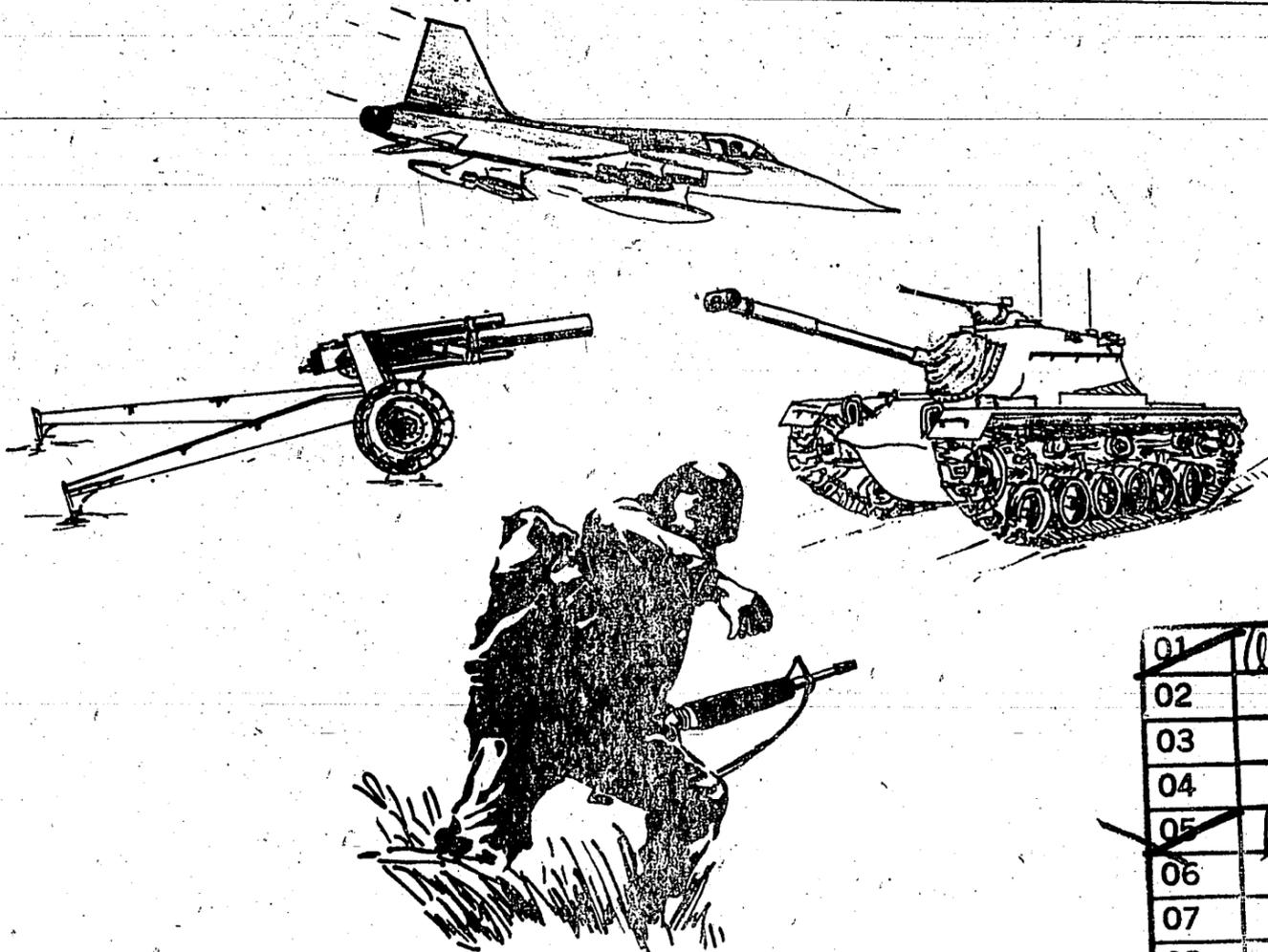


# AAG

## NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 3

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**"MORE SWEAT IN TRAINING, LESS BLOOD IN COMBAT"**

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# ARMY ADVISORY GROUP

*Military Assistance Command Vietnam*

ARMY ADVISORY GROUP

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REMARKS FROM THE CHIEF

As we pass into the new year, we find ourselves in a more overtly paradoxical position than usual--talks of peace on the one hand and a continuing and vital mission on the other. We must be careful to guard against allowing the former to influence the latter. To this end I urge every member of the Army Advisory Group to redouble his efforts in our continued mission of providing the maximum possible assistance to our counterparts in their final steps toward self-sufficiency.

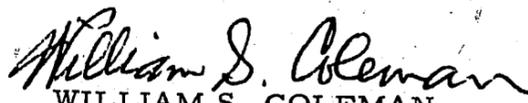
Looking back over the past year, I find much to be proud of in AAG's accomplishments and wish to congratulate every member of this outstanding organization for his role in making our efforts a success. The officers and men of the Army Advisory Group may be justly proud in years to come of their participation in the programs which have played, and continue to play, perhaps the most important part in our overall effort in Vietnam. Our goals remain the same and this may be a good time to reiterate them:

To perfect RVNAF's application of Combined Arms doctrine.

To improve the motivational base within the RVNAF.

To increase professionalism within RVNAF.

These goals remain both comprehensive and essential. May each one of you as you leave be able to say that you made some measurable progress possible in all three areas.

  
WILLIAM S. COLEMAN  
Major General, USA  
Chief

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## PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

### CIVIL EDUCATION



1. Ever find yourself dreaming of that education which managed to stay just out of your reach? Not that formal education is the font of all wisdom. But it's sure a step toward success in whatever profession you've picked for yourself ... whether it's an Army career or something else. Let's face it, a degree from the old "University of Hard Knocks" just isn't the same on today's (and tomorrow's) job market as a college degree. So what's the point? The point is that the Army is as interested in education as any civilian employer. Maybe even more than most. In fact, it's so interested in the education of its uniformed employees that it'll not only give them time off to go to college, but pay most of the bill and give them full pay at the same time.

2. The interest in education is easy to understand ... professionalism. And the professional is well rounded. You may be wondering, "Is 'book learning' really that important to a career soldier?" Well wonder no more. It is.

3. In some cases, DA says, civil education "will be of equal or greater importance than advanced military schooling." The Army's educational goal through 1983 includes:

- a. All commissioned officers with at least bachelor degrees and 20 percent of all career officers with graduate degrees.
- b. Warrant officers with at least associate degrees before they reach 15 years of service.
- c. All enlisted soldiers with at least a high school education as soon as possible after entering the service.
- d. All career NCOs encouraged to complete at least two years of college equivalent study before reaching 15 years of service.

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4. Great. So how does a soldier who hasn't already done it do it? Via the Army's civil education program, naturally. The program isn't forced on you, though. You have to ask about it. And the best place to start asking is at your local education center.
5. The Army will pay up to 75 percent of tuition expenses for soldiers attending off-duty classes at an accredited educational institution. If the course is MOS-related, there's a chance the whole thing, books and fees, will be picked up.
6. Of course, there are a couple of requirements. EM have to finish whatever course or courses they're enrolled in. Well, not literally. If military duties or a PCS forces someone to drop out, no problem. But if they throw in the towel simply because they don't like the course, or they're tired of studying, or . . . Under those last circumstances they'd have to pay the Army back what it put in. Fair's fair, right?
7. Tuition assistance participants also must have enough time left in service to complete the course. And in some cases, an agreement to stay in beyond current ETS might be required. This kind of nitty-gritty the education center can pass on.
8. By the way, the Army's tuition assistance program applies to both officers and enlisted troops. Maybe you already knew that, but we didn't want to chance leaving anyone out.
9. If you're interested in the program, scout up a DA Form 2171 (Request for Tuition Assistance General Educational Development Program) and fill in items 1 through 10. Your CO takes care of item 11, and the rest is handled by ed center people . . . the same folks who can tell you what courses from which schools are available. That's the broad brush for this particular part of the civil schooling bit.
10. Now we'll move on to the bootstrap program. This is really the big gun of civil education. It allows eligible soldiers to put on their civies and attend a college or university full-time for up to 18 months, while drawing full pay and allowances.
11. Bootstrap is open to enlisted men and women as well as to officers. But regardless of which category a potential enrollee fits into, he must already have enough college credits so he can earn whatever degree he's working toward in 18 months of resident study.

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12. The guiding lights for the bootstrap program are newly revised AR 621-1. This reference lists the requirements, but we'll mention three big ones here. Enlisted applicants must have at least one but less than 15 years of active service to be eligible. This requirement may be waived under some circumstances. They also have to pay their own tuition and fees, and agree to serve two additional years of active duty for each year of bootstrap schooling they take. Enlisted people apply through regular channels to: HQDA (ATTN: DAPO-EPO-TS), WASH DC 20310.

13. Potential officer bootstrappers must have at least three years of active federal service before applying through their individual career branches.

14. No matter which category you fit into, the place to start the schooling action is with the two references we gave... and with a visit to the experts at the local education center.

15. We mentioned that bootstrap students have to pay their own tuition and other fees. If that's too big a chunk out of your bank account, check with the VA. There's a good chance your veteran's benefits will help underwrite the expense.

16. And if you're a few credits short of being able to complete your bootstrap studies in 18 months, check into the tuition assistance program we talked about earlier. Or look into USAFI (U.S. Armed Forces Institute) possibilities. Either program can help you earn the credits you need to qualify for bootstrap.

17. Speaking of USAFI... that just happens to be our next topic, so read on.

#### KEY TO KNOWLEDGE

1. How would you like to study psychology at Iowa or sociology at Penn State? How about something practical like accounting at Missouri? Maybe something groovy like ancient Egyptian literature at Berkeley? Or how about earning that high school diploma you never received? Well never worry, never fear... good old USAFI is here. Yep, USAFI, the U.S. Armed Forces Institute based at Madison, Wisconsin.

2. USAFI features correspondence courses that range the academic gamut... from elementary English to post-graduate psychology. And

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those credits are just as solid as if you were at high school or living in a dorm on campus. Probably the best known part of USAFI is its General Educational Development program, which enables high school dropouts to earn equivalency diplomas. But that's just the tip of the iceberg, so to speak.

3. All courses are open to all active service troops, including National Guardsmen and Reservists on 120 days or more of active duty.

4. You name it and USAFI has it, either through its own courses, or in cooperation with the Defense Language Institute, and more than 40 colleges and universities throughout the nation.

5. Basically, the institute offers five academic programs:

- General Educational Development (GED)
- Independent study
- Class instruction
- Foreign language
- Participating colleges and universities.

6. Let's take them one program at a time.

a. General Educational Development. For the man without a high school diploma, this is his chance. He doesn't necessarily have to take a course, either. He can request to take the GED test cold turkey and if he passes it, he's home free. If he passes some subjects and flunks others, he can do the correspondence study bit on the flunked parts, then retest on just those. Either way, there are no obscure questions on the Tudor monarchs or Shakespeare's sonnets. The GED test is real, gutsy, common sense stuff to see how well a "student" understands and reasons. If a man needs some very basic assistance, the local education center is the place to go. The people there can help him get ready for the GED test. Education centers can also get a man enrolled in USAFI's Core-GED program. Geared to adjust to each individual's need, Core-GED is touted as one of the best programs of its type offered anywhere. It's handled at the education center and involves taking a battery of tests that will tell USAFI exactly where each person stands in each subject area. Based upon test results, each student is enrolled in courses reflecting his ability. He works at his own pace and goes as far as his personal motivation takes him. Courses are arranged in subject matter "streams" from a no-education level up to high school equivalency. For instance, if a soldier is hot on math but

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cold on English, USAFI will send him English courses aimed specifically at his needs ... and help him work himself up from there. Meanwhile, he won't be deluged with math problems he already knows how to handle.

b. College Equivalency Examination. This is phase two of USAFI's GED program. Phase one goes to the high school diploma level. Phase two makes it possible for a soldier to earn the equivalent of up to two years of college credit ... just by passing USAFI course tests and examinations made available by the College Level Examination program conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board. No formal classwork or correspondence study is necessary. But the tests are no pushover. You have to know the same things any college sophomore has learned in order to pass them. Most colleges participating in the bootstrap program recognize the credits earned this way, but not all colleges do. And among those that do, the minimum passing score requirements vary. The best thing to do is check with your education center. Those people can explain the whole thing ... how you can possibly land in your junior year at college without having been on a campus before.

c. Independent study. Most USAFI courses can be taken on this basis. And as the name suggests, students study on their own, pacing themselves. They submit lessons as they finish them and complete the course by taking a final exam. There is a \$10 fee required ... or a free enrollment certificate that comes after completing a course. No matter how many courses anyone takes, the original \$10 for the first one is the only cost involved, as long as the student completes each satisfactorily.

d. Class instruction. This offers most of the same programs, but there's no enrollment fee. Courses are taught in groups that meet at the education center.

e. Foreign language. This is one of USAFI's most popular programs. In addition to being free, it features some obvious advantages to soldiers in a worldwide Army. It offers reading courses in French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian. What you learn is roughly equivalent to two years of high school or a year of college language study. It also features Defense Language Institute approved courses in 25 spoken languages ... and DLI recommends them for anyone wanting to meet service requirements for language proficiency.

f. Participating colleges and universities. Under this program students enroll in undergraduate and some graduate level correspondence courses from any one of the more than 40 colleges and universities under contract

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with USAFI. Applications go directly to the school involved. Costs vary widely and should be checked but in USAFI's Catalog of Participating Colleges and Universities. You'll find that catalog at your education center. USAFI's program is immense and immensely popular, but we don't have space left to go into it here in greater detail. Your post education center can provide the fine print, application forms and information on course offerings. If you can't get to an ed center, drop a line to the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, WI 53713.

#### COLLEGE AFTER ACTIVE DUTY

1. If you're soon to be a vet with plans for college, or if you're going part-time for a degree, you may be surprised to know that you can get credit for military service and training. Most colleges grant some credit (like three or six hours) for simply having spent time in military service... often in lieu of a required course such as physical education.
2. In addition, colleges often honor Army service school courses if they can be related to a civilian course of study. So if the Army has trained you on computers, how to write hometown news releases, or how to do something civilians do in school, you may have some credit coming to you. The situation varies from one college to the next, and it may be entirely over-looked if you don't ask.
3. We've heard of instances in which colleges granted up to 27 credits for study at the Defense Language Institute. That's an extreme, of course, but you can usually get four credits for enlisted service and eight credits for having been an officer.

#### TEMPORARY DUTY TRAVEL

Requests for temporary duty reimbursement should no longer be routed through the AAG Comptroller. Once your director has approved the document (in the case of FLD the Dir, P&A), it should be forwarded through message center or hand carried to MACV Comptroller (MACV Room 1D15). Remember, you must attach a certificate from the visited headquarters stating that rations or quarters were not available if you expect to get paid for them.

#### SOLDIERS' DEPOSITS

If you return to the states prior to your normal DEROS be sure your finance clerk stops your allotment to Soldiers' Deposits. This should

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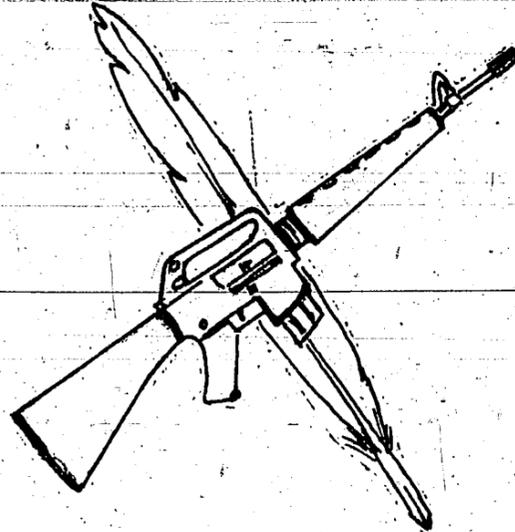
be accomplished at the same time he is filling out the DA form 2082 which informs the Finance Center where to send your check and when you want your money. Remember, for an extra bonus, you can leave your money in Soldiers' Deposits for an extra 3 months and draw interest for the additional period of time it is on deposit.

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## TRAINING DIRECTORATE

### MENINGITIS SOP

Due to the potential meningitis threat at several CTC training centers, a medical survey team from SEATO was dispatched to Vietnam in September and October 1972 to assess the problem. This team determined that there was a need to establish a program to prevent and control this disease. Training Directorate prepared a practical and comprehensive meningitis SOP that was presented to LTG Chinh on 2 November 1972. Color prints depicting patients with meningitis symptoms were also presented along with the SOP. This SOP has been translated into Vietnamese and disseminated as CTC Memo 10957/TTM/TCQH/521 dtd 1 Dec 72 together with the color prints, to all CTC Training Centers and Service Schools on 1 December 1972. The color prints were intended for use in depicting meningitis symptoms to new trainees as a part of their orientation so they can effectively implement the buddy system. Advisory effort should be exerted to insure their use in this role.



### REVISED PROFICIENCY TEST DIRECTIVE PUBLISHED

All NTC SA's and DTC advisors will be receiving an updated copy of the recent JGS/CTC directive concerning proficiency testing of new recruits. The directive is dated 6 Nov 72 and was effective upon receipt.

### TCSR INPUT

All addressees submitting TCSR's are reminded of the provisions of paragraphs 4a and 4b(8) of Annex A to MACV Dir 350-12 which requires an explanation in the remarks section any time ten percent or greater of those trainees firing for qualification fail to qualify.

### ARVN UNIT TRAINING PROGRAM

The new ARVN Unit Training Program described in the last newsletter has been approved by the Chief, JGS for implementation beginning in

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January 1973. There have been two significant additions to the program during the last month. First, the opposing forces concept will be incorporated in unit training, squad through company and at battalion level where available maneuver space exists in the division's area of operations. Second, the new concept will be incorporated into the POI's of all officer and noncommissioned officer courses to include practical exercises such as map maneuvers and map exercises. To insure the new program is fully understood at all echelons CTC will conduct a seminar for instructor personnel at each DTC who will, in turn, provide presentations for each battalion commander, his staff and selected unit officers. Initial implementation of the program will rely on training expertise at Division and National Training Centers, and advisors should be prepared to give all assistance possible in getting the program off to a good start.

#### SAPPER DEMONSTRATION

The Quang Trung sapper demonstration team has been conducting a series of demonstrations at key logistics sites throughout Vietnam. These demonstrations will continue through mid-January. CTC has been requested to present the demonstration at training centers following completion of this program. The demonstration is very effective and attendance by trainees, particularly RF personnel who will be assigned to installation security forces, should be encouraged.

#### CGSC MOVE TO LONG BINH

The USARV Headquarters complex at LONG BINH was turned over to ARVN on 14 Nov 72. The CGSC plans to start moving into its new facilities in late Dec 72 and close by 31 March 1973. Renovation is underway to provide a messhall, classrooms, BOQ space for students, and additional latrines.

#### LIBRARY UPGRADE

As of 20 Nov 72 \$31,471.89 of SSD's MASF \$90,000.00 allocation was obligated for library books and periodicals. Senior Advisors are reminded to expedite requisitions. Miss Le Tendre, Special Service Librarian, has been visiting selected school libraries as a temporary replacement for Mr. Stewart who departed for CONUS on 2 Dec 72.

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#### BB GUN STATUS

Enough new BB guns, spare parts and BB ammunition is available for required quick fire training courses. Unserviceable weapons can be surveyed for suitable replacements. Training Aids Sub-Centers within each Military Region have the equipment available for issue. Should any difficulty be encountered within this program contact TCD for further assistance.

#### SPECIAL PAY & ALLOWANCE FOR NCO SCHOOL STUDENTS

A recent amendment to a RVN MOD Directive has authorized the payment of temporary and special allowances to all enlisted men during their attendance at the Special NCO Course. This amendment and its provisions have been decreed to be retroactive from 1 Aug 72. The amendment was specifically published to encourage and assist enlisted men undertaking the Special NCO Courses. This directive should eliminate the reluctance of some deserving or capable NCO's from attending due to the fear of losing their special pay and allowances.

#### PROJECT ENHANCE TRAINEES

Senior advisors of schools where ENHANCE personnel are being trained should continue to monitor, through the Commandant, the expeditious reporting of these personnel to their respective ENHANCE unit. Commandants have been provided their names, former unit of assignment and new unit of assignment. AAG and CTC will also continue to monitor this program closely.

#### MOBILE TRAINING TEAMS

Despite the reduction in US personnel assigned to the MTT refresher training mission, ARVN, Airborne and Ranger Battalion retraining is continuing in all MR's. An all ARVN MTT is conducting Ranger Battalion refresher training in MR II and US participation in the MR IV MTT has been reduced to 3 personnel. A total of 55 ARVN, Airborne and Armor Battalion sized units and 17 Ranger Battalions were trained by 1 January 1973.

#### ANTI-TANK TRAINING

The XM-190 System for Subcaliber Firing of the M72 is available in the ARVN ammunition supply channels. This system consists of an

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insert (Z-122) which is placed inside an expended M72 tube. The XM-190 fires a 35mm H708 round which duplicates the trajectory and firing characteristics of the 66mm M72 round. The Z-122 device is consumable and becomes unserviceable after 100 rounds of usage. The sub-caliber system eliminates the need for actual M72 firing except for demonstrations and will allow for more live practice range firing at training centers. Availability is as follows:

Z122s -	698
H708 rounds	
I ALC -	30,000
II ALC -	15,000
III ALC -	36,000
IV ALC -	32,000
V ALC -	22,000

#### ANTI-TANK TRAINING AIDS

Postal Message #37517 (28 Aug 72) sent to the National Training Centers outlined the four-hour block of anti-tank training POI and showed the training aids available through training aids subcenters.

Such items as M72 sighting Bars, XM202 mock up, can be issued in sample type to be fabricated further on site. GTA's and targets are available in bulk. Copies of the postal message are being forwarded so that the FAE's can advise the training centers in requesting these items.

#### CLOSE ORDER DRILL INSTRUCTOR COURSE ORGANIZED

JGS/CTC Postal Message #53770/TTM/TCQH/441 DTD 12 Oct 72 has authorized the implementation of close order drill instructor courses at selected training centers and schools. Those units designated have been directed to prepare the scope of training for this subject and the required POI.

#### NEW ADDITIONS TO MANUAL ALLOCATION TABLE

JGS/CTC Msg #10552/TTM/TCQH/426 DTD 21 Nov 72 has authorized the issue of field manuals on anti-tank tactics and bayonet training with the M-16 rifle. Training Aid Sub-Centers have been requested to requisition the appropriate quantities to support units within their MR.

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#### RVNAF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING

The key to CONUS training for the RVNAF is a knowledge of American English. The RVNAF English language training program (ELTP) has been in operation in Vietnam for a number of years, successfully preparing VN military personnel from the three services (ARVN, VNN, and VNAF) for CONUS professional, technical and military training courses.

At one time, as many as 600 US military personnel were teaching English in the RVNAF English Language Training Program under the sponsorship of DOD. There were 40 DLI supervisory advisors providing management, academic counseling and consultation, pre-service training, and evaluation of instruction.

As of 1 December 1972, there remains only one senior military advisor and 15 DLI civilian advisors at the Armed Forces Language School, SAIGON, and two DLI civilian advisors at the VNAF Language School in NHA TRANG. The MACV Language Program Manager will continue to work out of the Army Advisory Group.

Currently, English language training is conducted at the Armed Forces Language School, the National Defense College, Vietnamese National Military Academy, Political Warfare College, and the Junior Military Schools at VUNG TAU and PLEIKU.

The American Language Course offered at the Armed Forces Language School is six months long. The candidates who attend this course prior to CONUS training are selected from the ARVN units throughout the country. All AAG advisory personnel are therefore urged to encourage their ARVN counterparts to not only select the best qualified candidates, but to release them from duty to become language qualified in time for their CONUS training course.

#### TIPS FOR TANK KILLERS

USAREUR Pamphlet 525-2, Tips for Tanks Killers, has recently been provided to CTC for distribution. SA's at Training Centers and Service Schools where anti-armor classes are being taught should encourage the use of pertinent information in the pamphlet in future instruction. Of particular importance is the information contained in Part IV, "Tank Killing Techniques."

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1. Vulnerability of Soviet-Designed Tanks. The main battle tanks of the Warsaw Pact are the Soviet-designed T-54/T-55 and T-62. These tanks have inherent weaknesses; they can be defeated by the knowledge presented here. Superior US fire control equipment and ammunition, augmented by good gunnery, will give you the fighting edge.

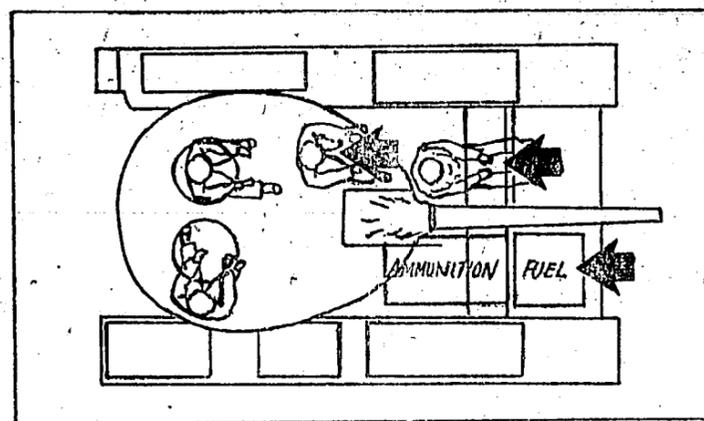


FIGURE 19

2. Knowledge. a. An antitank gunner who hits a T-54/T-55 or T-62 has about a 50 percent chance of killing it by causing a fire or explosion inside the tank. These tanks are subject to fire and explosion because a major part of their fuel and ammunition is stored in the right front of the crew compartment. Penetrations of the right front slope armor, forward half of the right hull, or lower right front of the turret are likely to kill the tank by fire and/or explosion.

\*\*\*\*\*

5. Gunnery Techniques. a. There are three types of kills:

M-Kill A mobility kill occurs when the enemy tank cannot move under its own power.

F-Kill A firepower kill is obtained when the main gun of the enemy tank is put out of action because of crew casualties or damage to the gun and/or its associated equipment.

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**K-Kill** A K-Kill is complete mobility and firepower kill, or complete destruction of the enemy tank.

b. Complete destruction (K-Kill) can best be accomplished as follows:

(1) Front Slope Engagement.

(a) The most vulnerable spot for a K-Kill is the right front slope at spot 1, figure 20. (Remember that the enemy's right is on your left.)

A jet stream penetrating here has a high probability of hitting ammunition, fuel, or both, causing internal fire and explosion.

(b) The second most vulnerable point is the left front slope at spot 2 (fig 20). A jet stream penetrating here is likely to kill one or more members of the crew. It is less likely to cause a K-Kill, however, than a hit at spot 1.

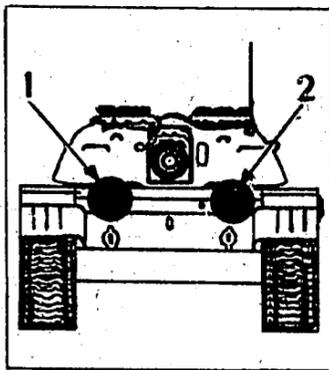


FIGURE 20

(2) F flank Engagements. The most vulnerable spot for a K-Kill is the forward section of the right hull (fig 21). The left hull should also be attacked at the forward section when a right flank engagement is not available. Again, the reasoning is the same as that discussed above for the front slope engagement.

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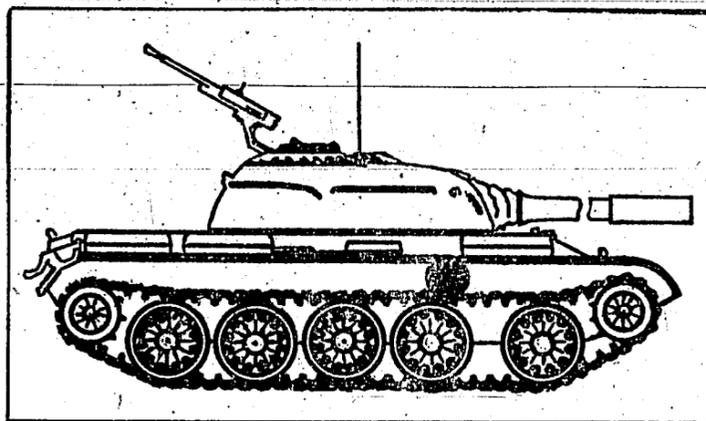


FIGURE 21

(3) Rear Engagements. The most vulnerable spot at the rear of a tank is the engine compartment. A hit in the engine will most probably give an M-Kill. For a K-Kill hit the rear of the turret. A penetration into the crew compartment has a high probability of hitting fuel and/or ammunition."

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COMBINED ARMS DIRECTORATE

RANGER COMMAND

In keeping with the Ranger tradition, DUC MY continues to provide the Ranger Command with the finest soldier. On 4 December 1972 DUC MY graduated 367 soldiers from the first NCO special course. The second course began on 1 December 1972 and will graduate 28 February 1973.

On 27 November 1972 General Giai, Colonel Kiet, Colonel Isley and Captain Van (WAC) visited the Cong Hoa Hospital and gave wounded Rangers gifts and encouragement.

Personnel visiting the Ranger compound in SAIGON will be able to keep track of the time of day by listening to a soldier playing a bugle. At 0800 work call is announced by a bugle playing reveille. At 1200 the bugle plays again to announce the termination of morning duty hours. Work call is played at 1430 to announce the start of afternoon duty hours and the work day is terminated at 1800 with a retreat formation. All is done professionally and makes the heart of a professional soldier feel good.

A representative from Ranger Command visited the MACV briefing room to obtain ideas on how to construct the Ranger Command briefing room currently under renovation. It is anticipated that the Rangers will have the briefing room completed within the next couple of months.

On 5 December 1972 General Weyand visited the 81st Special Group's rear detachment in BIEN HOA to present two Distinguished Service Crosses to American soldiers and two Silver Stars to Vietnamese Officers. The awards were for action in AN LOC. Three of the awards went to personnel from the 81st Group and the fourth award was presented to a former member of the Airborne Division. The ceremony was planned by the 81st Group and was impressively conducted. Following the ceremony cake, cookies, tea, coffee and soft drinks were served. The award recipients were SFC Yearta (DSC), 81st Group, 1LT Cover (DSC), Airborne Div, Colonel Huan (SS), 81st Group and LTC Lan (SS), 81st Group.

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## ARMOR COMMAND

### M113 BULLDOZER

The workhorse of RVNAF Armored Cavalry units is, without doubt, the M113 Armored personnel carrier. This sturdy vehicle is largely responsible for the high degree of mobility enjoyed by the ARVN Tanker. The roles played by the APC are numerous and varied. It is used to carry the war to the enemy, transport the sick and wounded to the rear, carry supplies and ammunition, serve as a shelter against the monsoon rains, and many cases, it has become the RVNAF soldiers' mobile home away from home.

Since the introduction of the M113 into the RVNAF inventory, a concerted effort has been made to improve the vehicle's operational characteristics. One of the vehicle's most attractive features is its ability to negotiate the widely varying types of terrain in the Republic of Vietnam, however, there has been a continuing program to extend its mobility beyond that which was envisaged by its designers. Although many ideas have been tested with mixed results to extend mobility, one idea that surfaced during an Armor conference in the Armor Command was to mount a dozer blade to the front of the vehicle, thus enabling it to reduce roadblocks, cut slopes into river banks for river crossing operations and perform other light bulldozer work such as building minor fortifications, clearing light brush and small trees and road repair. The dozer blade idea caught on and was passed through research and development channels to CONUS for development and testing.

A bulldozer conversion kit was developed by Food Machinery Corporation (FMC) consisting of a buoyant blade and a hydraulic actuating system. Kits were sent to RVN for user tests. Two of these kits were installed and tested on vehicles in Armored Cavalry Regiments in the central highlands and in the Delta. Results of these tests were indeed impressive. In fact, the test kits are still in the field with their units at this time, after over two years of service. Both are operational and very actively employed, meeting the original requirement and operational concept without special maintenance problems.

In view of the success of these blades, a decision was made to add the kits to the ARVN inventory on a basis of one blade per armored cavalry assault troop. It was determined that the RVNAF direct support facilities could

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install these kits on the M113 if a technical team from CONUS could be made available to train the ARVN mechanics in the complex task of control mechanism installation, re-routing of hydraulic lines, changing transmission gear ratios and using various complicated templates manufactured in CONUS for this purpose. The team arrived in country and the first of the series of kits was installed at the RVNAF Arsenal in November 1972. The technical representatives from FMC and the US Tank Automotive Command were visibly impressed by the quality of the work performed by RVNAF personnel, departing after instructing/installing one kit.

All of the conversion kits have now arrived in country and the direct support units are making the installation on their own.

Thus, an idea to improve an already outstanding contributor to the war effort, the M113, was carried through multi-faceted developmental stages and is part of the combined arms team on the battlefields of Vietnam.

#### ARTILLERY COMMAND

##### 175MM GUNNERY

ARVN presently has two operational 175mm self-propelled gun battalions in the field and three additional ones in various stages of pre-deployment training. This weapons system provides ARVN with the ability to conduct long range harassing fires thereby denying the NVA/VC many areas that would otherwise be safe havens. Enemy supply dumps, rest areas and administrative centers out of the range limits of light and medium artillery can be struck by 175mm guns. This capability is especially useful during periods of inclement weather when tactical air support is limited.

However, the successful employment of 175mm guns requires that the characteristics of long range artillery be given careful consideration. Guns that achieve a long range have a high muzzle velocity and a relatively flat trajectory. In addition the wear rate or erosion of gun tubes is considerably faster and less predictable than those of howitzers. These factors combine to make gun fire direction procedures more complicated than normal. US units are able to ignore most of these problems because of the wide spread use of the M18 Gun Direction Computer (FADAC) and the M36 Chronograph. The M36 has the ability to quickly and accurately

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measure the absolute muzzle velocity of each gun and this information when fed into the FADAC produces extremely accurate data. Each FADAC has the ability to compute for five units and many US units use individual gun location and muzzle velocity information rather than battery data.

Although the M36 chronograph will be issued to ARVN Corps Arty HQ, this transaction is not complete. The FADAC computer will not be introduced into the ARVN inventory, thereby creating a need for a quick and accurate manual method of massing 175mm guns. Experience has shown that range dispersion up to 2,000 meters will result in a battery sheaf if the same data is set on all guns. A special manual procedure for 175mm gunnery has been developed by Artillery Advisors and is being recommended to ARVN artillery units. While this method is nothing more than a combination of proven gunnery procedures, it enables 175mm units to mass fires in spite of large variations in individual gun muzzle velocities.

The first step in this method is to register each gun. A common, accurately located registration point should be used for best results. Registrations should be conducted as close as possible to metro flight times. After the registrations, a technique called "concurrent met" is used to obtain a velocity error for each gun. These velocity errors (VE) are then converted into comparative velocity errors using the longest shooting, i.e. lowest VE, as a base. In order to eliminate inherent range transfer limits in all computations, a multi-plot GFT setting for the base gun is constructed using the registration data and two "met plus VE" solutions to the two met check points at opposite ends of the GFT.

In order to mass the battery at any given range and to insure that proper consideration is given to the differences in muzzle velocity among guns, a correction graph must be used. This graph is a simple line graph depicting a correction in mils at different ranges. It is constructed using the comparative velocity error of each gun and the correction factors in table F of the Tabular Firing Tables. Column 10 and 11 of table F list range correction factors for a 1 meter per second deviation in muzzle velocity. Column 5 gives the change in range for a one mil change in elevation. The computations, which should be done at minimum and maximum range for each gun, consist of multiplying the velocity error by the correction factor for 1 meter per second deviation and dividing the answer by the factor for change in range for 1 mil change in elevation.

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The following example uses charge 2 at ranges of 13,000 and 18,000 meters and a comparative muzzle velocity error of 8.5 meters per second.

a. Range 13,000 meters.

(1) Correction factor for 1 meter per second deviation = 26.8  
(Use column 10 because the VE is a decrease.)

(2) Change in range for 1 Mil change in elevation = 31.

$$(3) \frac{8.5 \times 26.8}{31} = +7 \text{ Mils}$$

b. Range 18,000 meters.

(1) Correction factor for 1 meter per second deviation = 33.0.

(2) Change in range for 1 Mil change in elevation = 19.

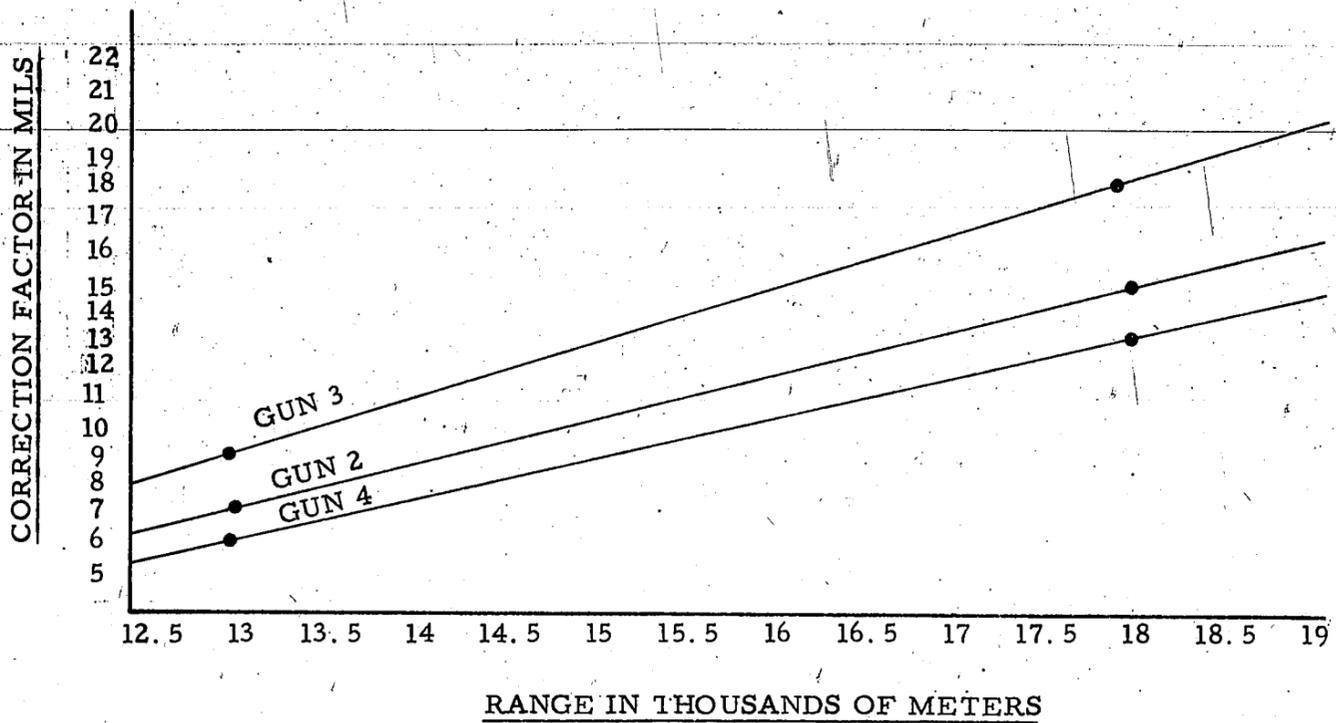
$$(3) \frac{8.5 \times 33.0}{19} = +14.6 = 15 \text{ Mils}$$

Once the computations have been done for each of the three remaining guns (excluding the base gun) the corrections are plotted on a graph as illustrated. For illustrative purposes assume the following:

a. Range 13,000  
Gun 2 - +9 Mils  
Gun 3 - +9 Mils  
Gun 4 - +6 Mils

b. Range 18,000  
Gun 2 - +15 Mils  
Gun 3 - +18 Mils  
Gun 4 - +13 Mils

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Upon receipt of a fire mission the battery FDC compute's the data in the normal manner using the GFT setting for the base gun. Once the quadrant elevation has been determined any gun can be fired or the battery massed by using the corrections in MILS at target range for each gun and announcing different QE's to each gun to be fired.

The above steps allow a gun battery to quickly mass regardless of velocity errors. However, the quadrant determined for the base gun is valid only as long as the azimuth of fire is within Met transfer limits. Corrections for targets outside transfer limits can be determined by computing a Met to target. A total range correction consisting of Met range correction and a delta-V range correction is added to the chart range to obtain a corrected range to target.

If possible, each gun should be re-registered every 200 full service rounds. This is necessary because of the rapid erosion of the tube.

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(The battery sheaf will open up as more rounds are fired until re-registration is completed.) Although registration every 200 EFC rounds, or if possible every 100 EFC rounds might seem wasteful, experience has shown that the first rounds in adjustment will be very close to target and the registration can be completed in 8 to 10 rounds.

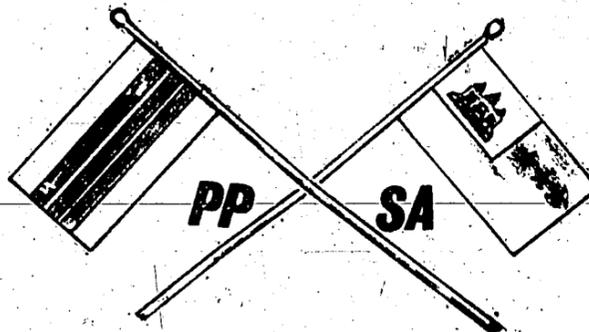
Improper firing battery procedures will cause marked loss of accuracy and advisory personnel are giving special attention to ammunition lot segregation, proper control of powder temperature, correct ramming procedures and leveling of all bubbles.

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PLANS PROGRAMS AND SPECIAL  
ACTIONS

VISIT OF FANK TRAINING  
CENTER INSPECTORS

Three FANK Colonels have recently completed an orientation visit of FANK training sites in Vietnam. While in Vietnam, the Colonels visited DONG BA THIN and observed battalion training, to include the review of POI's, training material, and methods of instruction. They then proceeded to LAM SON and DONG TAM training centers where they received over-the-shoulder training on conduct of inspections, analyzing the effectiveness of teaching methods, evaluating the quality of training aids and materials, and appraising student attitudes. Upon their return to Phnom Penh, the Colonels will apply the experience gained toward analyzing the effectiveness of training centers in the Khmer Republic.



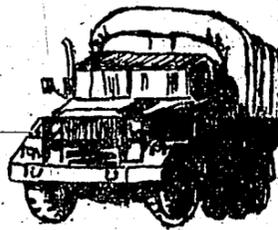
JOINT INSPECTION TEAM

Representatives from the FANK Liaison Office, SAIGON, are now accompanying the joint CTC-AAG inspection team which visits the US-RVNAF training centers and schools. This is part of FANK's continuing effort to improve the quality of training and uncover and rectify problems with in-country FANK training during the early stages.

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## SUPPORT OPERATIONS

### BILINGUAL FORM FOR REPORTING SUPPLY SHORTAGES AND LOGISTICS PROBLEMS



A bilingual form has been developed to make it easier to report supply shortages and logistics problems at training centers and service schools. The form has been designed with the intent to make such reporting more convenient, and a copy is attached.

The information in the first three paragraphs should be available at the training center or service school. All the information is important; however, note that an impact statement (paragraph 2), an authority for having or stocking a particular item (paragraph 3d), and a determination as to the number of acceptable substitutes on hand (paragraph 3f) is needed.

An ideal follow-up sequence is shown in paragraph 4. The information in paragraph 4a and 4b is essential. A follow-up requisition should be submitted within 60 days to keep the original requisition active or open. Unit command action is also necessary. Then, if the information in paragraph 4c can be obtained, more effective assistance can be provided. This will not always be possible. Some DSU's no longer have resident advisors, telephone contact is difficult, and some may not want to give out this information. Whatever information that can be obtained will be useful.

The next step is to comply with MACV Directive 701-4, 15 February 1971, which requires that the problem be placed in logistics advisor channels. To do this, reference the directive and give the Division G-4 Advisor (Division Training Centers only) or the Area Logistic Command Senior Advisor the information collected on the form. Indicate that this has been done in paragraph 5 or 6, and attach a copy of this request for assistance.

Then send the form through Training Directorate to Support Operations for follow-up with the Area Logistics Command, Central Logistics Command, and with the MACV Director of Logistics.

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# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL AAGSO	SUBJECT Request for Assistance Đơn Xin Tiếp Trợ			
THRU: Dir, Tng Dir QUA Giám Đốc Nha HL	FROM Nơi gửi	SA) _____ Cố Vấn Trưởng APO (KBC) _____	DATE Ngày	CMT-1
TO: Dir, Spt Ops Dir Nơi nhận Giám Đốc Nha Hoạt Động Yểm Trợ				
1. Request assistance with the following supply shortage/logistics Yêu cầu tiếp trợ sự thiếu hụt tiếp phẩm vận đở tiếp vận sau đây: problem: _____				
2. Impact on training (Ảnh hưởng tới việc huấn luyện): _____				
3. The following information is submitted: Liệt kê chi tiết:				
a. Nomenclature (Danh mục) _____				
b. Federal stock number (Số danh pháp) _____				
c. Quantity authorized (Số lượng chuẩn cấp) _____				
d. Authority (Giới chức) _____				
e. Quantity on hand (Số lượng hiện hữu) _____				
f. Quantity of suitable substitute items on hand _____ Số lượng tiếp phẩm thay thế thích hợp hiện có				
g. Quantity requisitioned (Số lượng có đơn xin) _____				
h. Unit requisition number _____ date _____ Đơn xin của đơn vị số ngày				
i. Supporting unit _____ telephone _____ Đơn vị yểm trợ điện thoại				
j. Transportation request number (if appropriate) _____ Đơn xin phương tiện vận chuyển (nếu có) số				
4. Follow-up action has been unsuccessful: Biện pháp theo dõi đã thi hành nhưng không kết quả				
a. Unit follow-up requisition number _____ date _____ Đơn xin tiếp theo của đơn vị số ngày				
b. Unit command action, message number _____ date _____ Điện văn can thiệp của cấp chỉ huy đơn vị số ngày				
c. Advisor follow-up with the advisors of the direct support unit, Cố vấn theo dõi với các cố vấn đơn vị trực yểm, tên giới chức đã tiếp xúc				
persons contacted _____ date _____ ngày				

AAGSO

SUBJECT: Request for Assistance  
Đơn Xin Tiếp Trợ

- (1) DSU stockage objective \_\_\_\_\_  
Mức độ tồn trữ của đơn vị trực yểm.
- (2) DSU on-hand quantity \_\_\_\_\_  
Số lượng hiện có của đơn vị trực yểm
- (3) DSU due-in quantity \_\_\_\_\_  
Số lượng chờ nhận của đơn vị trực yểm
- (4) DSU requisition number \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_  
Đơn xin của đơn vị trực yểm số \_\_\_\_\_ ngày \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) DSU due-out to requesting unit is (is not) recorded on the  
Số lượng chờ xuất của đơn vị trực yểm cho đơn vị có đơn xin có (không)

DSU's stock record card.  
được ghi vào phiếu kê toán dự trữ của đơn vị trực yểm.

- (6) Date DSU advisors indicated issue would be made: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cơ vấn đơn vị trực yểm cho biết sẽ cấp phát vào ngày: \_\_\_\_\_

5. The above information was reported to the \_\_\_\_\_ Div G-4  
Chi tiết trên đây được báo cáo ngày \_\_\_\_\_ cho cơ vấn

Advisor IAW MACV Dir 701-4, dated 15 Feb 71, on \_\_\_\_\_, copy attached  
phòng 4 sư đoàn đúng theo huấn thị MACV 701-4, đề ngày 15-2-71, bản sao đính kèm

(Div TC's only).  
(riêng cho Trung Tâm Huấn Luyện Sư Đoàn).

6. The above information was reported to the SA, \_\_\_\_\_ ALC, IAW MACV  
Chi tiết trên đây được báo cáo ngày \_\_\_\_\_ cho cơ vấn trưởng Bộ Chỉ Huy Tiếp

Dir 701-4, dated 15 Feb 71, on \_\_\_\_\_, copy attached.  
Vận dụng theo huấn thị MACV 701-4, đề ngày 15-2-71, bản sao đính kèm.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Senior Advisor  
Cơ vấn Trưởng

#### BASE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

There has been an upsurge of comment and concern among the Field Advisory Elements regarding the quality and sufficiency of facilities. Improperly ventilated barracks, inadequate numbers of classrooms, shortages of dependent housing and overtaxed utility systems are being reported.

Before addressing the procedures to bring such deficiencies in for review and consideration by the Base Development Office, CTC, it is appropriate that mention be made of the Army Military Assistance Service Funded/Military Construction Program (AMASF/MILCON). Through this program 25 million dollars were expended from 1970 through March of 1972, completing 41 construction upgrade projects. Two projects are still active: the New Infantry School at BEARCAT and an electrical upgrade at the Signal School at VUNG TAU.

Information concerning projects completed under this program can be obtained by contacting the Chief, Facilities Division, Support Operations Directorate.

It cannot be overemphasized that the assistance of the Field Advisory Elements in the development of long-range Base Development Programs by the Service Schools and Training Centers is urgently needed by the Base Development Planning Office, CTC. Without detailed input from the field, the preparation of the yearly construction program and funding becomes tenuous. To aid in this planning, coordination has been made with the Base Development Offices of both CTC and GLC to provide the following guidance:

- An Installation Base Development Planning and Coordinating Committee will be established at each training facility reporting directly to the Commandant.
- Technical guidance will be sought from the Military Region Military Property Construction Officer (MPCO) in the preparation of long range construction schedules and detail planning.
- Proposed Programs must be submitted to the Base Development Office, CTC for coordination and final approval.

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- Approved programs will be forwarded by CTC to the MR MPCO for final detailed drawings and Master Planning.

- Scheduling of construction and funding will be coordinated by CTC with the Base Development Office, CLC in consonance with the overall RVNAF construction program.

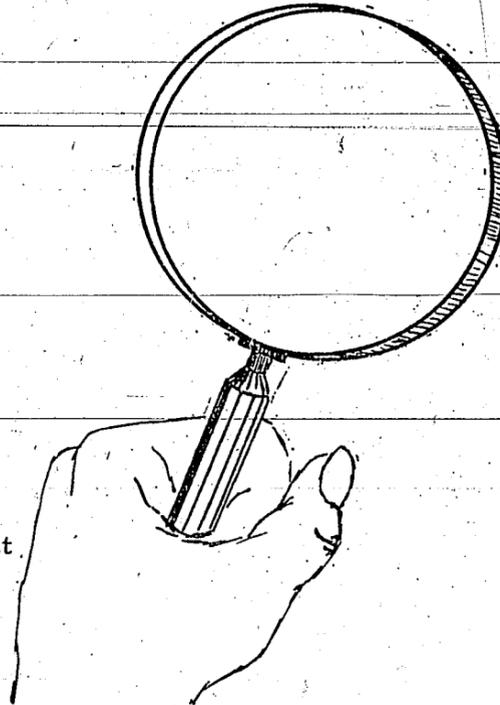
The approval of each Base Development Plan by CTC is essential; therefore, it is emphasized that it is totally an RVNAF show, and each CTC installation must formulate requirements at the earliest date to compete for priorities and funding.

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FIELD LIAISON DIRECTORATE

THE CONCURRENT TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

Combined CTC/AAG inspections of training centers and service schools conducted over the past several months have revealed that training is not being adequately managed. Instructors are not taking maximum advantage of available training time during a period when training time is a most valuable commodity. With the abbreviated training cycle especially, it is essential that maximum advantage of all available time be taken to better prepare the ARVN soldier for the rigors and trials of the combat he will face.



One of the most common deficiencies in this regard is the failure to provide for, establish, and conduct effective concurrent training. It is not an uncommon occurrence to observe a class in which a relatively small group of trainees is involved in the practical work portion of the primary class, while the rest, and majority, of the company sit idly by as observers, or are exposed to perfunctory and ineffective instruction delivered only to fulfill a POI requirement. When this happens trainees are not gainfully employed, which results inevitably in reduced morale and motivation, and they are deprived of important training which can prove essential to their eventual survival. Concurrent training is as essential as the principal training and should be organized and conducted with the same care and emphasis.

The significance and potential of concurrent training are frequently overlooked by ARVN instructors. Concurrent training should be organized simultaneously but separately for each small portion or order of the trainee company to present one or more subjects besides the main subject. When properly organized, concurrent training can be used as a review of previously taught subjects directly related to the primary subject, or it can be considered as make up training for those trainees who occasionally miss training for legitimate reasons. Field Liaison Directorate inspection reports reveal that concurrent training conducted in conjunction with

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marksmanship training is generally very acceptable; however, there is much room for improvement in concurrent training connected with tactical training. A prime example is a reconnaissance patrol exercise in which very little concurrent activity is the rule; but, this type class lends itself very well to a review of patrol formations, techniques of land navigation, security enroute, and actions at the objective. The incorporation of closely oriented subject matter as concurrent training will greatly enhance the significance of each class and insure that the trainee receives the complete scope of the subject that he is being taught.

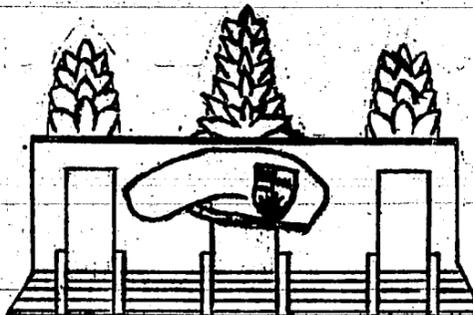
Committee chiefs frequently complain that they do not have sufficient instructors necessary to provide adequate concurrent training. Part of this problem could be eliminated by more effective use of the normally idle cadre. There are many basic subjects that cadre can be held responsible for presenting in concurrent training stations. Committee chairmen must insure that comprehensive lesson plans are prepared and that cadre are properly rehearsed in their subject matter prior to presentation. The initial effort requires close assistance and supervision; however, the effort will provide additional instructors who can greatly enhance the value of concurrent training. Training center senior advisers who have encouraged the use of cadre as assistant instructors have witnessed an increase in the number of available instructors and the fulfillment of a more meaningful training role by the assigned cadre.

In addition to qualified instructors with properly prepared lesson plans, the trainee groups must be well controlled during concurrent training. The focus should be on practical work where all trainees are gainfully employed. Practical work may be introduced by demonstrations and walk through explanation, but the major emphasis should be on the individual trainee, insuring that he grasps the teaching points through practical application. This is a weak point in many classes observed. All too often an attempt is made to provide for practical work; however, only a few trainees participate and many sit, watch, and wait their turn. The instructor can avoid this situation by insuring that ample training aids are available and that the class is conducted in a suitable area, away from the primary class activity, yet with adequate available space to allow for the performance of the required practical work. The senior adviser can assist in the improvement of concurrent training by identifying the shortcomings in concurrent training as presented, and by guiding his counterparts accordingly. The major goal of any military training program is to convert the trainee into an effective, well rounded, combat soldier. Effectively organized and conducted concurrent training can add immeasurably to the achievement of this goal.

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## FIELD TRAINING COMMAND

### TRAINING TIPS AND LESSONS LEARNED



The following are accumulated training tips and lessons learned as submitted by FANK and ARVN training sites during the past month. Dissemination of this information to all FIELD TNG CMD missions is through own Bi-monthly Newsletter. Input from all training sites is encouraged on a continuous basis.

#### TACTICAL TRAINING - THE ASSAULT:

1. The stand-up assault has been routinely taught and used in VIET NAM without consideration for the fact that it should only be used when you have total fire superiority. There are very few situations where this occurs. A more realistic method is fire and movement. Change 1, to FM 7-10, The Rifle Company, Platoons, and Squads, dated 23 June 1972, states in paragraph 3-16b, "Enemy resistance usually dictates advance by fire and movement through the objective." Para 3-16F, "When sufficient supporting fires are not available to neutralize the enemy fires in the objective area and fire superiority remains in balance, fire and movement are the only means by which the attack can proceed. The maneuvering element will take advantage of cover and concealment (creeping and crawling when necessary), supporting fires, and its own fires until fire superiority has been gained or the objective has been seized."
2. All future instruction should stress this method of assault rather than the "everyone on line firing a well placed shot everytime their left foot hits the ground" method. This subject has command emphasis.

#### TACTICAL SECURITY

Units have been observed both while moving and while in static positions not employing proper security measures. All FANK/MTT Training

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should stress the importance of security.

Techniques such as point men, flank guards, rear guards, observation posts, listening posts, 50-75% alert, etc., should be taught.

#### MORTAR TRAINING

All FANK/MTT sites should increase their night mortar training. Proper use of night aiming devices, target adjustment, and use of all types of ammunition should be stressed. In many cases the night training can be conducted within the security of the site compound by using a nearby free-fire zone as the impact area. In cases where this is not feasible, all necessary measures should be taken to insure that the baseplate area is secure.

#### THINGS LEARNED THE HARD WAY (Command emphasis)

##### 1. Hand Grenade Training:

a. Students gain very little from throwing one live hand grenade apiece if that is the total extent of the instruction.

b. Prior to throwing the live grenade, all students should throw several practice ones. Emphasis should be placed on range and accuracy.

##### 2. Claymore Training:

a. Simply rigging a claymore and blowing it is not enough. The instructor should place cardboard boxes or silhouette targets in the kill zone to show the students the effectiveness of the claymore.

b. When employing claymores, they should be placed in depth so that the defender has multiple coverage over the same area.

##### 3. Method of Instruction:

a. The instructor should gear his presentation to the student. Remember that we are faced with a language, education and culture difference. What may be perfectly clear to you could be totally confusing to the indigenous student.

b. A good rule of thumb is 10% lecture, 25% demonstration and 65% practical exercise.

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4. Combined Arms Training (MTT-6).

When Tanks or APC's are not available for combined arms training a good substitute is 2-1/2-ton or 3/4 ton trucks with machineguns mounted.

MEDICAL INFORMATION

1. All personnel should be aware of possible early DEROS. Have your personnel shot record screened, take the shots that are required to bring yours up to date. PHS-731 is your personnel shot record. This form, with shots recorded, is required before boarding an aircraft for either DEROS or R&R.

2. Foodborne and waterborne diseases are a constant threat to all personnel in Viet Nam. Extreme caution should be taken when potentially hazardous food or drink are consumed. The consequence of such repast frequently leads to non-effective time (hospital). Only properly treated food and drink from approved sources should be consumed when available.

3. The venereal disease rate has increased world wide in recent years. Abstinence is the only guaranteed preventive measure. Protective devices such as condoms serve as a measure of protection. Good personal hygiene will also cut the VD rate. Be thinking about early drops and establish a PCOD. Go home clean.

4. Annual Flu immunizations are required and available at HQ FTC dispensary Monday thru Friday, 0800-1600 hrs. Personnel in the field should go to the nearest US medical facility for flu immunizations.

MEDEVAC PROCEDURES

1. A check with the local dust-off unit reveals that they operate on the following guide lines and are applicable to all Corp areas:

a. If the helicopter is on the ground, the standby crew starts cranking as soon as the call comes in. They receive the details while enroute. Normal reaction time from the initial call to take off is 5 minutes.

b. If the helicopter is already airborne enroute to another mission, the MEDEVAC Headquarters must make a decision as to who will be given priority. They may divert to your location, or you may have to wait your turn.

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c. If your unit is still in contact, they require gunships (this info should be stated in the initial request). The pilot reserves the final say on going into a hot LZ. If it is a U.S. patient, they normally will attempt the pick-up. If it is indigenous, they may wait for things to settle down.

2. MEDEVAC crews require the following information:

a. Location of the LZ (in the clear if in contact).

b. Smoke or other recognition signal.

c. Freq you are working on and call sign (if the situation is desperate give it in the clear to avoid delays).

d. If you are still in contact, tell him so. If not in contact, tell him the last known enemy location so that he can avoid the area on his approach and take off.

e. If the area requires suppressive fire by the gunships, be sure you have all your people located so that there is no doubt in your mind that the gunship pilot knows where they are.

f. When giving directions to any aircraft, use the clock system with 12 o'clock being the nose of the aircraft.

3. Remain calm. If you sound too excited the pilot may get the wrong impression and decide against risking his aircraft and the lives of his crew.

#### ARVN CASUALTY REPORTING

1. Some ARVN units have been remiss in the notification of next of kin of the death of men serving with the ARVN. Also, remains of the soldiers killed in battle have been left for several days without the next of kin making arrangements for burial. This hurts the prestige of the RVNAF and has an adverse effect on the families of deceased and undermines the morale of the fighting men on the battlefield.

2. The American soldier has never hesitated to undertake the most hazardous of missions with the comfort of knowing that medical help and evacuation from the battlefield is only minutes away.

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The RVNAF also has this capability, and should be encouraged to develop procedures for implementation. As members of MTT's you should place emphasis on this area during the training cycle. Leaders can be reminded to check for dogtags during inspections of equipment prior to exercises involving live fire. Commanders should be counseled on the necessity of up-to-date service records. This insures an efficient administrative system as well as current notification information. Commanders should be aware of the procedures and references outlined in RVNAF memorandum #7197/TTM/TQT/NSV/BCTT/3a dated 22 August 1972 concerning notification, condolences, payment of death allowances and assistance to the family of KIA personnel.

3. Although the time spent with the units is brief, efforts directed toward upgrading the units accountability and notification system will have a lasting effect on members of the units as well as next of kin of deceased servicemen.

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### UNDERSTANDING THE VIETNAMESE

When you give a gift to a Vietnamese, he likely will thank you for it, then put it aside unopened and never mention it again. You may feel that he is unappreciative, or that he didn't like your selection. Not at all. He has thanked you for your thoughtfulness in giving him the gift. To mention the gift itself would indicate that he thinks more of the gift than of your thoughtfulness. He is really telling you, "It's the thought behind the gift that counts." Sound familiar? Americans often say it. The Vietnamese really believe it. Understanding breeds understanding.

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REASSIGNMENT GAINS 24 Nov 72 - 24 Dec 72

SFC Berning, John L.  
SFC Carter, Roscoe  
CPT Costello, John  
SFC Coleman, Robert  
COL Frago, John A.  
SSG Faaita, Fai  
SGT Gusset, Mesley A.  
SGT Goodrich, David F.  
MAJ Johnson, Powell A.  
LTC Kale, Henry F.  
1LT Kent, Richard F. Jr.  
SFC King, Charles  
COL Le Gro, William E.

MAJ McGarry, John F.  
SP4 Pinion, Joseph F.  
SFC Simpson, James A.  
SSG Sparks, General S.  
CPT Tucker, Gary L.  
LTC Thomsa, Max E.  
MAJ Vernon, John J.  
LTC Vaught, Ralph R.  
LTC Waltrich, Henry  
LTC Walter, John R.  
CW2 Young, George A.

REASSIGNMENT LOSSES 24 Nov 72 - 24 Dec 72

SSG Afilleje, James P.  
1LT Ancker, Clinton J.  
SSG Abner, Daniel  
MAJ Adsitt, Ronald A.  
MSG Akers, Billy J.  
CPT Anders, Howard G.  
1LT Astramskas, Joseph  
SGT Angalich, Michael J.  
SFC Augenstein, Roger E.  
CPT Becraft, Peter M.  
SP5 Bowden, William C.  
SGT Boone, Joseph W.  
SSG Bird, Charles S.  
SGT Beachboard, Kenneth  
SP4 Buscher, David L.  
SGT Brown, Robert M.  
SFC Bickley, James L.  
SFC Berquist, Charles D.  
SGT Brunell, Steven A.  
SGT Bryant, Lee A.  
1LT Bennett, William C.  
1LT Beyl, Grant L.  
1LT Bone, Frank H.  
SFC Callahan, Hugh D.  
SFC Coleman, Robert

SFC Carroll, Lawrence W.  
SSG Cheeks, William E.  
SGT Cereceres, David J.  
SFC Carter, Hurie D.  
MAJ Clark, Thomas S.  
CPT Crosby, Ralph D. Jr.  
SSG Cook, Carl S.  
SP5 Calhoon, Wilbur L.  
SGT Colbert, Larry N.  
1LT Campbell, Charles C.  
SGT Cantrell, Barry L.  
SGT Colombo, Wayne K.  
SFC Cook, Robert  
CPT Chu, George J.  
CPT Chisam, Phillip M.  
SP6 Crouch, Richard H.  
MAJ Case, Melvin E.  
1LT Chesser, Cecil R. Jr.  
SGT Davis, Timothy A.  
SFC Dasher, Clarence W.  
SP4 Davenport, David C.  
SSG Dawson, Ralph D. Jr.  
SGT Devene, James D.  
CPT Daugherty, William F.  
SGT Dunn, John C. Jr.

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MAJ Dunn, Earl N.  
SP4 Dupont, John H.  
SP5 Duke, Clifford R.  
SP4 Evans, Richard D.  
SP5 Espinoza, Juan F. Jr.  
SGT Fitzpatrick, Daniel  
SGT Faulconer, Donny C.  
SGM Frye, Bertram E.  
SFC Fanklin, Ronald S.  
SSG Follind, Peter A.  
SFC Ferrell, Donald C.  
SFC Garrison, Roy T.  
SGT Gatens, Arthur J. Jr.  
SSG Gainer, Richard L.  
MSG Garcia, Arthur F.  
SGT Goodson, Wilbur D.  
SP4 Garrison, Lonnie L.  
SGT Gingras, Steven L.  
SGT Goessens, George L.  
SGT Goodale, Alan J.  
SGT Haase, Richard K.  
SP4 Hughes, Earl A.  
SFC Hughes, Melvin R.  
SSG Hoffman, Richard P.  
SFC Halligurton, William  
SP5 Holland, James E.  
COL Hemler, John V. Jr.  
SSG Hall, William R.  
CW3 Hearne, Fred M.  
SSG Howard, Freddie L.  
CPT Hoffman, Terrance W.  
SP4 Jordan, Allan R.  
SGT Jutras, Roger A.  
SFC Johnson, Joe L.  
SFC Jones, Albert  
SGT Johnson, Michael R.  
SFC Joyce, Francis R.  
CPT Jaccard, John T.  
SFC Johnson, Robert J.  
CPT Kelly, James A. Jr.  
SFC Kropik, Jerry R.

SP4 Kross, John F.  
SFC Kaufman, Leonard D.  
1LT Klinker, Marc F.  
SGT Kuyda, David L.  
SP4 Ketch, Robert D.  
SSG Knox, Woodrow K.  
1LT Killam, David W.  
SFC Kotlow, Apolinary  
CPT Kosolapoff, Michael  
CPT Kiefer, David S.  
CPT Kellogg, Joseph K.  
SGT Lester, Charles T.  
CPT Lewellyn, William E.  
SGT Landis, Larry  
SFC Luker, Jack E.  
1LT Lust, Larry J.  
SSG Lawrence, Richard O.  
SP4 Longsine, Dennis E.  
SGM Lyons, James L.  
SGT Louden, Ricky K.  
SFC Longstreath, Dallas  
SSG Lambert, Delbert L.  
SP4 Lovullo, Sam J. Jr.  
SSG Lindsey, Clarence V.  
1SG Ludowese, Joseph J.  
SGT Lind, David W.  
SSG McCormick, Duane A.  
SFC Mills, Larry G.  
PFC McCrumb, Jack L.  
BG McClellan, Stan L.  
SFC Maxwell, Leo C.  
SFC Morgan, Eugene  
SGT Merrill, Michael D.  
SGT Macdonald, Glenn E.  
CPT Morris, William T.  
SSG McCollum, Willie J.  
CPT Murray, Roy A. Jr.  
SGT Murray, George P. Jr.  
SSG Meno, Serafin C.  
SFC Moore, Alton L. Jr.  
CPT McGue, Stephen C.

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SP4 Miller, Donald J.  
SGT Morales, Benjamin R.  
LTC Matthews, Francis W.  
SP4 Moreno, Juan C.  
SGT Norky, Robert J.  
SSG Noll, Charles M.  
SFC Neves, Arthur G.  
SFC Nance, Ernest  
CPT Nelson, Dale R.  
SSG Offhaus, Gregory F.  
CPT Oneill, Brian M.  
SGT Prentice, Douglas H.  
SGT Pauly, Stephen J.  
SSG Parker, Charlie Jr.  
COL Presson, David R.  
SGT Prater, Donald R.  
SSG Porter, Donald J.  
SSG Polston, Ben K.  
SP4 Pulin, Victor T.  
SGT Parker, Michael P.  
1LT Prince, William F.  
1LT Pelletier, William T.  
SP5 Redden, Paul R.  
SSG Robinson, Norman G.  
SFC Rader, Larry B.  
SFC Robinette, William J.  
SSG Ryan, Robert T.  
SGT Robbins, Kenneth L.  
MAJ Reed, Jean D.  
1LT Rapp, David M.  
SP4 Russell, Nathaniel  
SFC Roberts, James E.  
SSG Romager, Billy R.  
CPT Russell, John J. Jr.  
SGT Simpson, Michael S.  
SSG Sonnenberg, Leon P.  
COL Sebastian, Nicholas  
CPT Schucht, Larry F.  
1LT Stoner, Paul E.  
SFC Segura, Pedro M.  
MSG Scott, Frederick U.  
PFC Schindler, Terry L.

SGT Stubbs, Bruce B.  
1LT Smith, David P.  
CPT Sariago, Alan J.  
SP4 Staden, John P.  
CPT Stewart, Larry W.  
SGT Turecek, Thomas E.  
SGT Taylor, Thomas J.  
SGT Terrill, Larry E.  
SSG Tompkins, Thomas B.  
SP5 Vaughn, James D.  
CPT Vaughan, James T.  
SSG Werther, William S.  
SFC White, James W.  
SFC White, Ernest W. Jr.  
SGT Williams, Kevin L.  
SSG Wieland, Garry M.  
SSG Wilson, Johnnie  
CPT Witter, James A.  
SSG Wood, Barry A.  
MSG Wright, James K.  
CW2 Warren, Ralph M.  
CPT Walters, Douglas F.  
SP4 Wagner, Cortlund M.  
SGT Wilson, Stephen J.

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AAG SELECTEES FOR ATTENDANCE AT CGSC-LEVEL SCHOOLS

Army Command and General Staff College

August 1973 - June 1974

LTC Bramlett - Abn Div

MAJ Faley - Abn Div

MAJ Howard - Abn Div

MAJ Chase - PP&SA

MAJ Walker - PP&SA

MAJ Estep - NCO Academy

MAJ Rowe - VNMA

MAJ Welch - Arty Cmd

Marine Corps Command and General Staff College, 73-74

MAJ Robert - PP&SA

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The following personnel received decorations for valor during the period  
24 Nov 72 to 23 Dec 72.

AWARD OF THE BRONZE STAR WITH "V" DEVICE

RANK	NAME	UNIT
SFC	Jesse Yearta	81st Ranger Gp
SSG	Harry F. Ross	Abn Div (3 OLC)

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	CPT K. F. EICKEMEYER	FIELD TRAINING COMMAND
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