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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
41ST CIVIL AFFAIRS COMPANY  
APO 96350

(1)

AVFA-CA

14 February 1969

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

AD 875320

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

STATEMENT #2 UNCLASSIFIED

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*attn: FOR-OT-UT*  
*WASH DC 20310*

1. SECTION 1, OPERATIONS: SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

a. GENERAL:

During the period 1 November 1968 to 31 January 1969, the 41st Civil Affairs Company implemented civic action projects and provided refugee assistance in I and II Corps Tactical Zone (CTZ). The company, having been organized under a new MTOE 41-500P-P05, is still able to maintain its 16 platoons by retaining its authorized spaces, and through internal tailoring. The platoons are currently deployed as follows: Platoons 3, 5, 10, and 16 are attached to the 29th Civil Affairs Company in I CTZ; Platoon 8 is attached to the 4th Infantry Division in Pleiku; and the remaining platoons and provisional teams are under the operational control of the 41st Civil Affairs Company and deployed throughout II CTZ. These platoons are divided into two provisional detachments. Detachment B provides supervision for Platoon 4, 7, and 12 in Binh Thuan Province, Platoon 2 in Darlac Province, Platoon 1 in Khanh Hoa Province, and the provisional teams in Cam Ranh Bay and Nha Trang City. Detachment C provides supervision for Platoons 9, 9A, and 15 in Pleiku Province, and Platoons 6, 11, 13, and 14 in Binh Dinh Province.

During the period of this report a re-evaluation of Civil Affairs requirements in Pleiku Province resulted in organizing a Civil Affairs Team within the current assets of Platoon 9 located in Adap Enang. The team was deployed to the resettlement center of Plei Ring D.

The 41st Civil Affairs, formerly organized under MTOE 41-500D-PAC was reorganized under a new MTOE 41-500D-P05 and authorized by USARPAC GO #893 dated 26 December 1968 with an effective date of 6 January 1969. Authorized strength is 51 officers and 89 enlisted men with a total strength of 140 men. The MTOE calls for a Company Headquarters, Supply

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transportation team, Public Health, three Automotive Maintenance teams and fourteen platoon Headquarters AA. The company has been working along these guidelines, but minor realignment in space will have to be made to keep the current platoons in operation.

b. INTELLIGENCE:

Information on enemy activity is gleaned from voluntary reports made by Vietnamese and Montagnard civilians in the various platoon areas of operation throughout II CTZ. This voluntary reporting is the result of rapport established with the people through such programs as the Medical Civil Action Program (MEDCAP) and Psychological Warfare Programs (PSYWAR/PSYOPS). Information is usually processed through the Province/District Intelligence Centers.

This unit has been coordinating with the G-2 desk officers, IFFORCEV to get a program of up-date briefings with respective platoon commanders. PERINTREPS are furnished to each unit, and each Platoon Commander exchanges his intelligence information when visiting Company Headquarters. Each member of the platoons are briefed prior to reporting to their new platoon areas.

Platoon #1, which is working in Khanh Duong District, has been working with the Truong Son Cadre in an effort to collect information on VCI in the district.

The people of Tam Quan continue to show their appreciation of Civil Affairs Platoon #6 by providing them with intelligence information. The information usually pertains to troop movement and the location of ambushes, mines, and booby traps. On several occasions, the platoon has been warned to avoid certain areas. Operations based on this intelligence have produced excellent results.

Platoon #13 was working in Van Cang Hamlet, Bong Son District, and was told by the village people that a party of wood cutters had run into at least two VC companies. The report went that the VC were digging fortifications in the hills to the east. This information confirmed an earlier agent report.

c. OPERATIONS: During this reporting period, the 41st Civil Affairs Company continued to provide refugee and Revolutionary Development (RD) program support. The Refugee Program is directed toward helping the people become self-sustaining in their new locations after housing and food had initially been provided. Through utilization of self-help programs, the Platoons are able to concentrate their efforts on advice, assistance and coordination to improve the image of the GVN.

Projects designed to balance the diet of the Vietnamese Montagnard people have been initiated since surveys have shown that a meat deficiency exists. The most common programs were pig, rabbit and poultry projects and fish ponds. In addition to the supplying of meat for immediate consumption, breeding animals were conserved for future use.

Gardening projects have met with success in some areas, and these programs are being expanded.

Also undertaken were projects to improve transportation facilities to allow the people better access routes to the market places. The Platoons have aided in the construction of 18 bridges, 19 culverts, and 3,122.3 kilometers of new roads. In addition, 3 bridges, 19 culverts, and 10 kilometers of roads have been repaired. The people showed great interest in these projects probably because they could see the beneficial results immediately. The platoons coordinated with ARVN and US Engineer units to procure heavy equipment for these projects. Requests for such projects were directed to the proper GVN officials by the Platoons, and then the Platoons supported these officials when assistance was required.

(1) Platoon #1 in Khanh Duong District has been working to upgrade three hamlets with a "d" classification. These are: Buon Gue and Buon Jam (BQ640028), Buon Mo (BQ640004), and Buon Ae Thi (BQ680916). Sanitation and collection of information on VC activity are the main areas of concentration. The platoon has also been working on RF/PF housing units. Unskilled Montagnard PF labor was used and has provided valuable training for the Montagnards in addition to providing them with housing. Platoon #1 has coordinated with the Refugee Advisor, Mr. George Belcher, in an attempt to expand the Agriculture Program. More vegetable seed and 500 seedling trees are being requested for this program. Presently, the Platoon has 25 demonstration gardens started in the refugee camps. Khanh Duong district medics are now able to conduct some of the MEDCAPS allowing the Platoon's medic to concentrate on other areas such as hygiene and sanitation.

(2) Platoon #2 at Ban Me Thuot has recently assisted in alleviating the water shortage problem at Tho Thanh (ZU192965). Wells in that village were going dry; the platoon was able to assist by drilling 12 holes in the bottom of the wells and detonating charges of TNT. During the reporting period, Platoon #2 assisted with the relocation of over 6000 Montagnards. Members of the Platoon helped provide commodity support, transportation, MEDCAPS, technical advice, and coordination with the GVN officials. The desire of the people to move into GVN secure areas has shown their confidence in the GVN having more to offer than the VC. The platoon coordinated with the Ministry of Public Works and the heavy equipment owned by the MPW. This project has enabled the MPW to double its project capability.

(3) Two major training programs in support of RD Cadres have been initiated at Song Mao. The first project is designed to train the RD construction teams in the following areas: proper methods of mixing concrete, construction specifications, brick laying and simple masonry, making a simple estimate of materials, simple construction techniques, road construction, proper drainage planning and construction, and block making. The program will allow the RD Cadre to supervise the self-help

construction projects which they have initiated. The second major project at Song Mao is the Medical Training Program which is being taught in all the major hamlets in the district. Subject matter for these classes has been: water purification, disposal of waste products, and disease-carrying insects. The people have responded by showing an interest in improving sanitation conditions.

(4) During the reporting period, Platoon #6 at Tam Quan initiated a program of soap distribution at the dispensary. VC in the area had threatened the people and told them not to use the dispensary; the soap distributed helped increase attendance at the dispensary. An increased amount of requests for new projects has been noted by the Platoon at Tam Quan, and this seems to be evidence that the people have greater respect for the GVN.

(5) Platoon #7 in Phan Thiet has met with much success in working with the Lu Cadre Teams and RD Drama Teams. The presence of these teams enhances the GVN image in the eyes of the people. During the reporting period, the Platoon completed the Lai An Road project at AN869133. A laterite surface was used and prevents the road from deteriorating rapidly during the rainy season. The project was also significant because its completion brought many more requests for other road improvements. The Platoon also worked to upgrade five hamlets that were a part of the Accelerated Pacification Campaign. The hamlets are: Tan An (AN840122), Tam Dien (AN848146), Binh An (AN855165), Sinh Lam (AN860185), and Kim Binh (AN870155). Completion of two irrigation projects in the northern and southern sections of Lai An Village have brought additional requests for improving rice irrigation. When completed, a well project at AN867126 will benefit many people because it is located near a school, a pagoda, public buildings, and the market place.

(6) During the reporting period, the Commander of Platoon #9 at Edap Enang noted that the people were returning to their fields to prepare them for planting. This was evidence that the people were going to remain in Edap Enang despite VC threats, and that the people had gained confidence and respect for the GVN as well as Platoon #9. Since receiving 96 weapons from Sector, the village of Plei Mock Den has set up ambushes and captured one B-40 rocket and one grenade. They seemed pleased and proud that they had made contact with the VC. Lieutenant General Peers visited Edap Enang on 5 December 1968 and was pleased with the progress that had been made. He stated however, that the next few months would reflect hard times since the harvest was in and rice distribution had stopped. In addition, he stressed the importance of the Civil Affairs Platoon continuing to show the people that they were going to continue to help them help themselves. The day after General Peers's visit, a VC propaganda team entered the villages of Plei Ja Krol and Plei Tor Siu and told the people that Edap Enang would be destroyed by the first of the year. Out of the two villages, sixteen families went back into the jungle; it is believed that some if not all were VC or VC sympathizers.

Although the rice distribution has been discontinued to those hamlets that were able to harvest their crops, those hamlets in which the people arrived in Edap Enang too late to plant crops will continue to receive rice for an additional six months.

(7) Civil Affairs Platoon #11 initiated a Medical Training Program during the reporting period by working in conjunction with the Phu My District Dispensary Chief. Students that attended the 4 week (45 hour) course were from hamlet self-defense groups and RF/PF units throughout the district. The students were given a basic background of first aid and emergency life-saving procedures. This type of training was well received and will be repeated again in the future. Platoon #11 also assisted in the repair and improvement of Phu My District Dispensary by installing a better lighting system. A plague immunization program has been initiated, and the Platoon has been working with the New Zealand Medical Team on this project. Military Civilian Teams have been engaged in the pacification of five Nguyen Cong Tru Hamlets, and Platoon #11 has supported this by providing transportation and commodities. The five hamlets are: Van Truong, Tra Luong, Trung Binh, Van Phuoc, and Van Thien.

(8) Platoon #12 has been working to improve some of the Catholic schools in the district. Money has been a problem and the Platoon has attempted to show the people what can be done with the use of discarded materials. The Platoon provided ammo boxes and nails for school furniture for the children of Vinh Phu. Another area in which the Platoon has shown the people how to improvise has been the use of 155mm cannisters for use as culvert. After the people caught on to the idea, they accepted it and worked willingly. Completion of the road project between Van Lam (AN766107) and Muong Man (AN735134) has enabled the people from the Muong Man area to market their goods in Phan Thiet. The Platoon Engineer provided technical assistance to the people, and as many as 1500 people appeared to work on the road. The Platoon has completed two other projects and they are: the recreation center at Thuan Nghia Hamlet (AN735082), and the three-room school at Xuan Phong (AN820110).

(9) Platoon #13 has undertaken a block-making project at Trung Luong Refugee Camp (BR842947). Two block-making machines were obtained by the platoon to initiate the program. The finished cement blocks will be used in the target hamlets designated by the Accelerated Pacification Campaign. Arrangements were made for the distribution of 450 books to the Refugee School at Trung Luong (BR850143), which has been completed during the reporting period. The Platoon has established a good rapport with the PF's in the Van Cong Hamlet (BR863916). Several PF's recently reported that a party of woodcutters had run into at least two companies of Viet Cong. The VC were digging fortifications on the far side of the hills to the east of the village. The information was relayed to the proper authorities, and the data helped confirm an earlier report. The Platoon has coordinated with Mr. Tom O'Keefe, CORDS Refugee Advisor, and Mr. Biet, Vietnamese Refugee Official for Northern Binh Dinh, in initia-



ting plans for a Refugee Community Center. Plans call for a classroom for sewing instruction and office space for the Administration Officer for the Refugee Service for Northern Binh Dinh Province.

(10) Civil Affairs Platoon #14 began the rebuilding of a road between the hamlet of Phung Son (CR045328) and Vinh Quang Hamlet (CR087328) during the reporting period. The road is approximately 4 kilometers long and when completed will enable the movement of heavy equipment to Vinh Quang Hamlet so that the tide-retaining dikes can be rebuilt. Members of the Platoon have made several visits in and around Qui Nhon to various TO&E units for the purpose of soliciting assistance for civic action projects. Some success was gained through the visits, as the 41st Signal Battalion has allotted \$300 for civic action projects, and the 8th Transportation Battalion has offered the use of some trucks for hauling crushed rock. Platoon #14 assisted the farmers in Phong Tan Hamlet in forming a Farmers' Association. Interest free loans have been provided to the farmers (from Save the Children Fund) to purchase four water pumps to be used for irrigation of arid land.

(11) Platoon #15 has been instrumental in directing inoculation programs to the Montagnard people through the Pleiku Province Hospital. The inoculation program is progressing quite well in the Montagnard villages near Pleiku. After inoculations are completed, over 10,000 people will have received plague and cholera inoculations. A refugee resettlement center is being established at Plei Ring D (ZA218354). Platoon #15 will provide medical assistance and attempt to improve sanitary conditions. Another project in the planning stages is the taming of Montagnard horses so that the people can utilize them for transportation of personnel and supplies.

(12) During the reporting period, the Nha Trang Provisional Platoon assisted Dai Uy Ktla (Chief of Ethnic Minorities) in obtaining a truck and gasoline. The Platoon also assisted in the construction of a warehouse. Plans have been made for the construction of 37 duplex housing units at the Montagnard Refugee Camp and Cay Cay (Cam Lam District). The building materials for the project will be obtained through GVN channels. After working through the GVN Refugee Service, Social Welfare, and Ethnic Minorities, the Platoon was able to get the Cam Lam District Chief to commit himself to provide labor. The land was selected and surveyed, and the 864th Engineers cleared it. Another project at Cay Cay which met with moderate success was the installation of a water pump. An S-handled farm pump plus twenty feet of pipe were obtained from Khanh Hoa Public Health Service. Although the pump was incomplete, through the efforts of the Air Force machine shop, the necessary parts were fabricated and the pump was assembled and installed. The Montagnards have been using the water for drinking and bathing.

d. TRAINING:

(1) During the months of November, December and January, a total of ten (10) officers attended the MACCORDS Orientation Course in Saigon. This course is held monthly and has proven to be of definite value to personnel who were not civil affairs trained prior to their arrival in RVN.

(2) A dental training program was set up by the Company Public Health Officer for the company medics. It has been noted that the platoons were encountering many dental patients during the combined MEDCAPS and that we were not capable of coping with the situation. The program involved each platoon medic being brought to Nha Trang and sent to work with the dentists of the medical detachment. Upon completion of the training the medics were given a dental kit which provided all the necessary equipment required to perform minor dentistry.

(3) A Civil Affairs/Civic Action Conference was held 12-14 February 1969 for the benefit of the 41st Civil Affairs Company's Platoon Commanders. All platoons were represented with the exception of those attached to the 29th Civil Affairs Company in I CTZ. The conference was held in the 41st Civil Affairs Conference Room Camp McDermott in Nha Trang. The conference was divided into three main categories: (1) Summary of platoon activities, (2) Topical presentations of particular interest to platoon leaders such as "self-help", AIK Funds, Agriculture etc, (3) Headquarters Support and Seminars on training new officers. This type of conference has proven very useful in helping us further the pacification in II CTZ because our platoon commanders are able to exchange ideas on specific projects that have been useful in their specific areas of operation.

e. PSYWAR: Civil Affairs Platoons in II CTZ have continued to capitalize on the compatibility of CA/PSYOPS, and integrated PSYOPS into many of their activities. MEDCAPS have been conducted in conjunction with ARVN POLWAR and US PSYOPS units, Vietnamese Information Service, and Armed Propaganda Teams. Frequently, platoons engage in Cordon and Search and other combined operations with Vietnamese POLWAR Teams and units from the 8th PSYOPS Battalion. These operations have been extremely successful in bringing contested hamlets under the sphere of GVN influence. During these operations, the Civil Affairs Platoons conduct MEDCAPS and talk to hamlet/village chiefs concerning civic action projects while other units conduct their specialties.

(1) At Ban Me Thuot, Platoon #2 has conducted joint MEDCAP/PSYOPS operations with an HE team attached to Sector from the 8th PSYOPS Battalion. The Medic holds a MEDCAP while the HE team plays music and dispenses propaganda leaflets.

(2) Platoon #7 recently conducted a joint operation with the RD PSYWAR Team. MEDCAPS were held and leaflets were passed out. Also, a "playday" activity was conducted at Binh An Hamlet. Kites were acquired through JUSPAO and string was obtained through AIK Funds. The kite and string were passed out to the children and RD rally songs were taught to the children.

(3) After the completion of a ceremony to honor the hamlet chief of Phu Dien (AN791121) recently, Platoon #12 held a MEDCAP, handed out PSYWAR literature and pamphlets, and gave toys and candy to the children. The operation was effective. Platoon #12 also worked with four Vietnamese PSYWAR officers in Muong Man Village (AN729138). MEDCAPS were held and PSYWAR leaflets were distributed.

(4) Platoon #15 took part in a combined PSYOPS operation. Through the efforts of CPT Wise, the Pleiku Province PSYOPS Advisor, Platoon #15 and Company B, 8th PSYOPS Battalion, and Pleiku Province Hospital, conducted a MEDCAP and PSYOPS operation to the village of Plei Blang I (ZA185474).

f. LOGISTICS:

(1) Supply support was furnished by the 148th S&S Company, APO 96350. Maintenance was furnished by the 129th Maintenance Company, APO 96350.

(2) Civilian Supply:

The civilian supply section has just been reactivated. For the past three months the company's goals have been to stress the importance of getting the supply GVN channels to function properly. But, it has been noted that some supplies could not be obtained by the platoons due either to shortages or lack of knowledge of where to obtain the material or commodities. The Civilian Supply Section has already proven its channels can be more than useful to the company in obtaining necessary supplies.

g. PERSONNEL:

(1) The personnel situation has remained static throughout the last three months. The input of personnel has balanced the losses of personnel due to rotation or emergency reassignments.

(2) Authorized Strength: 140

Average Strength for: November - 113

December - 110

January 1969 - '12

(3) Casualties

November		December		January	
KIA	WIA	KIA	WIA	WIA	WIA
0	0	0	0	0	0

(4) Promotions:

LTC	CPT	LIT	E-7	E-6	E-5	E-4	E-3
1	1	6	0	0	1	5	5

(5) Awards and Decorations:

LM	BSM	ARCOM	PH	CERT OF ACHIEVEMENT
0	13	10	0	1

2. SECTION II, LESSONS LEARNED: Commander's Observations, Evaluations and Recommendations.

a. PERSONNEL:

(1) ITEM: The assignment of qualified medics and interpreters.

(a) OBSERVATION: The assignment of unqualified interpreters and medics results in loss of valuable time required to train these individuals that could be used to accomplish the mission.

(b) EVALUATION: Trained medics and interpreters have been recognized on several occasions to be two of the most important assets the Company has. Due to the mission of the Company which requires close contact between the Americans and Vietnamese/Montagnards, it is essential that the Civil Affairs Platoons be able to communicate with their counterparts. In order to have an effective MEDCAP program, medics should be trained in the MOS of 91S. And, interpreters should be school-trained in the Vietnamese language and not just any language.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS: That the civil affairs units be given first priority for assignments of trained medics and interpreters.

b. OPERATIONS:

(1) ITEM: Initiation of written contracts at village level for civil affairs projects.

(a) **OBSERVATION:** It has been noted that agreements have been made verbally with district/hamlet chiefs, and that these agreements have not always been upheld by the district/hamlet chiefs.

(b) **EVALUATION:** A written contract between civil affairs personnel and district/hamlet chiefs will make both parties to the agreement constantly aware of their commitments.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS:** That the district/hamlet chiefs be required to make written contracts for all proposed civil affairs projects.

(2) **ITEM:** Necessity of long range planning of agricultural projects.

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The agricultural potential is not being met and a need for long range planning exists because the animal husbandry projects can supply the people with their future meat requirements.

(b) **EVALUATION:** Because it has been found through area surveys that a meat deficiency exists in the diet of the Vietnamese people, it has become necessary to plan for future meat consumption in addition to meeting the immediate needs after refugees have been resettled. In rural areas, the problem is to first improve and supplement the food consumption habits of the villagers by introducing them to new vegetables and higher protein content foods as well as those with iodized salt. The animal raising projects undertaken will concurrently provide immediate meat consumption as well as provide the people with a source of meat for future consumption. In addition, the animal raising projects will also automatically require an upgrading of forages and fodder.

(c) **RECOMMENDATIONS:** That the agricultural potential (especially the animal husbandry aspect) be capitalized upon and expanded so that the people can realize the benefits and become more self-sustaining.

(3) **ITEM:** Need for a CORDS information library on Revolutionary Development and Pacification.

(a) **OBSERVATION:** The need for a CORDS information library on Revolutionary Development and Pacification material has become apparent due to the time involved in researching information that is already available.

(b) **EVALUATION:** During the past months, and particularly during the period when this unit was establishing an officers training program, this unit became increasingly aware of a lack of information files of a "how to do it" nature. As a result a good deal of time has been spent locating sources of information and transmitting them to deployed platoons. The information does exist but it is not circulated widely enough to be of benefit to the overall pacification effort. For example, NLD has several fact sheets on duck raising, rabbits, fish ponds etc, yet this information had to be researched by this unit in

order to provide copies of these fact sheets for our platoons.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That CORDS establish an information library as a source for all units involved in the pacification effort. The type of materials that should be included are: Civil Affairs Platoon concepts, area surveys, back ground studies on ethnic minorities, economic and political conditions through the II CTZ. Fact sheets on NLD subjects, self-help and all other related fields. The main objective for this library is to establish a central location where all pertinent information dealing with pacification can be collected and stored.

c. TRAINING: NONE

d. INTELLIGENCE: NONE

e. LOGISTICS:

ITEM: Use of salvage yards for obtaining building materials for civil affairs projects.

(1) OBSERVATION: It has been found that salvage yards are one of the best sources for supplying construction materials for civil affairs projects.

(2) EVALUATION: It has always been difficult for civil affairs units to obtain adequate building materials for their construction projects. By constantly checking with salvage yards, the civil affairs platoons have been able to alleviate this problem somewhat, especially in obtaining salvage cement and lumber.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS: That the civil affairs units be given first priority on salvage materials since they are unable to obtain the necessary construction materials through normal supply channels.

f. ORGANIZATION:

ITEM: Internal tailoring of civil affairs units.

(1) OBSERVATION: It has become necessary for a certain amount of internal tailoring within the civil affairs company to adequately accomplish the mission.

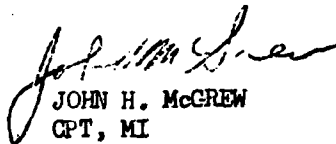
(2) EVALUATION: The 41st Civil Affairs Company has been able to maintain its 16 platoons by retaining its authorized spaces and through internal tailoring. It has been found that a certain amount of tailoring must be done to allow the unit to effectively and efficiently accomplish the mission. For example, a platoon may have numerous construction projects which require more than one engineer officer to

supervise the construction of the projects. While another platoon may have no need for an engineer officer because all their projects deal with agriculture.

(3) RECOMMENDATION: That allowances be made so that units may rearrange their personnel to accomplish the mission in the most efficient manner.

g. OTHER: NONE

FOR THE COMMANDER:

  
JOHN H. MCGREW  
CPT, MI  
Adjutant

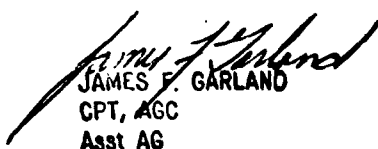
AV: -AC-OT (14 Feb 69) 1st Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 41st Civil Affairs Company for Period  
Ending 31 January 1969, ACSFOR-65 (M1)

DA, Headquarters, I Field Force Vietnam, APO 96350 27 FEB 1969

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

The headquarters has reviewed subject report and makes the following  
comments pertaining to paragraph 2c, Section II, Logistics: By follow-  
ing the procedures set forth in 1st Log Comd Reg 700-7, dated 29  
February 1968, all authorized requirements for building materials can  
be satisfied without resorting to salvage yards as a source.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

  
JAMES F. GARLAND  
CPT, AGC  
Asst AG

Cy furn:  
2 - ACSFOR, DA  
1 - 41st CA Co



AVHGC-DST (14 Feb 69) 2d Ind  
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 41st Civil Affairs Company for Period  
Ending 31 January 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96375 21 MAR 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 January 1969 from Headquarters, 41st Civil Affairs Company.

2. Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning Personnel, page 9, paragraph 2a; non-concur. Medics and interpreters are assigned by MOS and grade as required on the authorization document for the unit. Medics (MOS 91S) and Interpreters (MOS O4B) are USARV and Army-wide shortages. Priority of assignment is to combat, combat support and combat service support units. Any change in priority must be requested and justified by the unit.

b. Reference item concerning initiation of written contracts at village level for civil affairs projects, page 9, paragraph 2b(1); nonconcur. Civil affairs personnel and district or hamlet chiefs cannot legally enter into contracts. A memorandum of understanding or informal agreement may be used to describe the support given to a project by various parties.

c. Reference item concerning need for a CORDS information library on Revolutionary Development and Pacification, page 10, paragraph 2b(3); concur. The idea should be presented by the unit to the II CTZ CORDS organization.

d. Reference item concerning use of salvage yards for obtaining building materials for civil affairs projects; nonconcur. Property Disposal Officers are authorized to issue limited salvage or scrap materials to civic action officers. Authorized requirements for construction materials can be satisfied as indicated in the 1st Indorsement.

e. Reference item concerning Internal tailoring of civil affairs units, page 11, paragraph 2f; nonconcur. Commanders have the prerogative to adjust their assigned personnel to accomplish the mission. Recommended organizational changes should be submitted as MTOE action.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Cy Furn:  
41st Civil Affairs Co  
I FFV

  
W. C. ARNTZ  
CPT, AGC  
Assistant Adjutant General

GPOP-DE (14 Feb 69) 3d Ind

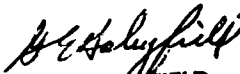
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 41st Civil Affairs Co for Period  
Ending 31 January 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R1)

HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 10 APR 1969

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

This headquarters has evaluated subject report and forwarding indorse-  
ments and concurs in the report as indorsed.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

  
G. E. HOLEYFIELD  
MAJ, AGC  
Asst AG

UNCLASSIFIED

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