

WAGI-N (AFLS) (19Jan70) 1st Ind

SUBJECT: Language Training Detachment (LTD) Quarterly English Language Training Program (ELT) Report

SENIOR ADVISOR, AFLS ADVISORY DETACHMENT, MACV TRAINING DIRECTORATE,  
 ADVISORY TEAM 62, APO 96243, 20 January 1970

THRU: Chief, Service Schools Division, MACV Training Directorate  
 APO San Francisco 96221  
 Assistant Chief of Staff, Military Assistance, English Language  
 Training Coordinator, APO San Francisco 96221  
 Commander in Chief, Pacific, (J3A2/MLI/LMO), FPO San Francisco 96610

TO: Commandant, Defense Language Institute, English Language School  
 ATTN: DLIHQ-08, Lackland AFB, Texas 78236

1. Except as indicated below, the basic letter is an accurate summary of RVNAFLS language training activities from 1 October through 31 December 1969.

2. The average student/instructor ratio of 12 to 1 in the RVNAFLS annexes at Joint General Staff and Tan Son Nhut is a temporary unsatisfactory situation in violation of the limit specified in para 12a(1)(b), CINCPAC Instruction 4950.2, 16 May 1966, which states "Contact classes are conducted with a student/instructor ratio of not more than ten to one". The imposition of a 12 to 1 ratio was necessary in order to accommodate the increasing student inputs in all programs. (Reference paragraph 4a basic letter.)

3. DA/DCSOPS IA FMT Message 272218Z (NOTAL) Nov 69 states requirement for VNAF helicopter pilots who enter Lackland AFB to continue for English language training in reduced from ECL 80 to ECL 70. The reference in the basic letter to ECL 70 is the requirement for leaving Lackland to enter Fort Wolters for helicopter training and does not constitute a RVNAFLS graduation criteria. (Reference para, 10c.)

**SIGNED**

BERRARD F. de GIL  
 LTC, USA  
 Senior Advisor

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LANGUAGE TRAINING DETACHMENT (LTD)  
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Training Program (ELTP) Report

THRU: Senior Advisor  
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CINCPAC  
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TO: Commandant  
Defense Language Institute  
English Language School  
ATTN: DLIEL-OS  
Lackland AFB, Texas 78236

1. Country: Republic of Vietnam.

2. Location: Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Language School (RVNAFLS) is located in five separate facilities in the Saigon area: Camp Tran Hung Dao (Known commonly as JGS and which will be referred to in this report as JGS), Koelper Compound, Royal Annex, Dong Khanh Annex, and Tan Son Nhut Annex. A refresher course is also in operation at two temporary buildings on the Tan Son Nhut Air Base for Vietnamese helicopter pilot candidates who have graduated from RVNAFLS and are awaiting shipment to CONUS. RVNAFLS also has a school annex at Vung Tau, Vietnam for ARVN signal students. On 19 January, an additional building will open adjacent to the present Tan Son Nhut Facility in the Saigon area. Projected plans

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are for the VNAF students and instructors, as well as the administrative staff of Koelper Compound, to move to this new annex. Students, instructors and administrative staff of the ARVN school at Dong Khanh Annex will move to Koelper Annex. Both of these moves will take place around 19 January. RVNAFLS is an ARVN-administered, tri-service school.

3. Date of Report: Report covers period from 1 Oct to 31 Dec 69.

4. Reporter: William G. Hurley, DAC, GS-11, Interim Academic Director.

- a. There is a maximum student capacity of 1200 VNAF mechanic candidate students at JGS, based on a student-instructor ratio of 12 to 1 in 50 classrooms with two shifts per day. There is the same maximum possible student capacity of VNAF pilot candidates at Tan Son Nhut Annex, based on the same student-instructor ration and the same number of classrooms. The same capacity will also apply to the new school building at Tan Son Nhut mentioned above. There is a maximum possible student capacity of 1,680 students at Koelper Compound, based on a student-instructor ration of 10 to 1 in 84 classrooms, two shifts per day. The classrooms at Koelper Compound are smaller than those at JGS and Tan Son Nhut, which accounts for the smaller student-instructor ratio. There are 71 classrooms at Dong Khanh Annex, giving that school a maximum possible student capacity of 1420 ARVN students. As mentioned in paragraph 2, this annex will close in early January and the ARVN program will move to Koelper Compound. There are 33 classrooms at the Royal Annex, giving that school a maximum student capacity of 660 VNN students, based on a 10 to 1 student-instructor ratio and a double-shift daily schedule. There are also 33 classrooms at the Vung Tau Annex, giving that school a maximum student capacity of 660 ARVN signal students, based on a 10 to 1 student-instructor ratio and a double-shift daily schedule. As of 31 Dec 1969, student loads at the RVNAFLS were:

JGS...1,006	TSN...990
Koelper..832	Royal...537
D.K.....447	V.T.....461

Note: It is worth noting that a maximum student capacity is rarely, if ever, achieved because of the near impossibility of scheduling the exact number of students into a classroom all in the same study level.

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- b. On 13 Oct 69, classes began at the new Tan Son Nhut Annex. The following DLI personnel were assigned as GS-9 Training Specialist: Samuel Floyd (assigned as interim annex advisor until arrival of Paul Allen, GS-11, on 17 Nov 69), Peter Nadell, Warren Mosher, Rubin Garibay, and Carlos Maetzu. The annex has a maximum student capacity at present of 1200 VNAF helicopter pilot candidates.
- c. On 15 Oct 69, Randolph M. Johnston, DAC, GS-11, Academic Advisor for RVNAFLS, returned to DLI ELS, Lackland AFB, Texas, having completed his 1-year tour of duty in Vietnam. William G. Hurley, DAC, GS-11, was appointed interim Academic Advisor until the arrival of Edward A. Hahn, DAC, GS-12, in Saigon.
- d. On 15 Oct 69, the Vung Tau Annex opened. Three DLI GS-9 Training Specialists were transferred there from Saigon. They were: Miss Barbara L. Simpson, Miss Betty Lou Clay and Mr. Clark Davis. Miss Simpson was appointed Academic Advisor. U.S. Army instructors were recruited, mostly from the field in Vietnam, and the DLI personnel began an intensive pre-service training. The first ARVN signal students started classes on 8 Dec 69. Miss Simpson requested to use the new RVNAFLS VNAF POI (see paragraph e). Permission was granted and Vung Tau implemented the 3-track system. Students were also given an ELAT (English Language Aptitude Test-- see paragraph f) in their first week of school and those who did not achieve the cutoff score were eliminated. In addition to a final ECL test score of 65, the students must achieve a score of 50 on their electronics SET test to graduate. They will then qualify for in-country ICS training in Vietnam under the command of the U.S. Army 1st Signal Brigade.
- e. In late October, Mr. John Devine, DAC, GS-13, on TDY as ACoFS, MA, English Language Training Coordinator, HQ MACV, and Mr. Hurley, began finalizing the 3-track POI for the RVNAFLS VNAF program, as outlined in late September by Mr. Devine. The purpose of the 3-track system is to reduce the number of VNAF mechanic candidate students eliminated with ECL scores below 40 (see paragraph 8). The 3-track POI allows students to be tracked, or classified, at the end of each Book in the ALC, as either slow, fast, or average learners, based upon three criteria in the following order of importance: 1. instructor evaluation; 2. ELAT score and 3. entry ECL test score. The amount of time they would spend in their next Book is determined by this classification, or tracking. All tracking

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was to be done under DLI supervision, as well as all eliminating. Students who are placed in a fast track are allowed to complete a book in a faster time than average students, and average students in a faster time than slow students. Below is an outline of the 3-track POI:

Number of Weeks to complete  
Elementary and Intermediate  
ALC in 3-track system POI.

	<u>Slow</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Fast</u>
Book 1100	5 Weeks	4 Weeks	3 Weeks
Book 1200	4 Weeks	4 Weeks	3 Weeks
Book 1300	5 Weeks	4 Weeks	3 Weeks
Book 1400	5 Weeks	4 Weeks	3 Weeks
Book 2100		4 Weeks	2 Weeks
Book 2200		4 Weeks	2 Weeks
Book 2300		4 Weeks	2 Weeks
Book 2400		4 Weeks	2 Weeks

Note: All students are given three weeks in Book 1100 before being tracked. During that three weeks, they are also given entry ECL tests and an ELAT if they haven't received one before entry.

The slow track only runs through the end of Book 1400. At that time, a slow student either moves up to the average track, or is eliminated. Students can be eliminated at any time in the course, but can only be tracked at the end of a book.

The purpose of the new POI is to give slower learners a longer time to complete Book 2400 and to permit faster learners to do the same thing in less time, unencumbered by slow students in their classes.

f. Dr. Norman N. Bonner continued testing with the ELAT (English Language Aptitude Test) at RVNAFLS. Inclosure 1 of this report summarizes the results of ELAT scores of tests given since 10 Sep 69 at RVNAFLS. What valid conclusions can be reached by the results of the ELAT depend, to a great extent, on how valid the RVNAFLS ECL test score requirement for graduation (80/70/65) are. These requirements are currently under reexamination. If the requirements have been too high, not only for the time allowed a student to achieve them, but for any large-scale in-country TEFL program anywhere, then the eliminations, based upon these requirements, are also invalid (see paragraph 3).

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- g. The number of DLI personnel at LTD increased from 21 to 24 during the last quarter. Two returned to CONUS and five arrived in Saigon from Lackland AFB. Below is the list of personnel on hand (as of 31 Dec 69) according to arrival dates:

29 Jan 69	Miss Betty Lou Clay	GS-9
5 Jul 69	Miss Yuko Kunihiro	"
19 Jul 69	Miss Dianne French	"
19 Jul 69	Miss Barbara L. Simpson	"
21 Jul 69	Mr. Joseph D. Short	"
24 Jul 69	Dr. Norman N. Bonner	GS-11
24 Jul 69	Mr. Isom C. Scoggins	GS-9
24 Jul 69	Mr. Henry A. Rohrig	"
4 Aug 69	Mr. Jerry Erickson	"
17 Aug 69	Mr. Clark Davis	"
17 Aug 69	Mrs. Jeanette Johnson	"
20 Aug 69	Mr. Curtis Russell	"
24 Aug 69	Mr. Hugh Mikkelson	"
26 Aug 69	Miss Patricia Stark	"
27 Aug 69	Mr. Rubin Garibay	"
12 Sep 69	Mr. William G. Hurley	GS-11
12 Sep 69	Mr. Samuel Floyd	GS-9
27 Sep 69	Mrs. Shirley Eames	"
27 Sep 69	Mr. Peter Nadell	"
3 Oct 69	Mr. Warren Mosher	"
3 Oct 69	Mr. Carlos Maetzu	"
15 Nov 69	Mr. Paul Alien	"
27 Nov 69	Mr. James McKinnis	"
24 Dec 69	Mr. Edward A. Hahn	GS-12

Departed last quarter:

Mr. Randolph M. Johnston, 15 Oct 69 (DEROS)	GS-11
Mr. Malcolm Kirk, 18 Oct 69 (Resigned)	GS-9

- h. Mr. Pierre Bonnescuelle de Lespinois, GS-14, arrived in Saigon 23 Dec 69. He assumed the position of ACoFS, MA, English Language Training Coordinator, HQ MACV, replacing Mr. John Devine, GS-13, who departed Vietnam 19 Nov 69 due to serious illness in family. Mr. Hurley served as interim ACoFS, MA, until arrival of Mr. de Lespinois. Mr. Hurley also served as interim Academic Advisor for RVNAFLS after departure of Mr. Johnston until arrival of Mr. Edward A. Hahn, GS-12, 24 Dec 69.

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- i. Mr. Sydney Sako, GS-12, DLI-ELS Testing Specialist, arrived Saigon 26 Nov 69 for a 30-day TDY stay at RVNAFLS to assist in the administering of testing procedures. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Sako, Dr. Norman N. Bonner, GS-11, was named MACV Testing Officer for all of Vietnam. Mr. Sako also requested, from Lackland AFB, Texas, DLI-ELS, immediate shipment of the new ECL test series 6900 to Saigon on a high priority basis. He said that the entire 6700 series was compromised. Mr. Sako also requested all testing areas in Vietnam to send all test inventories to Dr. Bonner, so as to centralize all ECL testing in one location, thereby preventing further test compromise. Mr. Sako asked DLI-ELS to send future tests only to the MACV Testing Officer. Mr. Sako departed Vietnam 28 Dec 69 for Bangkok, Thailand.
- j. On 30 Oct 69 the ECL test score for VNAF mechanic candidates to graduate from RVNAFLS was lowered from 70 to 65.
- k. On 28 Nov 69 LTC Bernard F. de Gil, USA, replaced LTC Kenneth M. Cole, USA, as U.S. Senior Advisor to RVNAFLS.
- l. Permission to lower the ECL from 65 to 60 for VNAF mechanic candidates was granted on 27 Nov 69. However, because of backlog of VNAF mechanic candidates graduates awaiting shipment to CONUS, RVNAFLS was asked by the U.S. Air Force Advisory Group to maintain 65 ECL graduation score until backlog could be broken. Reason for backlog was length of time involved in completing security clearances for VNAF airmen before shipment to CONUS.
- m. On 11 Oct 69, COL Holly W. Dinkins, USA, Chief, Service Schools Division, MACV, visited RVNAFLS.
- n. On 11 Oct and 12 Oct 69, CBS-TV news commentator Charles W. Collingwood visited RVNAFLS with a camera crew to film classroom and laboratory facilities for an upcoming CBS-TV news special on the I&M Program. The English language program in Vietnam was to be part of the TV special. The show appeared 2 Dec 69 on CBS-TV in the United States.
- o. On 13 Oct 69, COL R. G. Mattee, USA, Chief of MATLO, visited RVNAFLS.
- p. On 31 Oct 69, BG Wallace L. Clement, USA, Dir, Tng Dir, MACV, visited RVNAFLS, accompanied by COL Robert J. Keefer, USA, and LTC David M. Ellis, USA.

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- q. On 21 Nov 69, COL C. B. Stackhouse, MAG Staff USAF, Washington, D.C. visited RVNAFLS, accompanied by LTC H. E. Raleigh, USAF, and LTC Krekleberg, USAF. The three visited various RVNAFLS facilities for approximately one week.
- r. On 6 Dec 69, COL William C. Boehn, USA, Program Manager for the Secretary of the Army, Department of Army VNAF pilots and mechanics Army Schools CONUS, visited RVNAFLS.
- s. On 14 Dec 69, COL E. F. Astarita, CINCPAC, visited RVNAFLS.
- t. On 31 Dec 69, BG Wallace L. Clement, USA, Dir, Tng Dir, MACV visited RVNAFLS.
- u. On 23 Dec 69, LTC de Gil, U.S. Senior Advisor RVNAFLS, submitted a proposal to implement an Automated Data Processing (ADP) system for the entire school. He pointed out that RVNAFLS was of such a large size with so many separate facilities, an ADP system was urgently needed to maintain an accurate and orderly control of student and administrative records. He submitted the proposal to the staff of RVNAFLS and to staff members of MACV Data Management Agency, Comdr Gardner and MAJ Carlson. Present at the special meeting were also Mr. Cary Campbell, IBM repr. and Lt. Goulke, USA, budget training Support Division of MACT. COL de Gil submitted a proposal to rent and install at RVNAFLS the following IBM equipment: 1 optical mark scoring reader, 1 card punch attachment, 1 counter, formula, 1 ID field checking, 1 IBM storage buffer and 1 card punch machine. The MACV representative agreed that RVNAFLS was in urgent need of an ADP system and agreed to appoint a team at MACVDMA to provide a computer program for RVNAFLS software. COL de Gil was advised by the MACVDMA staff members to order the optical mark scoring reader immediately for ECL test scoring. Under the proposed ADP system, an individual record could be kept of each student's entire RVNAFLS academic progress from entry to graduation, or elimination. Long range plans for the ADP system are to have the Vietnamese RVNAFLS staff tie in with the computer at JGS once the U.S. team had phased out of Vietnam. Until that time, the ADP system at RVNAFLS would be tied in with the U.S. MACVDMA.



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## 6. Projected Activities:

- a. Dong Kanh Annex will have closed up and moved to Koelper Compound by 19 Jan 70. Koelper Compound's VNAF students, instructors and DLI staff will have moved to the new 18-room school building at Tan Son Nhut by 19 Jan 70.
- b. The new RVNAFLS VNAF POI is being phased in, *and implemented on* ~~Only those students entering RVNAFLS after 8 Dec 69, are so far under it; eventually,~~ *however, the old POI will be phased out.* Most of the other RVNAFLS programs (i. e. ARVN Offshore, etc.) have adopted as much of the new POI as is possible to fit their program needs.
- c. Projected input of VNAF students for 1970 is 515 mechanic candidates per month. It is planned to enter 200 VNAF pilot candidates in January and then phase out that program.
- d. As mentioned in paragraph 8 below, it is hoped that more realistic ECL requirements with a planned in-country training and an OJT program will be implemented to utilize students in the 40 to 59 ECL scoring range.
- e. Four additional DLI staff members are scheduled to arrive in early 1970. A request for another GS-11 to replace Dr. Bonner has been made.

7. Personnel Actions: *Creation of position of MACV Testing Officer was established*  
(Dr. Norman N. Bonner).

8. English Language Training Problems: The great bulk of RVNAFLS students (approximately 70%) are VNAF students in the helicopter program either as pilot or mechanic candidates. This program has the highest priority of RVNAFLS, yet it is in this program that the most serious problems exist. Academic losses among VNAF mechanic candidates ran approximately 65% during 1969, which means that RVNAFLS had to enter 100 VNAF airmen through the gates to get 35 out the other side. Along the way, 65 were lost for academic reasons. Helicopter pilot candidates (cadets), however, were almost the opposite--only on paper though. Academic losses ran but 25%, which meant that for every 100 pilot candidates who entered RVNAFLS, 75 got out the other end. Only 25 were lost. Such a wide discrepancy between the two groups would, at first sight, appear to be explainable in terms of educational background. The VNAF cadets have a minimum of 12 years of schooling, while VNAF airmen have a minimum of only 9 years of schooling.

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Such a widespread difference in attrition rates for the two groups would tend, then, to lend support to the theory that the more extensive one's educational background is the greater will be his ability to learn a language by the oral-aural method. It would also tend to discredit the contrary theory that language learning ability has little, if any, relationship to educational background since one is not asked to absorb any intellectual knowledge when he learns a language. The RVNAFLS VNAF program results would seem to be a classic support of the former theory, but the results didn't hold up when the VNAF cadets got to Lackland AFB, Texas. All of them were given entry ECL tests in CONUS, and they averaged a drop in score of about 15 to 30 points per man (as high as 60 in some cases). The reason was obvious once the cadets at Lackland were questioned; it was even obvious in Vietnam. The ECL in-country tests were compromised and there were, for a great part of 1969, only a handful of tests available. So, it appears, the VNAF pilot candidates were only a little better in language learning ability than their less-educated compatriots. The basic problems were not confined to the VNAF mechanics; the problems applied to both groups. The pilots' average ECL in-country was not 80, but between 55 and 60. The next obvious question is: could their in-country ECL score have been higher? It is this reporter's feeling that it couldn't have been much higher. An 80 requirement for an in-country program, particularly on the massive scale that this program is being attempted, is unrealistic. Perhaps, an 80 ECL requirement could be reached in-country, if there were smaller student-instructor ratios--say, 7 or 8, and if there were conditions which would allow a total student immersion in an English speaking environment outside the classroom, and if all the instructors were professional TEFL types instead of USAF enlisted men with but 6-weeks training before entering the classroom for the first time (there were a few isolated exceptions to this). This is not intended to demean the efforts of the USAF instructors. They did, for the most part, a creditable job and should be praised for it. If anything is to be criticized it is the unrealistic ECL requirement of 80. The ECL for the pilot candidates could be lowered to 60, or at the most 65. At any rate, it should never have been set as high as 80 because it forced the students to achieve the graduation goal in the only way they could--via test compromise, and the lack of ECL tests in Vietnam smoothed the path for them. If test security is made fool proof, the attrition rate for pilot candidates, instead of being 25%, might be closer to 75%, at best 50%. In other words, the pilot candidates will be in the same dilemma as the mechanic candidates. Allowing for the educational background difference, if you will, and the more critical nature of pilot training over mechanical training, then the mechanic candidates could graduate with an ECL requirement of 40 or 45.

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If that is too low, then one suggestion would be to hold out as bait a trip to CONUS for mechanics who can reach 60, but utilize those who can only reach a 40 to 59 ECL by putting them in an in-country technical school or OJT program. The new VNAF POI was drawn up to help cut attrition, but it will not do so to any considerable degree unless the ECL requirements are lowered. What it will do, hopefully, is get a greater number of students above the 40 ECL. A whopping 91% of VNAF airmen who were disqualified from RVNAFLS for academic reasons in 1969 were dropped out with an ECL of less than 40. The new POI which extends the length of time in the elementary ALC (Book 1100, 1200 1300 and 1400) will, or at least should, reduce this percentage. It should reduce those VNAF cadets who are eliminated with ECLs below 40, too. But it probably won't get them up to an 80, except in rare cases. The VNAF pilot candidates could be brought to a 60 or 65 in-country though, and then sent to Lackland for additional language training to get them to an 80. It wouldn't overflow Lackland any more than it is being overflowed now with Vietnamese pilot candidates in remedial training trying to get the 75 ECL (lowered in late 69 from 80) a great many couldn't get in Vietnam, no matter how the tests were compromised. Extending the in-country course to include a number of weeks in SET (Specialized English Training) following successful completion of Book 2400 was tried but didn't work. SET should be supported with outside use of English so as to maintain an ECL proficiency. What happened in Vietnam was that the student's ECL dropped once they got into SET, because, it is suspected, they concentrated on memorizing technical terms and had no outside stimulant, such as a CONUS environment, to keep up their everyday English. It appears that some type of OJT in-country training with lower ECL requirements for VNAF airmen is in the offing. This will help. The new POI should help, too, to stop the wasteful exercise RVNAFLS engaged in through most of 1969 of cramming in hundreds of students each week at Book 1100, only to eliminate them somewhere around Book 1400 a few weeks later because it was obvious they weren't going to make 70 (lowered to 65 in Nov 69). And--the following might be even more of a reason for the RVNAFLS "elimination cycle" --because of the pressures of hundreds more knocking at the door of Book 1100 to run the same fruitless cycle. Under the new POI those eliminees might get out of Book 1400 (if inputs are held off while the new POI phases in and sets its pace), but they'll still be lost if the ECL requirements are not lowered so as to make use, instead of eliminating them. But the pilot ECL must still be lowered if RVNAFLS is to have a meaningful pilot attrition rate.

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9. Instructors: All instructors perform full time, except for 11 Vietnamese civilians who are on a part time schedule. The instructor staff consisted of (as of 31 Dec 69):

- a. USAF - 354 assigned instructors. Actually 282 were teaching as of 31 Dec and 30 were being used in supervisory academic roles, such as evaluator assistants and 42 were either on leave, sick, R&R, or on other miscellaneous duties.
- b. USA - 15 instructors at Dong Kanh Annex.
- c. USN - 70 instructors at Royal Annex.
- d. ARVN - 29 instructors at Dong Kanh Annex.
- e. VN Civ - 11 instructors at Dong Kanh Annex.
- f. USA - There were 80 US Army instructors on TDY (6 months) at Vung Tau.

10. Student load:

- a. ARVN students at Dong Kanh attend four hours of class per day, six days per week. All other students attend class five hours per day, six days per week on a double-shift schedule which means that the classrooms are utilized twice daily. A remedial program for VNAF students increases attendance to 3 hours more per week for students who are not progressing satisfactorily. Under the new POI, remedial training - a program which has never been successful at RVNAELS because of lack of free classroom time due to the double-shift schedule - will be discontinued. Remedial training will be built into the slow and average tracks.
- b. See paragraph 1 for student loads as of 31 Dec 69.
- c. All students who depart from CONUS make direct entry into their assigned technical schools except students scheduled for pilot training. Pilots are assigned to a six-week technical terminology course at DLIELS and whatever remedial training they might need to reach an 80 RCI (lowered to 70 in late 69).

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- d. The following table indicates the numbers of RVNAFLS students who entered, were eliminated, and graduated from 1 October - 31 December 1969. The table does not indicate the number of students in the school at the beginning of the quarter, which accounts for the number graduated plus eliminated not equalling those entering during the quarter.

PROGRAM	ENTERED	ELIMINATED	GRADUATED
VNAF PILOTS	670	314	634
VNAF MECH	1308	885	351
VNN INTERPRETERS	347	62	372
SP. FORCES	87	24	37
ARVN SIGNAL	11	10	92
TOTAL	2423	1295	1486

#### 11. Academics:

- a. Total number of student hours taught.....1,660,000
- b. Percentage of student absences.....2.5%
- c. Average instructor/student ratio.....11/1

#### 12. Equipment:

- a. Dong Khanh has one 40-position laboratory, plus 20 listening positions.
- b. Koelper Compound has one 60-position laboratory, plus one 25-position laboratory.
- c. JGS has one 40-position laboratory, plus 20 listening positions.
- d. Royal Annex has one 30-position laboratory plus 9 listening positions.
- e. Tan Son Nhut Annex<sup>#1</sup> has two 30-position laboratories.
- f. Vung Tau Annex has one 40-position laboratory.

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- Note: Dong Kanh laboratory will be transferred to the new Tan Son Nhut facility in early January 1970. In addition, that new facility will have a currently requisitioned 20-position laboratory.
- g. RVNAFLS has 101 tape recorders in operation. There are 5 additional tape recorders being used by ARVN and Vietnamese civilian instructors exclusively.
  - h. RVNAFLS has 100 sets of CLABS, or individual listening devices for classroom use with 16 listening positions for each device.
  - i. RVNAFLS has 50 flip charts, covering Book 1100, lessons 1101 through 1105, and 50 flip charts, covering Book 1100, lessons 1106 through 1110.
  - j. RVNAFLS has 2 overhead projectors and one opaque projector. Investigations are being made of the possibility of buying 200 to 300 such projectors. Such a purchase would be far more economical than producing additional flip charts for Books 1100, 1200, 1300, and 1400.
  - k. RVNAFLS has two 16mm movie projectors of its own and two on loan from the US Signal Corps.
  - l. RVNAFLS has 135 easels for flip charts.
  - m. A 76-page supplementary course 1100 written by Miss Patricia Stark, GS-9, and Mr. James McKinnis, GS-9. A 30-page treatise (for instructor use) on the sound differences between English and Vietnamese by Mr. Hugh Mikkelson, GS-9. A 30-page supplement to Book 1200 written by Mr. McKinnis and Mr. Henry Rohrig, GS-9 (similar supplements are being planned for Books 1300 and 1400, so as to provide additional teaching materials for the new POI slow learners). Sixty sketches drawn by Mr. Joseph D. Short, GS-9, are being used in the school as flip charts. This reporter wishes to commend these GS-9's who completed these materials at his request (and those who will complete the additional supplements) in order to reinforce the RVNAFLS POI.

*William G. Hurley*  
 WILLIAM G. HURLEY  
 DAC, GS-11  
 LTD Supervisor

REPORT OF ELAT AND ENTRY ECL TESTS

No	Form	Test Date	A/O**Annex	Class	Level	Groups	M	EX	EX <sup>2</sup>	M1	M2	Mt	SD	40 score cut-off*	Entry ECL	Ref	
1	A	10 Sep 69	A	KC	010969	1	100	4920	253254	40.0	9.1	49.1	10.6	20	26.21	Sample	
2	A	30 Sep 69	A	KC	220969	1	45	2253	120355	41.1	9.0	50.1	13.2	9	26.6	Sample	
3	A	27 Sep 69	A	JGS	220969	1	50	2135	104801	35.3	7.3	42.7	16.7	12	18.0	Sample	
4	A	1 Oct 69	A	KC	220969	1	45	2219	118545	39.9	9.4	49.3	14.4	9	24.2	Ref #	
5	A	21 Oct 69	A	JGS	131069	1	186	9013	463065			48.5	12.0	24	29.3	Ref #	
6	A	28 Oct 69	A	JGS	201069	1	166	6880	320035			41.5	14.5	37	---	Cart	
7	A	3 Nov 69	A	JGS	201069	1	18	626				34.6	19.0	9	---	Net	
8	A	2 Dec 69***A	A	KC	Recruits	23	1070	57690	1203720	39.8	14.1	53.9	15.1	195	23.8	Ref	
9	A	1 Dec 69	A	JCS	241169	1	188					43.8	15.5	65	---	Cart	
10	A	26 Dec 69	A	KC	241169	1	19	895				38.6	8.5	47.1	6.8	---	Cart
11	A	16 Sep 69	A	JGS		1	50	2424	169248	48.1	8.0	56.1	14.1	6	23.4	Sample Dr.	
12	A	16 Sep 69	A	JGS		1	50	360	230594	53.9	13.3	67.2	9.9	2	26.4	Sample	
13	A	18 Sep 69	O	DK		1	50	3188	212297	51.8	11.9	63.6	13.6	3	41.0	Sample "	
14	A	30 Dec 69	O	TSN	291269	1	93	5509	313492	49.0	8.0	57.0	10.6			Regular	
15	B	3 Dec 69	A/O	VTau		17	572	23194				34.9	5.6	40.5			Twenty % cut-off***
16	B	13 Dec 69	A	JGS	D81269	1	208	8687	386167	34.5	7.2	41.7	10.6	30	24.5	Regular	
17	B	16 Dec 69	A	KC	Recruits	14	999	36266				30.0	6.3	36.3	13.5		Not in Sect
18	B	18 Dec 69	A	KC	241169	1	156	6500	293114	34.6	7.1	41.7	12.9	30	22.0	Regular	
19	B	27 Dec 69	A	NT		3	158	5512				29.2	5.7	34.9	12.8		Mha Trang
20	B	30 Dec 69	A	KC	151269	3	236	10362	480947	37.0	6.9	43.9	10.5	34		Regular	
21	E	30 Dec 69	A	JCS	221269	1	98	4409	215485	35.0	10.0	45.0	13.3	30	24.1	Regular	

\* This is the number that would be eliminated at the LC score point cut-off

\*\* Airmen/Officers

\*\*\* Tested on 25, 26 Nov and 2 Dec 69

\*\*\*\* No cut-off score has been established for Form B. The numbers here reflect what would be the cut off score for the various groups at a twenty per cent cut-off.

*Norman N. Bonner*

Total Tested with Elat through 31 Dec 69: 4557

Follow-up studies have been made of the first six groups tested with the ELAT. These groups were tested between 10 Sep 69 and 28 Oct 69. The number tested between those dates was 591. Of those identified as slow learners, 86% of the first four groups have been eliminated through regular elimination channels. Of the total group, 70% have been eliminated through regular channels.

A second form of the ELAT, Form B, has been provided by providing new terms for the word-picture association book test. Form A has been normalized on a total population group of 2150 persons. A (20) twenty cut-off score of 40 score points has been established for screening purposes. Slow learners are identified as those scoring 41-46; average learners, 47-67; and fast learners, 68 and above.

Form B has been normalized on a population group of 2427 persons. A twenty per cent cut-off score of 30 score points has been established for screening purposes. Slow learners are identified as those scoring 31-35; average learners, 36-54; fast learners, 55 and above.

The ELAT is currently being used for two purposes: (1) To screen VNAF students prior to entry by utilizing like twenty per cent cut-off, and (2) to help categorize those students who enter RVNAFLS as slow, average or fast learners. The criteria, together with the entry ECL score and instructor rating, serves to facilitate the placement of students in the 3-track training program.