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AGO ltr 29 Apr 1980

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

IN REPLY REFER TO

AGDA (M) (6 Nov 69) FOR OT UT 693180 19 November 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 41st Civil Affairs Company, Period Ending 31 July 1969

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2. Information contained in this report is provided to insure appropriate benefits in the future from lessons learned during current operations and may be adapted for use in developing training material.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Kenneth G. Wickham

KENNETH G. WICKHAM
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

1 Incl
as

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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT
DISTRIBUTION NO FOREIGN WITHOUT APPROVAL OF ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT (ARMY) ATTN FOR OT UT. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
41st Civil Affairs Company
APO 96350

AVFA-CA 19 August 1969

SUBJECT: Operational Report of 41st Civil Affairs Company for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

THRU: Commanding General, I Field Force Vietnam, ATTN: AVFA-GC-OT, APO 96350

Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC-DST, APO 96375

Commander in Chief, United States Army Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO 96558

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 20310

NOT REPRODUCIBLE

1. SECTION I. SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

a. GENERAL: During the period 1 May 1969 through 31 July 1969, the 41st Civil Affairs Company was engaged in supporting pacification and revolutionary development (RD) programs, implementing civil affairs programs, initiating civic action projects, and providing refugee assistance within II Corp Tactical Zone (CTZ) in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN).

The mission of the 41st Civil Affairs Company is to provide civil affairs support to tactical operations and the revolutionary development and pacification programs within II CTZ. Tasks implied by this mission are to strengthen the Government of Vietnam (GVN) by utilizing and strengthening GVN channels, assisting GVN officials to become effective and responsive to the needs of the people, and informing the people of the appropriate existing GVN channels; to improve coordination among US/FWMAF, RVNAF, and GVN elements involved in the pacification program; to increase ARVN and Regional Force/Popular Force (RF/PF) support of the civil affairs aspect of pacification; to determine civil affairs needs and resources and provide a basis for coordination and continuity by development of area surveys in areas of operations; and to support and utilize the Hamlet Evaluation System (HES) for evaluation of civil affairs requirements.

To accomplish this mission, ten TOE civil affairs platoons and seven provisional platoons are deployed throughout II CTZ. One of the TOE platoons is attached in support of the 4th Infantry Division, and four TOE platoons are attached to the 39th Civil Affairs Company in I CTZ.

FOR OT UT
693180

Inclosure

The majority of the seventeen platoons in II CTZ are attached to MACCORDS Advisory Teams for administrative and logistical support. Utilizing the area concept of employment, the platoons have been placed in direct support of the District/Province Senior Advisor (DSA/PSA), and under operational control of company headquarters in Nha Trang. The platoons are deployed within II CTZ as follows: Binh Dinh Province: Platoons 6, 11, 13, Provisional 13A, 14, and Provisional 14A; Binh Thuan Province: Platoons 4 and 7; Darlac Province: Platoon 2; Khanh Hoa Province: Platoon 1 and Nha Trang Provisional; Phu Yen Province: Platoon 12; Pleiku Province: Platoons 8 (attached to 4th Infantry Division), 9, Provisional 9A, and 15; and Cam Ranh Provisional Platoon in the autonomous city of Cam Ranh.

b. INTELLIGENCE: All personnel, particularly Platoon Commanders and Public Safety Supervisors, receive an intelligence briefing and security/intelligence orientation upon assignment to the unit. Intelligence and security lectures are conducted by I FFORCEV G-2 during each Quarterly Platoon Commanders' Conference. Company staff officers attend regularly scheduled intelligence briefings, and review intelligence documents received by the unit. Information pertinent to the operation or security of Platoons in the field is disseminated by rapid means. Platoon Commanders routinely contact the appropriate intelligence collection officers in their areas of operations to insure a mutual exchange of information which will provide a better understanding of current intelligence requirements and a clearer concept of the general intelligence and security situation. A number of platoons have made significant contributions to the collection of information on the location, population, local industry, economy, education, welfare, and security of the villages within their areas. Occasionally, valuable information concerning VC activity or the Viet Cong Infrastructure (VCI) is also obtained. Recently, at great personal risk, a Montagnard voluntarily provided a CA platoon in Binh Thuan Province with information concerning the regular passage of VC through his village. This information was passed to the 44th ARVN Regiment. An ambush was set up, resulting in five KIA and seven weapons captured. A bunker was also uncovered and destroyed as a result of this intelligence information. Several of the platoons and the National Police (NP) have been conducting joint PSYWAR campaigns directed at identification of the VCI by the people. Eight VCI were identified by one villager at Plei Exor, approximately five kilometers north of Edap Enang in Pleiku Province. The people of Plei Ra Drung also reported that ten villagers from Edap Enang were taking rice into the jungle, evidently for the VC. Public Safety Supervisors (PSS) are providing coordination between the National Police Field Force (NPFF) and the District Intelligence Operations Control Center (DIOCC) in an effort to identify the VCI and target the NPFF toward them.

c. OPERATIONS AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES:

(1) Plans: The 41st Civil Affairs Company is continuously reviewing its programs and assesing its resources to insure that platoon assets

and capabilities are properly utilized in support of the pacification program in II CTZ. As a result, two provisional platoons were recently organized from within the company and deployed to Binh Dinh Province. These platoons were formed in an effort to provide adequate civil affairs advisory personnel in support of province pacification programs, particularly for Binh Dinh Province.

Following initial deployment under the area concept, the platoons relied heavily upon civic action projects to establish themselves in an area and to maximize the impact of the pacification and revolutionary development programs. Due to the success of, and increased emphasis upon the pacification program, many platoons are reducing their involvement in civic action programs and are placing increased emphasis and attention upon development of civil affairs advisory roles. Platoon 12 in Phu Yen Province, Platoon 15 in Pleiku Province, and the Cam Ranh Provisional Platoon have been given the responsibility for coordinating and supervising the conduct of military civic action programs and monitoring province pacification plans and programs.

(2) Operations: During this reporting period the 41st Civil Affairs Company continued to provide technical assistance and support to all aspects of civil affairs/civic action programs within II CTZ. Total effort expended in civil affairs/civic action activities was 4,178 man-days. Cash expenditures and value of commodities distributed in support of civil affairs/civic action programs totaled 6,618,419 piasters, equivalent to $56,088. Inclosure 1 is a list of commodities distributed. In addition, 410 USAID/CARE kits, such as resettler, school, mason, and woodworking, were distributed. The platoons also assisted in the distribution of 164,980 pounds of foodstuffs and 6,745 pounds of clothing. Platoon efforts in support of civil affairs programs were divided among five general areas, with social welfare receiving 32% of total effort, refugees 23%, education 16%, economic development 16%, and transportation 13%.

Platoon commanders continue to work under the premise that a successful civil affairs platoon is one that works in an area and eventually is no longer needed since the government and the people will have progressed to the point that they no longer require assistance. The aim therefore is for the platoons to work themselves out of a job. The primary conduit for achieving this goal is the ability of the people to utilize GVN channels and decrease their dependence upon the platoons. Coupled with this is the ability of the people to handle their own projects with a minimal amount of assistance from the platoons. To develop this ability to its utmost, the platoons have been placing increased emphasis on self-government, the use of GVN channels, and the involvement of the people in the projects. The Village Self Development program (VSD) provided added impetus to self-government and community development. An excellent example of village development and community spirit is the village of An Hiep, Binh Thuan Province. The people wanted to construct an irrigation complex, and the

CA platoon from Phan Thiet provided assistance by obtaining rapid approval for use of AIK funds. The irrigation project was enthusiastically begun and quickly and efficiently completed. The people then turned their attentions to two more irrigation projects, which were also completed with dispatch. A request for materials to construct a dam was submitted through GVN channels. The RD Council, however, refused to support the project. Undaunted, the people began work on the project without GVN assistance. The CA platoon provided some material assistance, but the majority of the materials were provided by the people. The people completed the project with little instruction or supervision from the CA platoon. The speed with which the people of An Hiep have completed their self-help projects is indicative of their growing community spirit. Increased awareness on the part of local officials for the need for intelligent planning is becoming apparent. The Song Mao CA platoon and the CORDS representative worked with the village council in developing a plan for the resettlement hamlet of Canh Dien, Binh Thuan Province. The streets, temples, house lots, wells, and market places were layed out in a manner that provides for efficient utilization of the available land and allows for future expansions while at the same time avoiding conflict with Cham customs. The hamlet plan was fully developed before land clearing or construction began.

Social welfare programs included well construction and improvement, housing construction, and medical assistance and hospital/dispensary improvements, as well as distribution of commodities to displaced or needy persons and the support of orphanages. The platoons contributed to the construction or repair of 128 dwellings, 12 wells, 141 latrines, and 6 dispensaries and hospitals. The water system at Liem Binh, Binh Thuan Province, has proved to be successful in every respect. All necessary equipment and materials can be procured locally, no skilled labor is required for installation, and the design allows for future additions. A great many people have expressed interest in this type of project, and it may serve as an example for other villages to emulate. The people are justifiably proud of their accomplishment, and it has done a great deal for the community spirit. The people in Xuan Phong, Binh Thuan Province, have completed a dispensary with their own labor and the technical assistance of the CA platoon. As soon as medical supplies become available, this dispensary will provide constant medical attention for the people of the hamlet. The Nha Trang Provisional Platoon is drilling shallow wells with a locally constructed hand auger. If the wells are successful, one of the major health and sanitation problems in the lowland areas will have been alleviated. The CA platoon in Ban Me Thuot, Darlac Province, is assisting the people of Buon Jat in constructing a 1500 meter canal to divert water from a nearby stream into the hamlet and back to the stream. This will provide a continuous flow of fresh water for the people of the hamlet. Local volunteer labor is presently being used and progress is relatively slow. During a MEDCAP in Plei Monu, Platoon 15, Pleiku Province, noted a definite decline in the health of the villagers. Although there is a dispensary in the nearby Vietnamese village of Le Chi, the Montagnards apparently do not visit the dispensary. The platoon is gathering information concerning

medical support capabilities of GVN in the province. Using this information, the platoon intends to develop a plan to improve MEDCAPS by insuring that GVN representatives are available to provide treatment. Also, by publicizing the locations of dispensaries close to various villages, it is hoped to increase the use of existing GVN medical facilities by the Montagnards as well as the Vietnamese. The CA platoon in Bong Son, Binh Dinh Province, has assisted the New Zealand medical team in construction of a dust-off pad at Bong Son Hospital. The platoon in Tuy Hoa helped construct an incinerator for Phu Yen Province Hospital. At Plei Ia Lou, Pleiku Province, high sickness and death rates among the very young and very old were a result of dehydration caused by diarrhea and malnutrition. The malnutrition was a problem with a known cause. However, medical specialists could not determine the exact cause of the diarrhea. The provisional platoon attacked the problem of malnutrition by supplementing the villagers diet with canned goods and later with bulgar and rolled wheat. Pleiku Province Public Health personnel, aided by the platoon medics, began intensive treatment of the people using tetracycline as the primary medicine. Platoon personnel also began an intense program for improving the sanitary conditions of the village. As a result of these combined efforts, the rate of sickness in Plei Ia Lou is dropping. Previously, two or three deaths a day were common; now the rate is one every two or three days. The majority of platoons have been conducting training programs to provide indigenous medics for the local dispensaries. Many platoons have also been conducting health and sanitation classes for the people. Forty-eight nurses, aides, and medics have been trained. A total of seven health and sanitation classes have been presented to 925 people. MEDCAPS were conducted by a majority of the platoons, with 22,978 people being treated and 8,439 immunizations administered. In addition, 743 pounds of health items such as soap were distributed.

Of prime importance to the civil affairs program is the development of education and educational facilities. The success of the various other programs depends upon the level of education in the area and the ability of the people to comprehend and carry out the project. Four new schools were built and five were repaired. Twenty-one construction classes were presented to 119 people, and 980 students received English language instruction in forty-one classes. The platoon in Tam Quan, Binh Dinh Province, recently found that a need for improvement of the school situation existed in Ngoc An hamlet. Although 150 students wanted to attend the hamlet school, there was only space in the school building for sixty-five. A frame building large enough for the hamlet's needs was constructed and roofed with palm thatch and rice straw. This building will serve as a temporary measure until a permanent school building can be constructed by the GVN. The RD Cadre of Thai Lai and Hoa Trung had been conducting classes for school children in two dilapidated houses. A permanent school building had been requested through GVN channels. In the meantime, the platoon at Bong Son, Binh Dinh Province, provided a GP medium tent to be used as a temporary school building, and donated fifty ammunition boxes for the construction of school desks.

Projects to improve economic conditions included market places, agricultural projects, and irrigation systems. One market place, one dam, and four irrigation systems were constructed. The cattle innoculation program initiated in Khanh Duong, Khanh Hoa Province, has been completed. Over 420 cattle, comprising 98% of the local cattle population, were innoculated for Rinderpest and Hemorrhagic Septicemia. A rabbit raising project has been started in Song Mao, Binh Thuan Province. The people built rabbit pens, and three doe rabbits, previously bred, were distributed to selected recipients. A female from each litter is to be returned to village control three months after birth. These will be bred and distributed to other selected recipients. In this manner, a majority of the villagers will soon have rabbit raising projects started. This program will provide a protein supplement to their diet, as well as forming the basis for a local industry. Platoons in Binh Dinh Province are also supporting the market places of De Duc, Tam Quan, and Trung Luong, as well as construction of social welfare centers in Pleiku and Cam Ranh. The lighting system for Phu My, Binh Dinh Province, is progressing slowly. When completed, street lights will run throughout the city and each home will be allowed two lights. The task of distributing the lighting to the homes will be handled by a Vietnamese District Committee which is being set up. The Public Safety Supervisors are assisting the National Police in reducing black market activities and establishing fair price controls.

Projects to improve transportation facilities included the building or repair of twenty-eight kilometers of road, three culvert, and eight bridges. The platoon at Tuy Phuoc, Binh Dinh Province, provided materials for resurfacing approximately one kilometer of the road running through Tuy Thuoc. The work was accomplished by the families living along the road. The platoon is also helping rebuild the bridge leading into Hung Nghia hamlet, and is involved in the planning and construction of two suspension bridges in the hamlets of Hung Thanh and Ap Xi. The bridge in Hieu Xong was completed by the people working under the supervision of the CA platoon from Tuy Hoa, Phu Yen Province. The people organized themselves well, and the bridge was completed in half the normal time due to their industriousness. The people of Hoa Thuan, Binh Thuan Province, also worked hard to complete the bridge into their hamlet. The platoon from Ban Me Thuot, Darlac Province, helped repair a bridge on QL 21A over the Dak Lieng stream. The seventy-one foot span had been damaged by a VC satchel cahrge, and finally collapsed. The bridge was raised to road level through the use of bridge jacks and cribbing material. Construction of the An Dong and Lai Duc, Binh Dinh Province, bridges has been completed along with major road repairs. The completion of these transportation arteries are contributing significantly to the pacification. Improved transportation facilities improve economic conditions by providing for easier transport of produce to market. Improved transportation also increases security by increasing the speed with which reactionary forces can be moved from place to place. The problems of traffic control and traffic

safety that are inherent in improved roads are being handled by the National Police and platoon Public Safety Supervisors. Traffic control programs have been instituted, and speed limit signs have been erected. In Ban Me Thuot, Darlac Province, traffic speed zones and pedestrian cross-walks have been devised to reduce the accident and injury rates. Other platoons are also conducting information programs and traffic safety campaigns.

(3) TRAINING. During the reporting period, five officers attended the five-day MACCORDS Advisor Orientation Course conducted in Saigon. This course is of definite value to personnel who are not trained in civil affairs prior to their arrival in Vietnam, and has provided added impetus to the civil affairs program.

A total of 528 man-hours were devoted to instruction in military subjects. Thirty-three Information Bulletins were published during the period. These contained command and general information such as crime prevention, safety, and character guidance. Articles of importance or special interest to civil affairs personnel, such as agriculture, construction, and resources utilization, were also published.

During the period 2-4 July, the 41st Civil Affairs Company assisted CORDS Region II in conducting a Civic Action Orientation Course for the S-5's from units in II CTZ. Subjects covered included functions of an S-5, relationship between the S-5 and the civil affairs platoon, reports and records, project evaluation and selection, development of a civic action program, preparation of an area survey, utilization of the HES reports, civil affairs lessons learned, and functions and capabilities of the various CORDS agencies.

The 41st Civil Affairs Company's fifth quarterly Platoon Commanders' Conference was conducted in Nha Trang during the period 14 through 16 May. The purpose of the conference was to conduct a periodic review and analysis of the company's operations and to update guidance to the platoon commanders. In addition, a series of guest speakers and seminars provided an effective exchange among the platoon commanders and the CORDS organization. LTG Corcoran, CG I FFORCEV, presented the opening remarks, and stressed the importance of civil affairs units in bridging the gap between the Vietnamese people and the FWMAF.

A Public Safety Supervisors Conference was conducted 7-8 May by the Public Safety Division, CORDS, with all Public Safety Supervisors (PSS) from the 41st Civil Affairs Company in attendance. The purpose of the conference was to acquaint the PSS with the public safety program and the functions of the National Police (NP). The scope of the public safety

program, functions of the PSS, and programs in support of the NP and public safety were discussed. By increasing awareness of these programs and by obtaining assistance and support, the Public Safety Division of CORDS will be able to enhance the public safety effort at district level. PSS's were requested to contact their local NP to determine what type of programs were needed, and what type of assistance they could provide.

(4) PSYWAR: The civil affairs platoons continue to capitalize upon the compatability of civil affairs and PSYOP activities. The platoons contine to engage in combined operations with PSYOP Teams, ARVN POLWAR Teams, Cultural Drama Teams, Armed Propaganda Teams, Chieu Hoi, and VIS. Many of the platoons conduct MEDCAPS while the PSYOP units show movies or play music with a PSYOP theme, distribute propaganda leaflets, or conduct PSYOP lectures. The platoon in Khanh Duong, Khanh Hoa Province, has obtained a 5Kw generator to operate a movie projector, and arrangements have been made for VIS to accompany the platoon on MEDCAPS. The platoon in Tuy Phouc, Binh Dinh Province, has made arrangements with the MACV PSYOPS Team to accompany them on MEDCAP/DENTCAPS. A loudspeaker truck will aid in announcing the presence of medical personnel and also create a large gathering. Recently, many of the platoons have joined with the PSYOP units and the National Police in conducting PSYOP campaigns directed at the VCI or designed to increase public awareness of safety. PSYOP units have assisted the platoons and National Police in printing and distributing safety leaflets and posters, and in making efforts to involve ARVN units in combined PSYOP/civil affairs campaigns. Upon the request of the 142nd RF Company the 8th PSYOPS Team provided movies for the people of Tra Ba II (Pleiku area). Attendance was good and the RF Company and PSDF provided outstanding security. In the future, requests for PSYOPS support will be sent through GVN channels in an attempt to involve the 20th POLWAR Battalion in the program. This should increase the effectiveness of the PSYOPS efforts while improving the image of the GVN. It should also provide excellent training for the Vietnamese POLWAR unit, which is similar to a civil affairs/PSYOPS unit.

d. LOGISTICS: Primary military supply support for the unit is provided by the 148th Supply and Service Company and maintenance is provided by the 129th Main Support Company, both of which are located in Nha Trang. Deployed platoons are generally attached to US units in or near their area of operations for supply and maintenance. The support received by company headquarters in Nha Trang has been relatively good, but difficulty has been experienced in obtaining some items of equipment, such as radios and components, vehicle repair parts, replacement vehicles, and TOE authorized weapons. Low unit priority has contributed to this problem. The deployed platoons are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining support from the units to which they are attached for support, but this problem is slowly being resolved.

e. PERSONNEL: The personnel situation has remained relatively static during the reporting period with personnel in-puts generally balancing the losses of personnel due to rotation. Personnel statistics are included as Inclosure 2.

f. TRANSPORTATION: The unit is experiencing minor difficulty in delivery of necessary items of military, medical, and civilian supply to deployed platoons. The loss of critical items has been reduced by having these items hand-carried by platoon members when the return to their platoons.

2. SECTION II. LESSONS LEARNED:

a. PERSONNEL: None

b. OPERATIONS:

(1) ITEM: MEDCAPS versus training qualified medics.

(a) OBSERVATION: MEDCAPS, although beneficial in that they provide immediate aid, do not solve the problem of medical aid and facilities when US/FWMAF troops depart. MEDCAPS also serve to belittle the importance of the Vietnamese dispensary.

(b) EVALUATION: There can be no denying that MEDCAPS are beneficial, both medically and from a PSYOPS point of view. This still does not fill the void that will be left once our troops depart. MEDCAPS also have their limitations in that they are often one-shot affairs in certain locations, and do not afford the people regular care and attention. It has also been found that a great many of the medical problems handled by MEDCAPS could have been avoided had proper preventive medicine techniques been practiced. These preventive medicine techniques can be taught and handled by the local dispensary. As a result of MEDCAPS it has also been found that people will avoid the Vietnamese dispensary. and wait for the MEDCAP. This has the effect of fostering dependence. where there exists a clear alternative, i.e., the Vietnamese dispensary. It has also been noted that another detriment in regard to MEDCAPS is that they are performed with no regularity so as to give the people an idea of when to expect them.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS: MEDCAPS should be restricted to areas where there are no dispensaries. The time, effort, and manpower utilized on MEDCAPS should be spent training Vietnamese medics and nurses, thereby building up the dispensaries. A great deal of effort should be spent teaching

preventive medicine techniques since this will avoid many of the problems handled by MEDCAPS and dispensaries. By following these recommendations we achieve two very important goals of civil affairs, i.e., fostering independence and the utilization of GVN sources.

c. TRAINING: None

d. INTELLIGENCE: None

e. LOGISTICS: None

f. ORGANIZATION:

(1) ITEM: Assignment of Medical Doctor.

(a) OBSERVATION: The doctor assigned as Public Health Officer should attend the preventive medicine course.

(b) EVALUATION: The Public Health Officer finds himself in a unique situation in that he is the sole doctor in a unit that has civil affairs responsibility for the entire II CTZ. It becomes unrealistic to expect him to be able to give medical treatment in any manner which would reach the vast numbers within his jurisdiction. It is because of this reason that he must teach preventive medicine techniques, e.g., latrine and well sanitation, food care, etc. This is the only means by which he can reach a great number of people. It therefore becomes imperative that he have a background in preventive medicine. The doctor presently assigned does not have this background, and readily admits that it has been a handicap.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: A medical officer, before being assigned to a civil affairs unit, should attend a six-week preventive medicine course.

2 Incl
as
Incl 2 wd HQ, DA

William K Hudson Maj, Chf.
for JOHNNIE FORTE JR
MAJ, ADA
Commanding

AVFB-GC-HIST (19 Aug 69) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 41st Civil Affairs Company for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

DA, Headquarters I Field Force Vietnam, APO 96350 AUG 1969

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Vietnam, ATTN: AVHGC-DST, APO 96375

1. This headquarters has reviewed subject report and concurs.

2. The following comments are made:

a. Reference Section II para 2b(1)(c). A letter will be forwarded to US units operating within II CTZ explaining and re-emphasizing the need for proper coordination of MEDCAPS at Province level. The guidance for MEDCAPS will conform with Annex B, Medical Civic Action Programs (MEDCAPS) of Joint Directive 1-69, dated 21 May 69.

b. Reference Section II para 2f(1)(c). This headquarters concurs and recommends that this evaluation be forwarded through medical channels.

c. Reference Incl 2. Casualty figure for July 69 is changed to read "one casualty."

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ROBERT CRISWELL
CPT, AGC
ASST AG

CF:
2 - ACSFOR, DA
1 - CO, 41st CA Co

AVHGC-DST (19 Aug 69) 2d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 41st Civil Affairs Company for the Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 25 [illegible] 1969

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPOP-DT, APO 96558

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 July 1969 from the 41st Civil Affairs Company.

2. Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning "MEDCAPS versus training qualified medics", section II, page 9, paragraph 2b(1); concur. A careful evaluation should be made before restricting MEDCAPS to areas where there are no dispensaries. In some cases, where the population density is high, ARVN and RVN civilian medical facilities are inadequate to support the patient load. The essential elements of this recommendation are recognized in existing MEDCAP guidance publications.

b. Reference item concerning "Assignment of Medical Doctor", section II, page 10, paragraph f(1); concur. This headquarters will forward the recommendation to the Office of the Surgeon General by separate correspondence.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

RIC[illegible]
C[illegible]
Assistant [illegible] General

Cy furn:
41st CA Co
I FFV

GPOP-DT (19 Aug 69) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 41st Civil Affairs Company for Period Ending 31 July 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 17 OCT 69

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff for Force Development, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20310

This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

A. TUCKER
CPT. AGC
ASST AG

COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED

Cement	183,870	pounds
Lumber	71,019	board feet
Paint	5,302	gallons
Bricks	5,000	each
Sand, Gravel, and Fill	3,652	cubic meters
Sandbags	2,000	each
Reinforcing Bar (REBAR)	1,112	kilos
Paper	1,000	pounds
Asphalt	935	gallons
Pipe (2½")	820	linear feet
Rope	600	linear feet
Culvert	481	linear feet
Tin Roofing	470	sheets
Ammunition Boxes (wooden)	403	each
Nails	215	pounds
Canvas Cots	150	each
Pierced Steel Plank (PSP)	59	sheets
Howitzer Cannisters (expended)	50	each
Steel Pickets	50	each
55-gallon Drums (empty)	42	each
Pump Parts	40	sets
Asbestos Roofing	30	sheets
M-88 Planking	30	sheets
Reinforcing Wire	6	rolls
GP Medium Tent	1	each

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CO, 41st Civil Affairs Company

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