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HEADQUARTERS
SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY



ANNUAL HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT (1964) (U)

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(1964)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FOREWORD

The Annual Historical Supplement presents the major significant actions, developments, problems and achievements of the Sixth US Army from 1 January 1964 through 31 December 1964.

During this period increased command emphasis was given to improving the combat readiness of both active Army units and Reserve forces.

The reorganization of Headquarters was completed and became effective 1 January 1964 along the lines established by Headquarters, Department of the Army, and Headquarters, US Continental Army Command. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Training assumed the majority of functions formerly performed by the Technical Service Chiefs.

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ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

MISSION

The Sixth US Army Area includes the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington. The Commanding General is responsible for the defense and coordination of all military efforts including mobilization, domestic emergency and civil defense of the eight western states. In addition, Sixth US Army shares with other commands in planning for the defense of western North America. The headquarters directs the operation of thirty installations and activities of approximately 42,500 active Army troops, plus 13,500 basic combat trainees and 10,000 civilians. The control and supervision of the training of more than a quarter million members of the Army National Guard, the Army Reserve and the ROTC are also the responsibility of Headquarters Sixth US Army. The training and equipment of the STRAF/STRAC units to insure their combat readiness is one of the major missions. Sixth US Army is charged with the administrative, logistical and tactical support of the US Army Air Defense units and the service and support of Class II installations and units. (1)

CHANGES IN MISSION

On 1 January 1964, effective with the reorganization of Sixth US Army headquarters, the Office of Assistant Chief of Staff for Operational Readiness was established. (2)

On 20 April 1964, the Headquarters Southern California Sector Command XV US Army Corps was moved from Fort MacArthur to the General George S. Patton, Jr, USAR Center, Maywood, California. (3)

Effective 1 June 1964, Command of the US Army CBR Weapons Orientation Course, Dugway Proving Ground, Dugway, Utah, and the US Army Combat Surveillance School, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, was transferred to the CG, USCONARC. Commanding General, Sixth US Army, retained responsibility for logistics and personnel management. (4)

The 56th and 102d Data Processing units were inactivated 22 June 1964. Mission, equipment and personnel were transferred to the Sixth US Army, Data Processing Service Center. This change provided a data processing system capable of furnishing statistical and accounting services for the Army headquarters. (5)

The NCO Academy at Fort Ord was discontinued 31 August 1964 and on 5 October 1964, the Drill Sergeant's School was organized. The objective is to prepare the Drill Sergeant mentally and physically to be a better instructor, counselor, trainer, administrator, supervisor and professional soldier. (6)

On 1 September 1964, the Sixth US Army NCO Academy was organized at Fort Lewis, Washington. (7)

During August, September and October 1964, the following Signal TOE units were transferred into the Sixth US Army area:

160th Signal Group (8); 53d and 509th Signal Battalions; 596th and 176th Signal Companies. These units were assigned to the Sixth US Army with station at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. (9)

Effective 27 June 1964, the Presidio of San Francisco was assigned responsibility for furnishing telephone service to Fort Mason. The change resulted in eliminating the requirement for telephone operators at Fort Mason and more efficient service. (10)

The US Army Recruiting Command was organized 1 October 1964 and assumed the responsibility for mission functions of the Sixth US Army Recruiting District. This action relieved the Army Commander of command responsibility but continued his responsibility for support of the recruiting district. (11)

On 1 December 1964, Staff Technical Service Advisors to the Army Commander were designated. (12)

COMMAND AND STAFF

The Commanding General of Sixth US Army, Lieutenant General Frederic J. Brown has served as Army Commander since 1 August 1963. General Brown is a native of South Dakota and a 1927 graduate of the United States Military Academy. During his career he served with various artillery units, as Physics instructor at West Point and during World War II as the 3d Division Artillery Commander. Upon his return to the United States in November 1945, General Brown attended the US Army War College and after graduation remained there as an instructor. Throughout his career he has served in various high level staff and command positions. Prior to assuming command of

the Sixth US Army, General Brown was Commander, Allied Land Forces, South Eastern Europe. His decorations include the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal and numerous foreign awards. (13)

Brigadier General Charles R. Meyer assumed the duties of Chief of Staff, Sixth US Army, 1 July 1964, upon reassignment of Brigadier General Patrick Devine to USCONARC. General Meyer, a 1937 graduate of the USMA, had been Assistant Division Commander of the 1st Infantry Division, Fort Riley, Kansas, prior to his coming to Sixth US Army. Among General Meyer's decorations are the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. (14)

During 1964, reassignment or retirement resulted in changes of the chiefs of SGS, DCSPER, DCSINT, DCSLOG, SJA and the Surgeon offices. The roster of the command and staff with changes is shown at Appendix B.

STRENGTH

Below is a comparison of personnel strength of Headquarters Sixth US Army for all quarters of 1964.

| | <u>31 Mar 64</u> | | <u>30 Jun 64</u> | | <u>30 Sep 64</u> | | <u>31 Dec 64</u> | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Auth</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Auth</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Auth</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Auth</u> | <u>Actual</u> |
| Officers | 282 | 257 | 282 | 247 | 268 | 265 | 267 | 259 |
| Army Nurse Corps | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Warrant Officers | 6 | 17 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 16 |
| Enlisted | <u>433</u> | <u>444</u> | <u>440</u> | <u>445</u> | <u>427</u> | <u>467</u> | <u>426</u> | <u>469</u> |
| Military | 723 | 720 | 731 | 710 | 703 | 753 | 701 | 746 |
| Civilians | <u>573</u> | <u>561</u> | <u>637</u> | <u>620</u> | <u>627</u> | <u>632</u> | <u>626</u> | <u>616</u> |
| AGGREGATE | 1,296 | 1,281 | 1,368 | 1,330 | 1,330 | 1,385 | 1,327 | 1,362 |

The major difference in strengths for the quarter ending 30 June 1964 is attributable to the organization of the Sixth US Army Data Processing Service Center, a TD unit assigned as an organizational element of this headquarters. Personnel and spaces for the unit were acquired through inactivation of the 56th and 102d Data Processing Units and discontinuance of the US Army Data Processing Unit Augmentation, Presidio of San Francisco. The changes in authorization from 30 June 1964 to 30 September 1964 were the result of a command-wide reduction in resources. The change in actual strength from 30 June 1964 to 30 September 1964 was due to the large turnover of military personnel with replacements reporting for duty before present incumbents had departed. (15)

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

The following individuals from Sixth US Army were awarded the Soldiers Medal (For Heroism) during 1964:

Sp4 Bernard Blazys, Fort Ord, California

Sp4 Harry Simkins, Fort Ord, California

MSgt Peter K. Giuchici, Fort Ord, California (16)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ACTIVE ARMY TRAINING

By direction of USCONARC, a one-time train and retrain program for medical corpsmen was initiated at Fort Ord, California and Fort Lewis, Washington. Initial input from BCT into the program was approximately 300 students. Training was completed in September 1964. Selected graduates were programmed for additional formal training as medical specialists to fill vacancies within local medical TOE units. (17)

ROTC

Sixth US Army Summer Camp was conducted at Fort Lewis, Washington, from 20 June to 31 July 1964. The Commanding General, Fort Lewis, was the Camp Commander. 1,627 ROTC Cadets from institutions in the Sixth US Army Area, Alaska, Hawaii, Colorado, North and South Dakota and Wyoming reported to Camp. 1,583 successfully completed the training; 333 were designated as tentative Distinguished Military Students; 211 of 286 Cadets from Sixth US Army area who were given a medical examination for flying were found qualified; 91 Cadets were commissioned in the USAR at the close of Camp. (18)

RESERVE COMPONENT TRAINING

The 191st Infantry Brigade and 16 other USAR units, including 1400 individual Ready Reserve Reinforcements, participated in Exercise DESERT STRIKE. Combat arms units benefited but not to the extent they would have at a regular ANACDUTRA site where they could have had squad/platoon exercises and live fire of individual and crew-served weapons. Reserve units that participate in Active Army maneuvers should have a full training year to prepare and plan for maneuver training. (19)

In April 1964, CPX BREAK THROUGH VIII, a tactical CPX for Reserve Component units, was conducted by the X US Army Corps at Fort Lewis, Washington, and by the XV US Army Corps at Camp Roberts, California. The exercise provided training for commanders and staffs in tactical intelligence, logistical and administrative support operations under simulated battle conditions. (20)

The Multiple Drill Test for reserve units was well received and supported by the participating units. Evaluation of this program indicated that the test should be retained and expanded within the present testing concept. Results showed an improvement in unit attendance, morale, recruiting and community relations. In addition, both individual and unit training were improved because Specialized MOS training and continuity with practical training could be accomplished. (21)

During April and May, the 301st and 351st CA Group and the 334th MI Group participated in the 1964 LOGEX at Fort Lee, Virginia. (22)

Major training sites for ANACDUTRA were Fort Lewis, Washington, and the Fort Ord complex (Camp Roberts/Hunter-Liggett Military Reservation) and Fort Irwin, California. Highlights of the training period:

Airlifting of the 17th Special Forces Group to Alaska for participation in Exercise TANANA FLATS I, during 1-15 August. The group received excellent mission oriented training.

Participation of the 539th Signal Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, in Exercise SKY THRUST. During this exercise, this company was airlifted to Hawaii to conduct ANACDUTRA.

The 91st and 104th Divisions (Training), during July, trained approximately 2,400 trainees from Fort Ord in BCT and AIT. Excellent results were achieved by both divisions.

A total of 171 USAR units were eligible for the superior unit award as compared to 31 units which received the award in 1963. (23)

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The Army National Guard completed a successful annual Field Training period during 1964. Ninety-nine units attained superior ANACDUTRA performance ratings as compared with eleven in 1963. Eighty-four units met the criteria for the National Guard Bureau (NGB) Award for efficiency in training as compared with forty-three which achieved the NGB Award in 1963.

Army National Guard units, located in the Sixth US Army area, were included in Exercise GUARDLIFT I. The purpose of the exercise was to train selected ARNG units in airborne techniques and to afford them an opportunity to train on terrain and to use facilities that would enhance their mobilization readiness.

Over 7,000 ARNG personnel from Sixth US Army participated in Exercise DESERT STRIKE during May 1964.

The 2d Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment trained at Fort Irwin in May. In June, the 1st Bn, 185th Infantry, 49th Infantry Division, trained in Hawaii and the 1st Bn, 299th Infantry, 29th Inf Bde Hawaii National Guard trained at Camp Roberts. (24)

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

Approximately 450 students from the Active Army, ARNG and USAR attended the Sixth US Army Intelligence Training Area School at Fort Ord, California, from 6 July through 15 August 1964. The school's objective was to train personnel assigned to intelligence staff positions at battalion through division level and intelligence units. The Program of Instruction included courses in Intelligence Research and Analysis, Interrogator Prisoner of War, Censorship and Aerial Surveillance, Foreign Language refresher courses and Intelligence Career Development Courses. (25)

EXERCISES

POLAR SIEGE, January and February 1964. This joint combined exercise was conducted in Alaska by Headquarters Alaskan Command. Approximately 3,100 Sixth US Army troops, primarily from Fort Lewis, successfully participated in this exercise. Objectives of the exercise were to field, under extreme cold weather conditions, a joint force; to test material and equipment under those conditions; to evaluate the capability of the ROAD Brigade and refine procedures for use of maximum tactical ground forces. (26)

DESERT STRIKE, May 1964. Joint Exercise DESERT STRIKE, which involved two Army Corps Headquarters, four US Army Divisions, 15 Tactical Air Force Squadrons and supporting units, was held in the California-Arizona-Nevada area. The purpose was to provide realistic training and techniques to test Army-Air Force readiness to deal effectively with all types of contingencies, from a show of force to a general war. Sixth US Army was responsible for providing 15,000 troops for the administrative and logistical support of the Army exercise forces. To accomplish the mission, Sixth US Army established a Neutral Force at Needles, California. In addition, Neutral Forces provided communications zone depot support for both of the joint task forces and opened and closed the maneuver area. The experience gained by Sixth US Army for the administrative and logistical support was invaluable. (27)

GOLD FIRE I, October - November 1964. This exercise was conducted at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. The purpose of this exercise was to conduct a brigade level test of the joint aspects of Army and Air Force concepts to enhance the tactical mobility of ground forces. This exercise was the responsibility of Fifth US Army. Sixth US Army participation consisted of furnishing four units and certain individual augmentation. Planning and coordination of this participation was successfully accomplished. (28)

TROOP TESTS

To test new concepts in the field of ammunition supply, Combat Developments Command Troop Tests No. 8, Mobile Ammunition Company, and No. 9 Palletization of Theater Ammunition Stocks were conducted concurrently

with Joint Exercise DESERT STRIKE in the vicinity of Needles, California, during 16-27 May 1964. Player units in the exercise were utilized to accomplish the tests. (29)

In the field of radio communication, a test was conducted of Techniques, Phase I, Radio Central AN/USC-3. This is a new developmental system for providing voice, teletype or facsimile radio communications to twelve Mobile Stations through a manual mobile switchboard. It has an additional capability of integrating into the Combat Area Communications. (30)

Sixth US Army supported a Fourth US Army troop test at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona, in October 1964. Purpose of the test was to determine whether limited production of M9M58A, multi-purpose drone system was sufficiently advanced to warrant its adoption as a standard Army system. Sixth US Army organized, trained and provided a communications support unit with the required equipment. (31)

DISASTER RELIEF

Throughout 1964, Sixth US Army Active, Reserve and National Guard personnel and equipment were committed to assist communities in combating effects of natural disasters in the area. Sixth US Army elements were actively engaged in the Montana flood in June and the California fires in September.

A major flood hit Northern California, Oregon and Washington on 22 December 1964, leaving thousands homeless, stranded and in immediate danger. Personnel and equipment of the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Army National Guard and the USAR were committed to disaster relief. The Secretary of the Army designated the Commanding General, Sixth US Army, as the coordinator of all military assistance to civil authorities in the disaster area. The Emergency Operations Center at Sixth US Army headquarters went immediately into 24-hour operation. A joint staff, consisting of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine personnel was established in the Sixth US Army EOC to direct operations throughout all stricken areas. The military effort committed to this operation was highly coordinated with and in support of Regions 7 and 8, Office of Emergency Planning. In view of the size of the affected area, mountainous terrain and lack of communications therein, the area was divided and coordination centers were established at Eureka, California and Kingsley Air Force Base. The officers in charge of these centers coordinated the efforts of the military support committed and requests received from representatives of the OEP. By 31 December 1964, military

personnel committed to disaster relief was 700 Army, 350 Air Force, 200 from the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines (excluding the crews of the USS BENNINGTON and WALTON). In addition, forces of the California and Oregon National Guard were committed. Equipment committed by the end of the year included aircraft, trucks, wreckers, tankers, buses, ambulances, bulldozers, refueling and power units, sandbags, bridging equipment, life preservers and thousands of cases of rations. In addition, the USS BENNINGTON and USS WALTON were dispatched to Eureka, California, carrying helicopters, medical officers and supplies. As of 31 December, military aircraft had flown over 800 hours; transported 1000 passengers and 30 medical evacuees; carried 351,300 pounds of cargo. (32)

PLANNING ACTIVITIES

On 3 September 1964, Headquarters Sixth US Army initiated the project of review of missions, activities and functions. Objectives of the review were to develop a priority listing of missions or functions to be reduced or eliminated should military or civilian manpower reductions be imposed and to secure the most effective utilization of available manpower. (33)

As a result of the decision of the Secretary of Defense to close Fort Lawton, Washington by July 1967, Sixth US Army, in response to a directive from USCONARC, prepared and forwarded phased plans for closure and the costs of this action to USCONARC. The plan recommended completion of initial actions by 31 December 1964 and final closure by 30 June 1967. (34)

By December 1964, Headquarters Sixth US Army had prepared detailed plans for installation closures and reductions at Fort Douglas, Utah, Camp Parks and Camp San Luis Obispo, California. Actions planned for the closure of Fort Douglas included submission to DA of a report of excess by 30 June 1965; relocation of Class II tenants and activities of DOD and other government agencies, effective 1 July 1966; relocation of all support missions on Fort Lewis, Presidio of San Francisco, or other Army installations during first quarter FY 67; relocation of USCONARC activities during second quarter FY 67; closure of remaining

garrison activities by 30 June 1967; assumption by the District Engineer of Sacramento of responsibility for Ft Douglas, effective 1 July 1967. The plan was based on the assumption that some facilities, such as the cemetery and certain USAR facilities would be retained at Fort Douglas.

Subject to the capability of the Sacramento District Engineer to assume responsibility for maintenance and protection of excess facilities and lands, Camp Parks will be phased out effective 1 July 1965. Certain areas required by the Navy and certain USAR support facilities have been planned for retention.

Camp San Luis Obispo has been scheduled for closure 1 July 1965, subject to the capability of the Los Angeles District Engineer to take over the facilities. The Commanding General, Fort Ord, will maintain and operate areas and facilities at Camp San Luis Obispo which will be retained for use of the USAR. (35)

During 1964 progress was made toward the implementation of the State Adjutants General Concept for Military Support of Civil Defense. On 8 June 1964 the Secretary of the Army approved the concept which provided that the State AG and State NG headquarters be used as a State Military headquarters in each respective state for military support of civil defense. The State headquarters would coordinate, plan and control operations for the military support of the civil authority responsible for civil defense. The State AG, upon receiving requirements from the Governor, would employ active and reserve military resources made available for that purpose. In response to a DA directive, Sixth US Army in September 1964, published interim guidance to subordinate commands and State AG's. This guidance was rescinded in October when DA directed that no further tasks be assigned to State AG's pending final DOD action to authorize additional personnel and other resources. In December 1964, the Departments of the Army and Air Force NGB stated that funds for the implementation of the Military Support of Civil Defense Mission had been approved in part and implementation was authorized for FY 65. (36)

During 1964, Headquarters Sixth US Army initiated a proposal for the establishment of a brigade size equipment pool at the Armor and Desert Training Center at Fort Irwin and at Yakima Firing Center. This action was taken to support an increasing requirement for adequate training areas in which armored and mechanized units, both active Army and Reserve components, could maneuver and fire TOE weapons. Approval and implementation of the plan would result in a substantial reduction

in cost of movement of equipment and training. (37)

Preparations were made during the 2d Qtr FY 65 for the implementation of Project Security Shield to be effective 1 January 1965. Field counterintelligence and security responsibilities previously accomplished by ZI Armies will be transferred to the US Army Intelligence Corps Command (INTCC) at Fort Holabird, Maryland. The 115th Intelligence Corps Group, Presidio of San Francisco, will come under the jurisdiction of this new command. On 19 December, responsibility for initiation of Personnel Security Clearances was transferred directly to INTCC. Additional implementation of the transfer of responsibilities will be accomplished by June 1965. DCSINT, Sixth US Army, will retain staff responsibility for CI Investigations, Personnel Security Investigations and for Security of Military Information support for subordinate commands. (38)

Planning for Sixth US Army's participation in Exercise POLAR STRIKE, to be conducted in Alaska during 10 Jan - 6 Mar 65, began in the latter part of 1964. Sixth US Army's mission for this joint combined exercise will be to provide forces, coordinate movement, support deployment and redeployment at McChord AFB of participating CONUS Army forces, and to administer USCONARC/USARSTRIKE funds for this exercise. During the 2d Quarter FY 65 approximately 3,000 military personnel scheduled to participate in POLAR STRIKE moved to Corral Pass in Snoqualime National Forest for pre-exercise winter training. (39)

In preparation for implementing the ROTC vitalization Act of 1964, Sixth US Army has taken specific actions to promote the new ROTC program. A thirty-minute color documentation film on ROTC and cadet summer training was produced by a local TV station and Headquarters Sixth US Army. Assigned personnel and local resources were used. In addition to being shown at San Francisco station, additional copies were produced and distributed throughout the Army area. New PMS's assigned to colleges and universities in Sixth US Army were briefed in November 1964 on the program. To assist in promoting the new ROTC program, letters were sent to the presidents of all colleges and universities with a senior ROTC program, to all junior college presidents and superintendents of high school principals in the eight western states. Both X and XV US Army Corps were instructed to designate the PMS's, staff members and advisors to contact qualified freshmen and sophomores, as soon as instructions and quotas were received. (40)

Plans which outline the emergency planning missions that Sixth US Army is responsible for were promulgated into two plans, Sixth Army General Emergency Operation Plan, 1964 (GEOP) and the Sixth US Army Basic Plan, 1964. GEOP covers missions assigned in the USCONARC Basic Plan which would require implementation following the declaration of a national emergency. The Sixth Army Basic Plan covers those missions which may require implementation prior to the declaration of a national emergency. The approved plans were published 1 December 1964. In comparison with the previous plan, these two separate but coordinated plans provide the command with a less complicated, and voluminous document. (41)

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

During 1964, approximately 10,500 foreign dignitaries, high-ranking officers of the United States Army and allied nations, foreign students, civic groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls visited and toured the Presidio of San Francisco. (42)

Under the auspices of the Sixth US Army Provost Marshal and the Pacific Telephone Company, a two-day Industrial Defense Symposium was held on 12-13 May 1964 in San Francisco. Over 200 government officials, members of Industrial Management and military personnel attended. Purpose of the symposium was to effect full and voluntary coordination between all members of the Industrial Military Partnership. (43)

Headquarters Sixth US Army co-hosted with the State of California, the Western Traffic Safety Conference in May 1964. The conference was attended by 500 key top military and state officials from the thirteen western states, Guam and Samoa. Purpose of the conference was to combine military and civilian efforts to reduce traffic accidents. (44)

On 2 May 1964, the Vietnam peace marchers provided the Presidio of San Francisco with a difficult public relations problem. The Committee to End American Intervention in Vietnam appeared at the Presidio Main Gate with the intention of marching through the installation and demonstrating against American participation in the Vietnam conflict. Representatives of local, regional and national media were on hand to cover the event. Military Police effectively banned the demonstration

from entering the post and this action was explained to all news media. Veteran newsmen commented favorably on the Army's handling of the incident. Sixth US Army and the Presidio Commander stated, "we have no intention of closing the Presidio---we do not intend to tolerate any demonstration or disorders on the Post." (45)

A highlight of Sixth US Army's public relations efforts was the emphasis in newspapers, radio and TV of Exercise DESERT STRIKE. The Commanding General and his staff assisted in securing thirteen million acres of land necessary for the maneuver; coordinating and maintaining good community relations before, during, and after the exercise. These efforts resulted in a minimum of complaints, manifested by good civilian and military press relationships and absence of anti-military type editorials in local, regional and national press. Numerous conferences were held with ranchers, local civic groups and governors of states to explain the necessity for the maneuver, damage control and claims procedures. (46)

The major information effort of the 1st quarter FY 65 was the media coverage given to, and community attendance at the presentations of the Pageant of Flags, 25 July - 2 August 1964. This was a musical presentation which depicted America's National heritage. It was presented to West Coast audiences under the joint sponsorship of the AUSA and Sixth US Army. The pageant was given in San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and San Diego. Approximately 50,000 people witnessed the event and the TV audience was estimated at 2,500,000. (47)

Excellent coverage throughout the country was obtained on the Northern California, Washington and Oregon flood. Feature coverage of the Sixth US Army Emergency Operations Center was received from the San Francisco daily newspapers and local television stations. Liaison was established on 24 December in San Francisco with Washington representatives of Office of Emergency Planning and information officers of area commands of the other military services to conduct a coordinated information effort. After overcoming early difficulties in covering initial Army helicopter operations from a remote airfield, a steady flow of news to local, regional and national news media was developed. Approximately two hundred news releases of all types were made in writing and by telephone to newspapers, wire services, TV and radio. (48)

ARMY COST REDUCTION PROGRAM

Effective with the fourth quarter FY 64, Sixth US Army was assigned specific monetary goals in eight cost reduction areas. Against a total goal of \$2,600,000 in the assigned areas, Sixth Army's savings reached \$5,300,000 or 204% at the end of the fiscal year. During the second quarter FY 65 savings reached \$3,460,000 or 66% against the total FY 65 goal of \$5.3 million in the fourteen areas to which goals have been assigned. Of these savings \$1,173,000 or 33.9% were hard savings in the management of equipment maintenance, real property and military housing. (49)

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

The Department of the Army target for utilization of Army Housing was 98% for adequate housing and 93% for sub-standard units. These target utilizations were achieved by this command in both categories during the fourth quarter of FY 64. This was the first quarter since the target was established that utilization of adequate family housing met the 98% target. (50)

SAVINGS BOND PROGRAM

Sixth US Army was the first major command in USCONARC, outside the Military District of Washington, to achieve the Secretary of the Army award for outstanding participation in the US Savings Bond Program. 82% of assigned personnel participated. In addition, Headquarters Sixth US Army achieved over 90% participation in the Savings Bond Program and was awarded a US Treasury Department Minuteman Flag. (51)

MAJOR PROBLEMS

STATUS OF FUNDS

At the end of FY 64 Sixth US Army Operation and Maintenance, Army appropriations were 99.8% as against the 99.9% objective. The primary reasons for the short fall were Exercise DESERT STRIKE and fragmentation of funds among many installations. The conduct of DESERT STRIKE so late in the fiscal year reduced the ability of the command to reprogram savings that were generated during the last week of June 1964. (52)

Subsequent to submission of the Sixth US Army FY 1965 Command Operating Budget, arbitrary annual funding program reductions totaling \$2,300,000, not related to program or workload reductions, were received by Sixth US Army. The adverse impact of the reductions was reflected in the high priority unfinanced requirements which totaled approximately \$5,900,000. The number one priority included in unfinanced requirements was support of tactical forces. Funds provided for FY 65 operating forces were inadequate to support the increased troop strength. Reprogramming was accomplished to transfer funds into this area, but as of December 1964, an unfinanced requirement remained of \$1,900,000. Fourteen programmed actions were assigned to Sixth US Army without provisions for funds or manpower. All possible reprogramming was effected to support high priority directed actions. Remaining critical items were included in high priority unfinanced requirements submitted to USCONARC in the Budget Execution Review.(53)

PERSONNEL SHORTAGES

The reduction of authorized civilian personnel spaces for Army Reserve and ROTC Administration reduced the effectiveness of the US Army Corps in carrying out their assigned missions. An additional 71 spaces would be needed to complete personnel actions, maintain personnel records, and provide supervision and effective implementation of the USAR Materiel Readiness Program. (54)

Seventy-nine additional spaces were still needed at the end of 1964 to complete the implementation of the TAERS Program. The problem was discussed with members of the USCONARC team that visited the Sixth US Army area in August 1963 and was again reported to USCONARC at the end of FY 64. Failure to provide the necessary spaces will result in an increasing backlog of TAERS data forms; inability to detect and correct errors, and to expand TAERS reporting requirements which are urgently needed for maintenance management at installations and Sixth US Army levels. (55)

Notwithstanding Sixth US Army's efforts to improve Commissary operations by assigning the maximum number of personnel spaces, procuring labor saving equipment and improving facilities, the quality of service has not been satisfactory. To furnish the desired standard of service, an additional 133 civilian spaces and \$416,000 for the second half of FY 65 would be required. (56)

The continued reduction of personnel spaces during FY 63, 64 and the first two quarters of FY 65 has affected the number and quality of recreational services to assigned personnel of the command. At the end of 1964, 70 civilian employees were being paid from non-appropriated welfare funds. To prevent reduction of the program, an increasing proportion of non-appropriated welfare funds will have to be obligated for salaries. (57)

MEDICAL

During 1964 the major medical problem in the Sixth US Army continued to be an increase in meningococcal meningitis at Fort Ord, California. Additional preventive measures placed in effect in early August included restriction of basic trainees to the company area, and not allowing these individuals to visit the PX, theaters, chapels and other community facilities. In September a committee from the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board met at Fort Ord. In addition to the civilian committee members, representatives of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Department of Defense, and the California State Health Department were present. The committee recommended that training be conducted by platoons rather than companies and that barracks be given

a two-week period of vacancy following the graduation of each BCT company. These measures were implemented. Personnel from the Sixth US Army Medical Laboratory were placed on extended TDY to Fort Ord to conduct carrier studies. Walter Reed Army Institute of Research began a study on the effectiveness of gamma globulin as a means of preventing cases of meningitis. In October the Surgeon General of the Army met with the Governor of California and state Public Health officials. On 11 October, BCT was discontinued effective 1 December 1964 and assignment of new BCT's was suspended immediately with programed input diverted to other training centers. On 22 October, upon the approval by higher headquarters of the Commanding General's recommendation, training of USAR and ARNG units was discontinued and diverted to other training centers. Studies were conducted in November to evaluate the effectiveness of a drug, HNA, in clearing carriers. In December, two studies were conducted, using large doses of sulfadiazine and Penicillin V for the same purpose. Due to the adverse publicity of attributing civilian cases of meningitis to contact with Fort Ord advanced trainees, Christmas leave for trainees was made contingent upon a negative throat culture for Neisseria meningitis. Mass chemoprophylaxis was given to all advanced trainees, their cadre, dependents of the cadre, and to all other military and civilians who had any contact with trainees. All trainees were cultured and only those with negative results were granted Christmas leave. Three individuals were hospitalized for persistent carrier state, but were subsequently cleared. (58)

During the second quarter FY 65, it became apparent that total requirements for on-the-job training of basic medical corpsmen for qualification as medical aidmen could not always be met by local facilities. As an example, Madigan General Hospital could not accomplish this training for all trainees of the 4th Infantry Division and the 43d Medical Group at Fort Lewis. Efforts were made to program on-the-job training of 120 of these individuals at Letterman General Hospital, but by the end of the period funds were not available for transportation and other costs. Experience showed that the classification of enlisted personnel into MOS 911.10, after three months training in a field medical unit not engaged in active patient care, did not meet the technical standards expected in STRAC field medical units. This would be particularly true for a division in wartime, where the aidmen must make key medical decisions in the forward combat area. For this reason the Sixth US Army Surgeon has continued to seek ways to train at active hospitals all medical trainees assigned to this command. (59)

PUBLIC INFORMATION

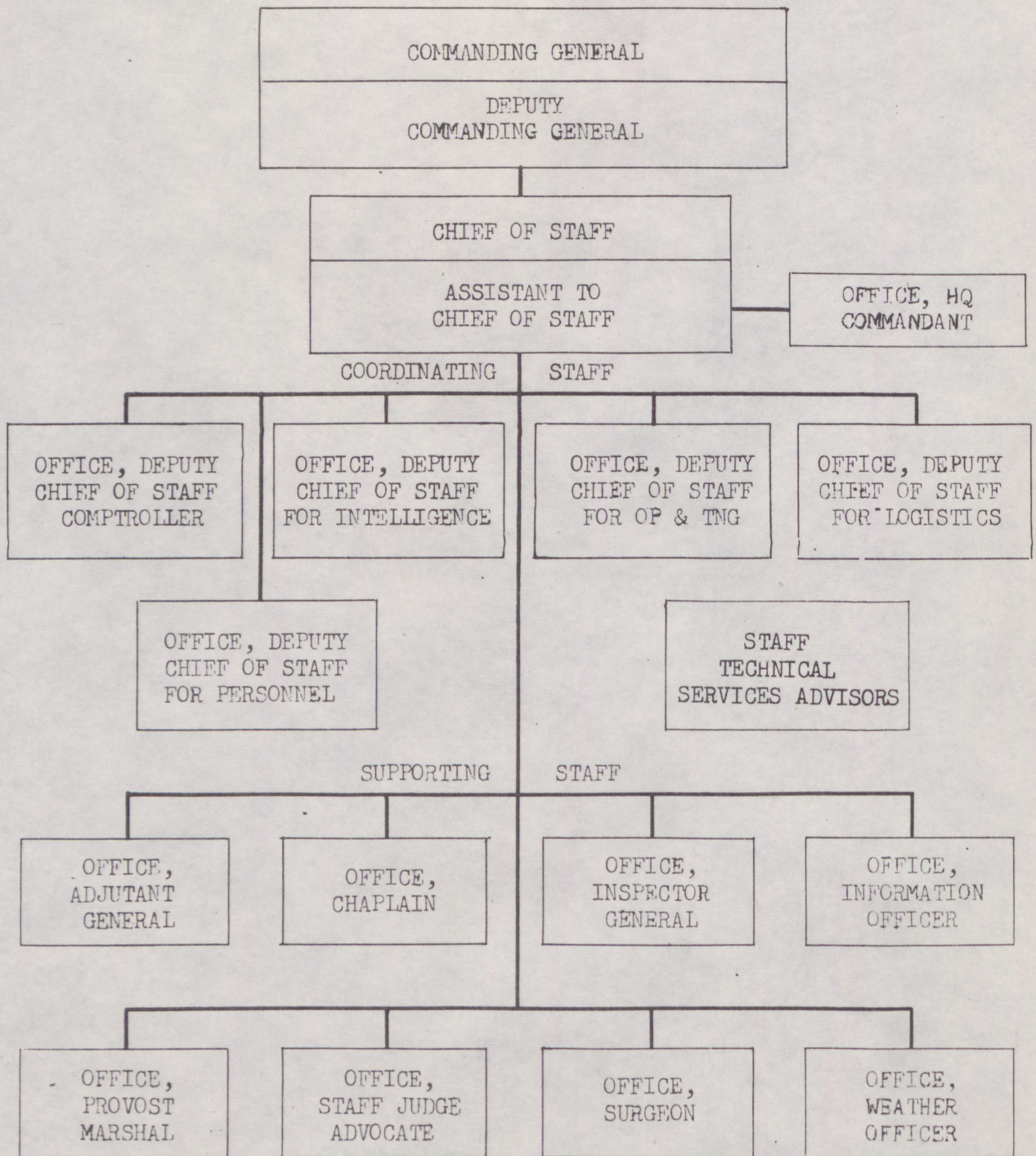
Meningitis was not only a medical problem at Fort Ord but it was also a major public information problem. Election year pressures and public concern resulted in continued heavy media coverage of the situation. During November when media and public interest was intense, a 30-minute TV discussion program was sponsored by a local San Francisco station. Participants included the Sixth US Army Surgeon; the G-3, Ft Ord; the State of California, State Chief of Preventive Medicine; and the Professor of Pediatrics, University of California. To further inform the press and public on the situation, a luncheon was sponsored by the Monterey Chapter, AUSA, 6 November 1964. Attendance included AUSA members, mayors from surrounding communities, state and county health officials, and federal and state officials. Although much was done to explain the situation, public association of all meningitis incidents at Fort Ord remained deeply ingrained as evidenced by the constant mention of Fort Ord in reporting civilian cases of the disease where no connection existed. During the last three months of 1964, 491 news stories were published on the subject in the metropolitan areas of San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles. Of these, 40 were favorable, 353 were neutral or straight news reporting, and 98 were critical of the Army. (60)

An information problem arose at the time of the DOD release of the proposed Army Reserve - National Guard realignment because no advance copies of the release had been made available to Information officers. The dearth of information at US Army Corps IO level would have been alleviated if advance copies of the release had been made available to IO's for local release at the time of the DOD announcement.

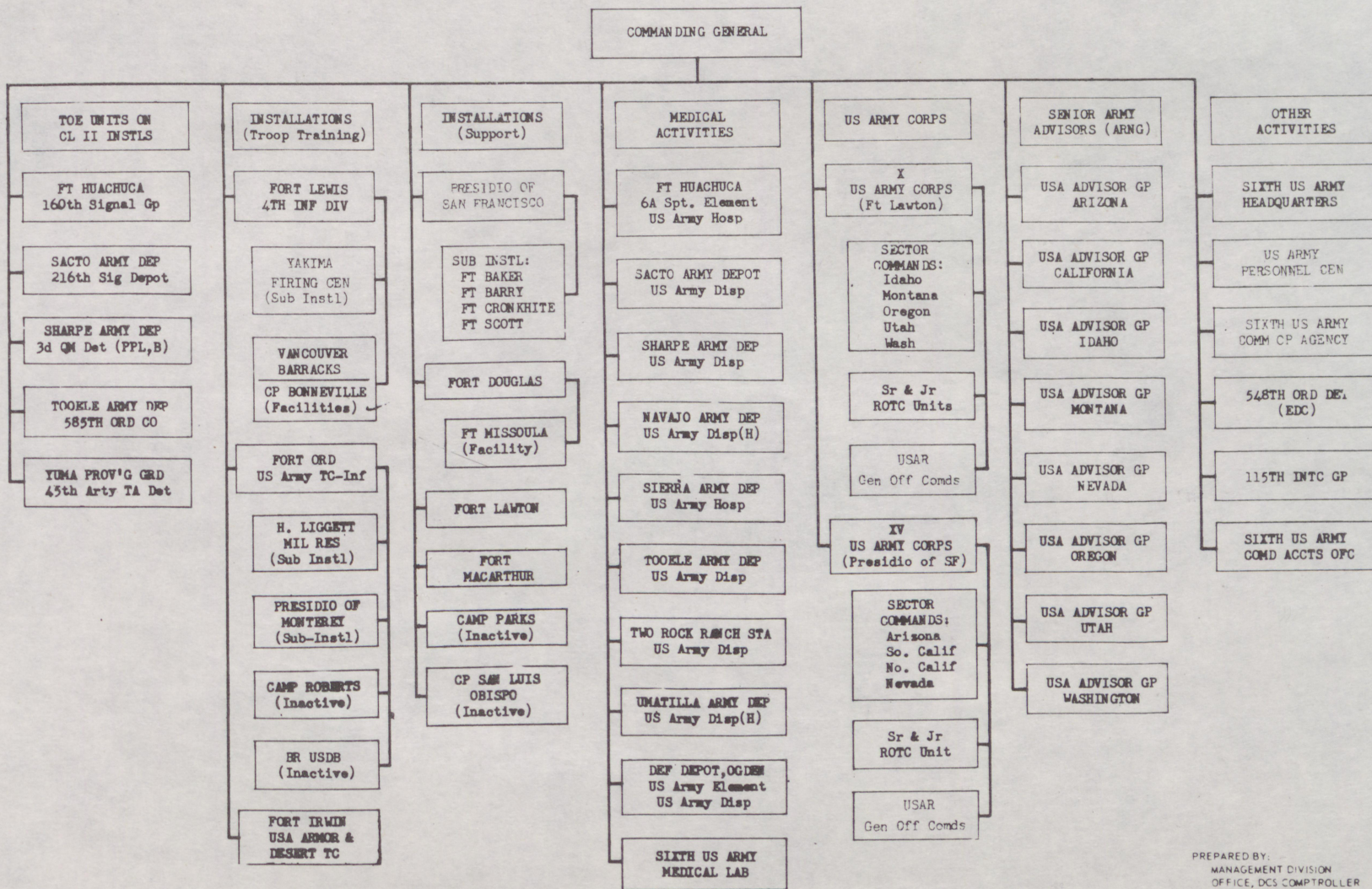
1 December 1964

APPENDIX A

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH US ARMY
ORGANIZATION CHART



COMMAND STRUCTURE CHART SIXTH US ARMY



22

PREPARED BY:
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
OFFICE, DCS COMPTROLLER
1 NOVEMBER 1964

1 December 1964

APPENDIX B
COMMAND AND STAFF

| <u>POSITION</u> | <u>INCUMBENT</u> | <u>FROM</u> | <u>TO</u> |
|---|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Commanding General | Lt Gen Frederic J. Brown | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Deputy Commanding General | Maj Gen John E. Theimer | 1 Jan 64 | |
| Chief of Staff | Brig Gen Patrick H. Devine Brig Gen Charles R. Meyer | 1 Jan 64 10 Jul 64 | 30 Jun 64 31 Dec 64 |
| Assistant Chief of Staff for Operational Readiness | Col W. L. Osborne | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Secretary of the General Staff | Maj S. P. Costar Lt Col R. L. Norling | 1 Jan 64 7 Dec 64 | 6 Dec 64 31 Dec 64 |
| Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel | Col M. D. Stratta Col A. R. Cheek | 1 Jan 64 2 Sep 64 | 21 Jun 64 31 Dec 64 |
| Acting Deputy Chief of Staff Personnel | Col G. Niles | 22 Jun 64 | 1 Sep 64 |
| Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence | Col J. W. Snee Col M. C. Stewart | 1 Jan 64 1 Aug 64 | 31 Jul 64 31 Dec 64 |
| Deputy Chief of Staff Operations and Training | Col A. W. Frink | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics | Col T. A. O'Neil Col W. A. Simpson | 1 Jan 64 1 Aug 64 | 31 Jul 64 31 Dec 64 |
| Deputy Chief of Staff Comptroller | Col R. C. Angster | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Adjutant General | Col B. J. Brown | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Chaplain | Col E. M. Mize | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Information Officer | Col E. W. Richardson | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Inspector General | Col K. G. Clow | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Provost Marshall | Col W. C. Curry | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Staff Judge Advocate | Col J. M. Pitzer | 1 Jan 64 | 31 May 64 |
| | Col T. H. Swan | 1 Jun 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Surgeon | Col H. E. Leech | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Aug 64 |
| | Col J. F. Harris | 1 Sep 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Weather Officer | Lt Col W. E. Smith (USAF) | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |
| Headquarters Commandant | Col H. M. Bowman | 1 Jan 64 | 31 Dec 64 |

APPENDIX C

FOOTNOTES

1. Sixth US Army, Reg, 19 Aug 64.
2. GO #1, HQ Sixth US Army, 1 Jan 64.
3. DF, DCSCOM, to DCSOPT, 30 Jul 64.
4. DA GO 20, 18 Jun 64.
5. HQ Sixth US Army GO's 83, 84, 17 Jun 64.
6. HQ Sixth US Army Msg AMOPT-T1, No. 10187, 28 Aug 64.
7. HQ Sixth US Army GO 139, 11 Sep 64.
8. HQ Sixth US Army GO 152, 12 Oct 64.
9. HQ Sixth US Army GO's 122, 13 Aug 64, 123 and 124, 13 Aug 64.
10. SACOP, CHI, Oct 64.
11. IBID
12. HQ Sixth US Army GO 172, 4 Dec 64.
13. Data furnished by AG Officer's Branch, HQ Sixth US Army.
14. Star Presidian, 10 Jul 64.
15. DF, DCSPER to DCSOPT, 17 Feb 65. .
16. DF, AG to DCSOPT, 8 Jan 65.
17. DF, Surgeon to DCSOPT, 23 Oct 64.
18. DF, RCD to P&O, 28 Jan 65.
19. DF, RCD to P&O, 27 Jul 64.
20. DF, Man Div to P&O, 28 Jul 64.
21. DF, RCD to P&O, 27 Jul 64. .
22. DF, IBID.
23. DF, RCD to P&O; 28 Jan 65.

24. Data obtained from RCD Div, HQ Sixth US Army.
25. DF, DCSINT to DCSOPT, 20 Oct 64.
26. Star Presidian, 10 Jan 64.
27. Report from Man Div to DCSOPT, 28 Jul 64.
28. DF, Man Div to DCSOPT, 27 Jan 65.
29. Report from Man Div to DCSOPT, 28 Jul 64.
30. DF, C&E Div to DCSOPT, 30 Jul 64.
31. DF, Man Div to DCSOPT, 27 Jan 65.
32. Daily Journal, Sixth US Army EOC.
33. DF, CofS to Sixth US Army Staff, 3 Sep 64.
34. DF, DCSLOG to DCSOPT, 31 Jul 64.
35. Ltr, HQ Sixth US Army, 21 Dec 64, subj: Plans for Installation, Closures and Reductions.
36. Memo from Plans Branch, DCSOPT, Feb 65.
37. HQ Sixth US Army Briefing for CG USCONARC, 14 Oct 64.
38. DF, DCSINT to DCSOPT, 8 Jan 65.
39. HQ Sixth US Army, LOI, JC Ex Dec 64.
40. HQ Sixth US Army Briefing for CSA, US Army, 16 Jan 65.
41. Data Received from Plans Branch, DCSOPT, Feb 65.
42. Star Presidian, Special Edition, Jan 65.
43. Star Presidian, 8 May 64.
44. DF, DCSPER to DCSOPT, 30 Jul 64.
- ✓ 45. DF, IO to DCSOPT, 30 Jul 64.
46. IBID.
47. IBID.
48. DF, IO to DCSOPT, 29 Jan 65.

49. Sixth US Army Progress Review, 4th Qtr, FY 64, and 2d Qtr, FY 65.
50. IBID.
51. DF, DCSCOM to DCSOPT, 26 Oct 64.
52. Cost and Performance Summary, Commander's Narrative Analysis, 4th Qtr 64, HQ Sixth US Army.
53. Budget Execution Review, Commanders Narrative Analysis, FY 65.
54. IBID.
55. IBID.
56. IBID.
57. IBID.
58. Data supplied by Sixth US Army Surgeon.
59. DF, Surgeon to DCSOPT, 11 Jan 65.
60. DF, IO to DCSOPT, 29 Jan 65.
61. IBID.

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Sixth US Army Command Operating Program, 1964

Sixth US Army Progress Review, 3d & 4th Quarter FY 64, 1st and 2d
Quarter FY 1965

Cost and Performance Summary, Commanders Narrative Analysis,
4th Quarter 1964

Budget Execution Review, Commanders Narrative Analysis, FY 65

Sixth US Army Progress Review, Classified Supplement for 3d Quarter,
FY 64, 1st and 2d Quarter, FY 65

APPENDIX E

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------------|--|
| ACSFOR | ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OPERATIONAL READINESS |
| AFB | AIR FORCE BASE |
| AG | ADJUTANT GENERAL |
| AIT | ADVANCE INDIVIDUAL TRAINING |
| ANACDUTRA | ANNUAL ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING |
| ARNG | ARMY NATIONAL GUARD |
| AUSA | ASSOCIATION UNITED STATES ARMY |
| BCT | BASIC COMBAT TRAINING |
| BDE | BRIGADE |
| BER | BUDGET EXECUTION REVIEW |
| BN | BATTALION |
| CA | CIVIL AFFAIRS |
| CAV | CAVALRY |
| CBR | CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL |
| CG | COMMANDING GENERAL |
| CI | COUNTERINTELLIGENCE |
| CINCARSTRIKE | COMMANDER IN CHIEF UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, STRIKE |
| CINCSTRIKE | COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES STRIKE COMMAND |
| CO | COMPANY |
| CONUS | CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES |
| CPX | COMMAND POST EXERCISE |
| DA | DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY |
| DASA | DEFENSE ATOMIC SUPPORT AGENCY |

| | |
|--------|--|
| DCSCOM | DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, COMPTROLLER |
| DCSINT | DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE |
| DCSLOG | DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, LOGISTICS |
| DCSOPT | DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OPERATIONS AND TRAINING |
| DCSPER | DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, PERSONNEL |
| DOD | DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE |
| EOC | EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER |
| EOD | EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL |
| FY | FISCAL YEAR |
| G3 | ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G3, OPERATIONS |
| GEOP | GENERAL EMERGENCY OPERATION PLAN |
| GO | GENERAL ORDERS |
| GP | GROUP |
| GSSF | GROUND SPECIAL SECURITY FORCES |
| HQ | HEADQUARTERS |
| INF | INFANTRY |
| INTCC | INTELLIGENCE CORPS COMMAND |
| IO | INFORMATION OFFICE |
| JCEX | JOINT COMMAND EXERCISE |
| LOGEX | LOGISTICAL EXERCISE |
| MEE | MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT |
| MI | MILITARY INTELLIGENCE |
| MOS | MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY |
| MSGT | MASTER SERGEANT |
| NAIC | NUCLEAR ACCIDENT INCIDENT CONTROL |
| NCO | NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER |
| NGB | NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU |

| | |
|----------|---|
| OEP | OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING |
| PMS | PROFESSOR OF MILITARY SCIENCE |
| PSF | PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO |
| PX | POST EXCHANGE |
| RCD | RESERVE COMPONENT DIVISION |
| REDCAPE | READINESS CAPABILITY |
| REDCON | READINESS CONDITION |
| REGT | REGIMENT |
| ROAD | REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY DIVISIONS |
| ROMODE | RECEPTION AND ONWARD MOVEMENT OF DEPENDENTS |
| ROTC | RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS |
| SACOP | SIXTH ARMY COMMAND OPERATING PROGRAM |
| SGS | SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL STAFF |
| SJA | STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE |
| SP4 | SPECIALIST 4 |
| STRAC | STRATEGIC ARMY CORPS |
| STRAF | STRATEGIC ARMY FORCES |
| TAERS | THE ARMY EQUIPMENT RECORDS SYSTEM |
| TD | TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION |
| TDY | TEMPORARY DUTY |
| TOE | TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT |
| USA | UNITED STATES ARMY |
| USAR | UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE |
| USCONARC | UNITED STATES CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND |
| USMA | UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY |