

1975



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
USA REGIONAL PERSONNEL CENTER, NURNBERG  
APO 09696

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SUBJECT: Annual Historical Supplement - 569th Personnel Services  
Company

Commander  
US Army Center of Military History  
Washington, DC 20315

1. Reference: AR 870-5, "Military History," dated 18 June 1971.
2. Attached as inclosure 1 is the annual supplement to the organizational history of the 569th Personnel Services Company, (WFLOAAA), located in Nurnberg, Germany, APO New York 09696.

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## Annual Historical Supplement

569th Personnel Services Company (FLOAAA)

William O. Darby Kaserne, Furth (Nurnberg), Germany, APO New York 09696  
Calendar Year 1975

Highlights of CY 1975 for the 569th Personnel Services Company (officially redesignated the US Army Regional Personnel Center, Nurnberg) were a successful unit move between two kasernes in Nurnberg, the loss of the Grafenwohr Composite Team, the transfer of operational control of the unit from MILPERCENEUR to the 1st Armored Division, the score of 88% on a USAREUR Command Personnel Management Inspection, and official visits by Deputy Secretary of Defense Brehm, and Army Chief of Staff Weyand. The RPC, Nurnberg continued its mission of providing personnel service support to all USAREUR units within its geographic area of responsibility. At 31 December 1975, the RPC's 232 officers and enlisted men and women were supporting more than 15,600 soldiers from more than 130 company-sized units located on 13 different kasernes.

Following are details of the CY 1975 for the RPC, Nurnberg:

On 20 January 1975, the unit completed a long scheduled relocation from Merrell Barracks (in the southwest part of Nurnberg) to the William O. Darby Kaserne (northeast part of Nurnberg), some 11 kilometers distant. The move was a result of a study which concluded that better personnel service support could be provided to serviced units and soldiers if the RPC were more centrally located within the community, and proximate to the supporting finance offices. The four van-mounted offices which house the Administrative Machines Division and its UNIVAC 1005 computer remained behind at Merrell Barracks because of the limited funds available for the move. Personnel service support did not cease during the period of the move. The RPC's divisions were operational immediately upon arriving and setting up in their new headquarters in Building 65a, William O. Darby Kaserne. Brigadier General George B. Price, the Nurnberg Military Community Commander, was responsible for committing all necessary resources to insure a swift, well planned relocation.

With the Secretary of the Army's decision to place a brigade-sized combat unit at Grafenwohr on a six-month rotating tour, the RPC, Nurnberg began planning for the support of an additional 3,800 soldiers at Grafenwohr. Additional personnel specialists were assigned to the composite team, SIDPERS (Standard Installation/Division Personnel System) equipment was installed, and SIDPERS training and conversion began in anticipation of receiving "Brigade '75," the 3d Brigade, 2d Armored Division, in March. On 28 March 1975, the composite team was redesignated as the US Army Regional Personnel Center, Grafenwohr (Provisional), and Captain Wayne F. Rader, AGC, assumed command. That same day, three officers and 35 enlisted men and women formerly assigned to the 569th Personnel Service Company with duty in Grafenwohr, were reassigned to the new provisional RPC -- the 21st in the RPC system.

The transfer of 38 soldiers and more than 2,000 personnel records to Grafenwohr still left the RPC, Nurnberg as the largest of the 21 regional personnel

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centers, supporting 15,000 or more soldiers. With the entire RPC in one community, with no composite teams, Major M. J. Lundberg, the commander of 569th Personnel Services Company, began concentrating on the living conditions for the unit's assigned personnel, and planning for the transfer of the unit from the control of MILPERCENEUR to the 1st Armored Division, effective 1 July 1975. On that date, the RPC became a subordinate unit of the 1st Armored Division, under the operational control of the division Adjutant General, LTC James E. Fritz. The unit's former higher headquarters, Area Personnel Center (East), was inactivated concurrent with the transfer of control, and LTC Lawrence D. Philpott, the commander of Area Personnel Center (East), was reassigned to MILPERCENEUR.

The first half of the year saw the introduction of word processing equipment at the RPC, when each of the 21 personnel centers received an IBM Mag Card II selectric typewriter. With the capability of the typewriter of increasing typing productivity, the RPC began extensive publicity campaigns on subjects such as: The three-month involuntary tour extension which affected all USAREUR soldiers; the reduction-in-force (RIF) of Regular Army and Reserve captains from year-groups 1967-70; phase I of the Enlisted Personnel Management System (EPMS); the new enlisted Evaluation Report (EER) forms; and the procedures for officers to select primary and alternate Officer Personnel Management System (OPMS) specialities. Between the printed word of Adjutant's Call, the RPC's bi-weekly personnel bulletin, to personal letters to brigade and battalion-level commanders, to briefings for serviced units, to the unit's five minute weekly radio broadcast, "Personally Speaking," the largest personnel center in Europe was uniquely successful in communicating with its publics.

Continuing into the remainder of the year, the RPC Nurnberg increased the quality of its personnel service support as evidenced by the establishment of a "Customer Service Team," located on Ferris Barracks in Erlangen, to bring "on location support" to the more than 2,000 soldiers of 1st Armored Division's 2d Brigade. A publicity campaign and a mobile team from the Personnel Actions Team accomplished a seemingly impossible task of issuing a new military identification card to each of the 15,000 soldiers in the Nurnberg area--ahead of the scheduled deadline of 31 December 1975. In the area of MOS testing, more than 95% of the soldiers eligible for a regular MOS test were tested under a decentralized system which permitted commanders flexibility in scheduling the tests around maneuvers and other commitments.

In addition to performing its personnel service support mission, the RPC excelled as a unit. A regular physical training program with a goal of having each RPC member complete a two-mile run was begun. RPC athletic teams competed in William O. Darby Kaserne and Nurnberg Military Community league plan in football, basketball, and slow-pitch completion. From April through October, the unit participated in the Nurnberg Military Community's monthly re-treat parades, being cited continuously as the best unit in the formation.

On 4 July 1975, the unit celebrated the 200th anniversary of the founding of the United States by a boat-ride on the Europa-Donal Canal. On 22 November 1975, the 569th Personnel Services Company was officially 31 years old.

During the course of the year, the strength of the unit fluctuated between 291 and 219. In February, the RPC prepared the documentation portion of a manpower survey which became a part of a USAREUR survey to determine the number of authorized spaces for personnel service support throughout the entire command. From a previous authorization of 234 spaces, the RPC, Nurnberg received an increase of one, to 235 spaces. On 21 September 1975, MTOE 12-067GE101 went into effect, changing the personnel and equipment allowances for the company. The mission remained the same.

Twice during the year, the unit received a USAREUR-conducted Command Personnel Management Inspection (CPMI). The first inspection, during the week of 14-18 July 1975, found the RPC to be deficient, predominately in the accuracy of personnel records maintenance. The score of 69% and overall rating of unsatisfactory meant that the RPC had work to do in for the next 120 days to be ready for a reinspection. As a result, from late July through mid-November, the RPC set its priorities to readying itself for a CPMI reinspection. A special task force headed by a captain and four other officers, was given the mission of increasing the degree of records maintenance accuracy to an acceptable level. This task force plus the remainder of the RPC personnel worked day and night to be able to achieve the best possible score on a reinspection. The reinspection was conducted from 17-20 November 1975. The results were an overall score of 88% and a rating of "excellent." This was the highest score achieved by any of the 21 regional personnel centers in Europe and the only "excellent." All areas evaluated by the CPMI team scored in the "excellent" category except suspense actions which was rated as "unsatisfactory" and records maintenance which scored 65%--still an "unsatisfactory." Still, the quantum jump from the previous sum of 31% accuracy to 65% accuracy in this area represented a 109% improvement. No deficiencies (100%) were awarded in several other areas such as flagging actions, classification action, redeployment actions, and utilization all scored in the high 90's. The system developed by the Nurnberg RPC in the sensitive area of promotions and reductions were rated as the best seen and inspected in USAREUR. Whereas not a single RPC had yet to pass (75% or more) in the area of promotion packets, the Nurnberg RPC's promotions branch scored 92% (excellent") in this category.

Two distinguished visitors to the Nurnberg RPC during the year were Deputy Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Brehm on 5 September 1975 and the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Fred C. Weyand, on 19 November 1975. Both visitors were most complimentary in their praise for the manner in which the RPC fulfilled its personnel services support mission.

In all, it was a very good year for the 569th Personnel Service Company. As the unit goes into its 32d year of service, and calendar year 1976, plans are underway to "transfer the colors" of the 569th Personnel Service Company to another personnel center. Special emphasis is being placed on redeployment and portcall actions, timely MOS testing, timely submission of officer evaluation reports, and other areas of importance to the soldier and the Army.