DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY HEAUQUARTERS IST BATTALION 12TH INFANTRY 4TH INFANTRY DIVISION APO San Francisco 96262

AVDDB-121

1 November 1970

SUBJECT: After Action Report, Redeployment, 1st Bn, 12th Infantry

TO:

Commanding Officer 2d Brigade 4th Infantry Division APO San Francisco 96262 The state of the s

1. NARRATIVE

Operation Keystone Robin for the 1-12th Infantry was conducted in three phases: Phase I - Stand-down, Phase II - Green Line Security and Equipment Processing for turn-in, Phase III - Redeployment.

a. Phase I: 21 October to 24 October

The Battalion conducted a showdown inspection and issued all items necessary to make up shortages. At this time immunizations were updated; also technical inspection of weapons and personal equipment began. The company commanders reconed their perspective sectors of the Green line defense, and prepared their troops for assumption of the Gree line defense.

b. Phase II: 24 October to 3 November

The Battalion assumed responsibility for the Green line defense from 24 Oct to 2 Nov. The building and equipment processing for turn in started at this time. There was a final battalion parade on 3 Nov 70 at which time there was an awards and decorations presentation ceremony.

c. Phase III: 4 Nov to 8 Nov

On 4 Nov 70 the battalion executed a motor move of personnel and equipment to CHA RANG, where the equipment was left for turn in; the personnel moved directly on to GRANITE CITY, near Qui Nhon. At Granite City the battalion personnel were processed for reassignment and redeployment. This final processing took four days.

2. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

a. Observation: The 1-12th Infantry encountered difficulty in moving into the stand-down area, and facilities in that area were inadequate.

(1) Evaluation: There was extreme difficulty involved in moving into and occupying the stand-down area because there was insufficient time to prepare the stand-down area. The stand-down area was occupied by the 2/8th Infantry until the morning of the day the 1-12th Infantry moved in. As a result of this fact the stand-down area received an inadequate clearance prior to take over by the 1-12. Also, more troops of the battalion were housed in tents than were billeted in buildings. The condition of these tents were poor; they did not provide sufficient protection from the elements, and as a result respiratory ailments were common.

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(2) Recommendation: That sufficient area and facilities be provided to a battalion going into terminal stand-down status, and that sufficient time be allotted for preparation of that area and facilities.

b. Observation: The 1-12 PBO was required to sign for the building in

the stand-down area.

(1) Evaluation: Although in this situation this section was necessary, by signing for the property in the 2/8 area, the 1-12's problem in clearing was increased substantially, two battalion areas instead of one.

(2) Recommendation: That the stand-down battalion be provided a stand-down area on a temporary hand receipt which would expidite final clear-

ance.

c. Observation: Special service equipment and movies being available was

a positive morale factor.

(1) Evaluation: Troops were able to enjoy these diversions when time permitted. Although there was a busy schedule - the fact that sports equipment and movies were available was an aid, because when there was a break in the schedule, the troops were able to use these items. This equipment is most necessary in this situation.

(2) Recommendation: That these items be made available for the troops

during off duty time.

d. Observation: The 1-12 had some difficulty in taking over the Green line defense.

(1) Evaluation: The LOI covering the matter provided adequate guidance, however each sector of the Green line defense had a variation of its own from that LOI. Green line companies had difficulty obtaining necessary support vehicles, and their retention was also a problem. The condition of the weapons, communications, and lighting systems found on the Green line as sector property was poor. There was no system for pick-up and repair of weapons and commo equipment. At times Green line companies had to take their own commo equipment to the Green line; and this caused difficulty in processing for turn in. The 1-12th Infantry was well into its mission before these problems were resolved.

(2) Recommendation: That heavy emphasis be placed on the necessity of a uniform SOP for the Green line defense, and that a system of checks be devised to insure that specific items and procedures along the Green line meet the specifications of that SOP. This will preclude major difficulties.

e. Observation: The 1-12th Infantry had difficulty meeting all committ-

ments required of it during the stand-down period.

(1) Evaluation: The Green line defense daily required 528 troops on the Green line; remaining in the battalion area were 12 on the company details, four(4) on the battalion details, 33 KP's and cooks, and 129 HQ and staff, a total of 706. The requirements levied on the 1-12 equalled and at times exceeded its strength. As a result of this fact, there was a lack of people for the necessary clean up pre-ti details, which slowed down the turn in process, Lastly, the requirements placed on 1-12 were such that some troops were unable to perform their mission due to lack of sleep.

(2) Recommendations: That the Green line security battalion be supplemented with additional personnel when required. That the stand-down battalion be given a minimum of four(4) days between the completion of the Green line

security requirement and the departure date from Camp Radcliff.



f. Observation: The 1-12th Information had problems with processing and

turn in of equipment during stand-down.

(1) Evaluation: The effect of lack of troops necessary for clean up and pre-ti details was noted earlier. There were two(2) main difficulties involved in the processing of equipment for turn in: much of the Bn's equipment was tied up due to the requirements levied on the battalion, and because of this there was difficulty centralizing this equipment for an efficient ti process; secondly there was lack of coordination between ti inspectors and S4. Inspectors on occasion began work in the area without notifying S4 of their presence. There was also a shortage of the forms necessary for turn in of equipment (USARV 562-R & 563).

(2) Recommendations: That critical items of equipment be provided to the stand-down Battalion which would enable that battalion to more effectively process its equipment for turn in. That detailed coordination be effected between ti inspectors and S4. That there be provided a sufficient supply of turn in forms, and that these forms have preprinted on them the nomenclature and FSN of the item to be turned in. That S4 devote adequate time to the planning of the collection, processing, inspection, and turn in of equipment, and that a suitable method of reporting progression be established.

- g. Observation: The S1 experienced problems during stand-down processing.
- (1) Evaluation: Specifically, there was no effective feeding of information from higher echelons to the Bn Sl. The Sl had to go to these sources to obtain necessary LOI's and guidance for stand-down processing. It is also necessary that reassignment orders be screened before they reach the battalion level; many such orders were received for people who had already DEROS'd.
- (2) Recommendations: That a system of passing information from higher echelon sources to Bn Sl be established, and a better screening process for reassignment orders be put into effect. It is highly recommended that the Battalion XO or S1 go to G1 and AG when personnel problems arise. The 1-12th Infantry had very good results with this approach.
- OTHER CONSIDERATIONS: None 3.
- DOCUMENTATION: None
- 5. CHARTS:
 - a. Redeployment Schedule.
 - b. Status of Weapons Cleaning.

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c. Programmed Activities Schedule.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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