircraft maintenance, which will be published as a change to AR 570-2. This MACRIT will be applied to Airmobile, Infantry, Airborne, Armored, and Infantry Mech Divisions and applicable non-divisional units. It will not be applied to the TRICAP Division and the Air Cavalry Combat Brigade. These instructions are being disseminated to USACDC subordinate elements.

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(U) Military Intelligence Detachment, Special Forces Group. ACSI recently recommended that USACDC consider the advisability of developing a TOE for a military intelligence detachment to support a special forces group. Currently, military intelligence support is provided by MTOE units constructed from cellular TOE 30-500 and TOE 30-600. A study, conducted by ISSO, concluded that the ACSI recommendation is valid. Development of the recommended TOE will provide a standardization of military intelligence support to special forces groups. HQ, USACDC plans to recommend that ACSI coordinate with ACSFOR for insertion of the requirement into the TOE development program.

(U) Operations Research/System Analysis (ORSA) Position in TOE Units. Written instructions were sent to the five officers who are or will be assigned to ORSA positions in division and separate brigade G3/S3 sections in RVN. These instructions contain detailed information pertaining to their participation in the program. One of the participating officers is scheduled to receive an orientation at HQ, USACDC from 0830-1600 hours, 23 Apr 71.

(U) Technical Data Bases for the Management Information System (MIS). System Developments Division (SSD) team members are currently refining and updating information for the PERT network of this project's Phase I requirements. Interviews were accomplished by SDD team members with selected representatives from USACDC Institutes, Groups, and Agencies. The results of these interviews, together with completed questionnaires, will be incorporated into a final survey analysis. Letters of invitation to selected DA staff elements and appropriate USACDC Institutes, Groups, and Agencies were sent by HQ, USACDC inviting participation in the Study Advisory Group (SAG) for this contract. The first SAG meeting is anticipated for the latter part of Apr 71.

(U) AUTODIN Terminal, Ft Belvoir-Ft Leavenworth. The AUTODIN terminals linking the USACDC IBM 360/30 computer at Ft Belvoir with the USACDC 3300 computer at Ft Leavenworth are now fully operational. These terminals consist of a UNIVAC BCT 9000 located in the Communications Center of each post. At present, this system allows for transmission of data from Ft Monmouth, NJ and the Hoffman Building in Alexandria, as well as between Ft Belvoir and Ft Leavenworth. The combined efforts of communication personnel, computer operators, programmers, and mail and distribution couriers at all locations, plus an active participation of ISA, ISS, and ILC enabled HQ, USACDC to effectively monitor and shape the system into an efficient management tool of the data processing structure. Planned expansion of this system in the future will permit HQ, USACDC to update its data base with information transmitted directly from the various USACDC Agencies.

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(U) Management Assistance Program. Management assistance visits will begin the week of 26-30 Apr 71. These visits are a part of a comprehensive management assistance program which intends to examine the entire USACDC management structure in order to synthesize and compare data pertaining to the management of the combat developments process. A letter of announcement and schedule of visits for the remainder of calendar year 71 is being prepared.

(U) Recoupment of RDTE Funds. On 24 Mar 71, OCRD requested that sources of RDTE funds, in the amount of $100,000 for FY 70 and prior year, be identified and reported to DA for eventual withdrawal. The purpose of this action is because OCRD was directed to make available $42.0 million from RDTE funds for transfer to OMA.

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