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THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
CHEMICAL CORPS TRAINING COMMAND
FORT McCLELLAN, ALABAMA

RCC1.950213.031

14 May 1954

SUBJECT: The Chemical Corps School Report on LOGEX-54

TO: Maneuver Director LOGEX-54

SECTION I - GENERAL SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The purpose of LOGEX-54 was accomplished in an outstanding manner. The basic situation was sound and realistic. The published scenario and five LOGEX manuals provided a sound base for the success of the exercise. Many lessons were learned through coordination with the other services and proved invaluable to the Chemical Corps participants as they were able to enter into interservice play which would be impossible to do at a school CPX. The exercise proved that the principles and doctrine taught to Advanced Class students at The Chemical Corps School are sound as applied to the logistical support of an army in the field. No major deficiencies were noted.

SECTION II - ORGANIZATION & PRIOR PREPARATION

1. Preparation of printed materials.

a. The principles and doctrine as shown in the printed material were correct at the time of publication. Recent changes in the status of unit CBR personnel per se will require revision for LOGEX-55.

b. Current orders and directives as contained in the manuals were realistic. However, doubt existed in the minds of students, as well as General and Special Staffs, as to the extent of ADCOC authority and responsibility. The ADC plans should include a system to implement the plan and take it out of effect. Subarea and sector plans should contain specific locations for specific services to be available. Ideal procedure would be to have the Area Damage Controller and Area Defense Commander one and the same person, even though it limits student participation. SOP should direct that all unit commanders, obtaining any information of interest to ADCOC, should send a message to ADCOC or an information copy of a message sent to some other individual, including that information.

c. The arrangement and organization of the five LOGEX manuals were excellent. Separation of LOGZONE documents

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d. Students prepared workable service SOP's prior to the exercise. The Chemical Corps handbook and other school publications of a similar nature served as excellent tools to assist and guide personnel in the chemical play of LOGEX-54.

e. Any unsound logistical dispositions were deliberate to stimulate student action.

2. Scenario.

a. The Chemical Corps introduced 76 interservice and cross-service messages into play. This did not include routine supply and personnel messages, nor did it include intra-service messages controlled wholly by the Senior Chemical Umpire. The problems selected achieved the objectives desired. However, chemical situations for Thursday and Friday appeared to slack off. A remedy for this situation would be employment of casualty gasses in both persistent and non-persistent forms by Aggressor. This would introduce a number of inter-service problems requiring coordination not previously encountered, particularly as affects rear area installations.

b. Inter and Cross-service play was satisfactory. Non-participation of Air Forces limited potential in that field.

c. The method of introduction of situations and phasing into play was adequate. Implications were clear and proper and in sufficient number to guide control personnel.

d. While the content of the scenario was excellent, the organization of the material was complicated.

3. Personnel.

a. Player.

(1) Placing players at battalion and depot level was entirely satisfactory. This permitted umpires at unit representative level to devote more time to the introduction of messages and to monitor student action. Umpires were, however, still swamped by paper work.

(2) The organization of units and staffs was not ideal organizations, but designed to fit the needs

(2) Four branch immaterial positions were filled by members of the staff and faculty who were highly qualified for assigned tasks.

4. Participation.

a. Personnel.

| | <u>Players</u> | <u>Service Umpires</u> | <u>Gen Staff</u> | <u>Enlisted</u> | <u>Grand Total</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Students | 34 | | | | 34 |
| Staff & Faculty | | 14 | 4 | 12 | 30 |
| Reserve | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Others | <u>* 4</u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u>4</u> |
| | 38 | 15 | 4 | 12 | *69 |

* Includes 2 WAC student officers and 2 student officers from Finance School. A total of 65 Chemical Corps Personnel participated.

b. Cost of Participation.

(1) The Chemical Corps School received an allotment of \$9,494.50 of which approximately \$8,500.00 is the estimated obligation. The sub-allotment of funds was ample and generally coincided with school budget.

(2) Other Funds. The cost of training aids provided by Chemical Corps School funds is estimated to be \$216.36.

5. Orientation & Preparation of Participants.

a. Player:

The players received 40 hours of instruction in the POI which included general orientation for all participants and detailed instruction on mechanics of play in such phases as supply, personnel, transportation, communication, real estate and procurement, etc.

b. Umpire:

(1) Umpires received eight hours of instruction at Chemical Corps School which included umpire duties in the realistic control of the play and the mechanics involved. This was in addition to their attendance at player orientation (paragraph 5.a., above).

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(2) Control umpires received one week's orientation at Camp Pickett prior to play of the exercise. In this connection it was felt by all Chemical Umpires concerned that this week's orientation was a duplication of effort and should be confined to discussion of specific problems of the umpires within their respective fields of responsibility.

c. Reserve officers on two weeks active duty training: One Chemical Corps Reserve Officer was called to active duty to participate in this exercise. He was provided with LOGEX Manuals and allied documents prior to arrival at Camp Pickett, and received the one week's orientation given to all control umpires. He performed his assigned duty in a superior manner, was enthusiastic throughout the exercise, and expressed a desire to participate in LOGEX-55. It is believed that Reserve Officer participation at this exercise is of great benefit to the Officer and to the Military service.

6. Facilities and Miscellaneous Preparation for Play.

a. Materials for War Room were considered adequate. However, all services should be instructed in advance as to what materials are required and any limitations to be imposed.

b. Material for R&I Building - The R&I building served as an excellent maneuver substitute for the various sources of information that would be available in field operations. Its staff is to be complimented for the efficient manner in which it handled the heavy player traffic in addition to the scheduled observer tours. The material available to Chemical Corps players was considered adequate. Minor breeches of maneuver security were noted in the reconnaissance section due to students being able to see other displays while enroute to the one to be reconnoitered. It is suggested that tighter control be exercised when students are making a reconnaissance.

c. Communications - excellent. It would be desirable to include a secure phone or code book at played battalion levels to expedite play.

d. Office space, equipment and supplies were adequate.

e. Prearrangement of requisitions, transportation requests and supplies in route at beginning of play were adequate.

f. Signs, tags, blank forms, handouts, etc., were adequate. The overprinted forms greatly facilitated play and

SECTION III - PLAY OF THE PROBLEM

1. General - LOGEX-54 provided both umpires and players with invaluable experience in the planning and conducting of logistical operations in an active theater. The importance of staff coordination in affecting this planning was a lesson learned by all.

a. Personnel Play -- The printed material as written with respect to personnel play was sufficient to obtain the proper effect. Some confusion existed during the early part of the play as a result of the staff sections interpreting the Personnel Daily Summary as their automatic personnel requisition rather than utilizing DA AGO form 477 and 872. This deficiency was corrected by the students representing staffs at Army and LOGZONE level. Personnel play of this problem did not warrant the assignment of a full time personnel officer.

b. Intelligence Play -- Chemical Corps technical intelligence play was far more than expected. The students' use of the R&I room was three times greater than any previous year. The tendency to by-pass command channels in favor of technical channels was in evidence during the early periods, however, the importance of the use of command channels was soon recognized and effectively employed.

c. Operations Play.

(1) Chemical players soon recognized that the disposition of some units was not entirely satisfactory, and corrective measures were initiated. Forward movement and employment of newly arrived units was delayed because general and special staffs had not coordinated responsibilities, e.g. who issues the orders?

(2) In spite of the general lack of knowledge concerning Area Damage Control in the minds of many LOGEX participants, it is felt that in the play of ADCOC, correct procedures were used and developed excellent results.

(3) Base Development Planning received greater emphasis this year, to the advantage of all participants.

(4) Limitations on played items restricted the realistic tactical use of toxics by THIRTEENTH ARMY

d. Logistics Play.

(1) This play and data were adequate, however, CBR play can be improved by introduction of more played items, particularly in the casualty gas and spare parts field.

(2) Maintenance play continues to be difficult to interject realistically into the problem and did not produce the desired effect, when actually, it materially affects logistical support of any operation.

e. Civil Affairs -- Military Government Play, as it affected the Chemical Corps, was covered adequately in the data furnished and was a distinct improvement over previous years. It is anticipated that employment of Type B, T/O&E units by the several services would create even more CA and MG play.

2. Players.

The attitude, spirit of participation, and initiative of Chemical Corps participants was excellent. Relationships between staff and units were employed in a satisfactory degree although mechanics of the exercise required action by some staff members which would normally be taken at unit level. The response to all situations was generally enthusiastic and sound decisions were made when the unexpected occurred.

3. Umpire.

While the functioning of the Chemical Umpire Organization was excellent, it is believed that a more effective use can be made of informed players at the unit representative level.

SECTION IV - CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that:

1. The extent of ADCOC responsibility and authority is not clearly established.
2. The Chemical play is not sufficient to bring into full play the logistical impact of offensive use of casualty gases and defense against persistent gases.
3. The format of the scenario can be improved.
4. Chemical Corps maintenance play is inadequate as introduced in this exercise.
5. Valuable interservice play can be obtained by better

6. The orientation for control umpires, as presented at the maneuver area, is a duplication of material already received at this Service School and is excessive due to the general nature of the information.

7. LOGEX-type maneuvers provide a worthwhile climax to the academic instruction received at The Chemical Corps School.

SECTION V - RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. Procedures for Area Damage Control which are currently taught at Command and General Staff College, and published by Department of the Army in Training Circular 5, 5 March 1953, be adopted as doctrine by all LOGEX participants.

2. Employment of casualty gases in both persistent and non-persistent forms be included in future scenarios.

3. A format similar to the 1953 scenario be adopted for future use; that messages in the scenario be arranged by service and in "Desired Delivery Time" (DDT) sequence for each day; and that implications for each message follow that message.

4. The Maneuver Director's Planning Staff study the feasibility of injecting more realistic maintenance play into future exercises than has been possible in the past.

5. Coordination be effected between services of items to be played in order to afford maximum inter-service play.

6. Orientation of the control umpires be specific in nature and be presented by members of the Maneuver Director's Planning Staff, who, by virtue of having prepared this material, are familiar with its content and intended use.

7. The Chemical Corps School continue to participate in logistical exercises of this nature.

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