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AUTHORITY

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) (13 Jan 70) FOR OT UT 694043

19 January 1970

SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned, Headquarters, 29th Civil Affairs Company, Period Ending 31 October 1969

SEE DISTRIBUTION

1. Subject report is forwarded for review and evaluation in accordance with paragraph 4b, AR 525-15. Evaluations and corrective actions should be reported to ACSFOR OT UT, Operational Reports Branch, within 90 days of receipt of covering letter.
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

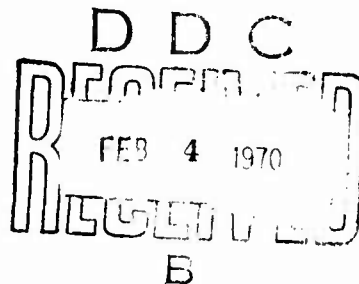
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UNCLASSIFIED REPORT

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ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR FORCE DEVELOPMENT
(ARMY) ATTN FOR OT UT, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

AD 864440

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
29th Civil Affairs Company
APO San Francisco 96349

AVCA DNG-R-29

1 November 1969

SUBJECT: Operation Report-Lessons Learned (29th Civil Affairs Company), Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)

THRU: Commanding Officer, 80th General Support Group, APO 96349
Commanding Officer, US Army Support Command, DaNang, ATTN: AVCA-DNG-GO, APO 96337
Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, ATTN: AVHGC-DST, APO 96375

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

1. Operations: Significant Activities.

a. The 29th Civil Affairs Company was operational for the entire reporting period (92 days). The unit was engaged in its primary mission of providing civil affairs support to the Commanding General, III Marine Amphibious Force (III MAF) for tactical operations and pacification and development programs in I Corps Tactical Zone (ICTZ). The major effort of the company was directed toward supporting the Deputy for Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (DEPCORDS) in plans and programs designed to facilitate refugee camp upgrading, return to village programs, and refugee resettlement.

b. The company remains assigned to the 80th General Support Group, and is OPCON to the CG III MAF (Inclosure 1). To accomplish its mission the 22 assigned and attached generalist platoons are operationally tailored into a headquarters platoon, nine Civil Affairs Platoons and seven Civil Affairs functional Teams (Inclosure 2). Due to the magnitude of the refugee problem in ICTZ, the 29th Civil Affairs Company has 29 officers and 46 enlisted men attached from the 2d and 41st Civil Affairs Company. The company also has assigned four separate numbered detachments (Inclosure 3 thru 5).

FDR OT UT
694043
Inclosure

c. During the reporting period ICTZ remained a favorable environment for the conduct of civil affairs operations. Exceptions to this are the extreme western portions of Quang Nam and Quang Tin Provinces. Civil Affairs platoons are employed in direct support of each province senior advisor and each US tactical division in ICTZ (Inclosure 6). Detachments of these platoons are further deployed into 25 districts and the five provincial capitals of Quang Tri, Hue, Hoi An, Tam Ky and Quang Ngai. Major effort has been placed on camp construction which will upgrade the living conditions in refugee camps. The majority of camp construction projects authorized these camps under the 1968 Revolutionary Development Plan and the 1969 Pacification and Development Plan are nearing completion. Major projects are wells, latrines, temporary classrooms, and resettlement classrooms. Civil affairs personnel were not physically engaged in construction of these projects but devoted the majority of their time working with refugee camp chiefs, Government of Vietnam (GVN) officials, and COR'S officials. At refugee camp level, civil affairs teams have assisted camp chiefs with interpreting and understanding the various GVN plans. Determinations were made as to the number and type of projects authorized each camp and the administrative procedures necessary to requisition commodities for construction. The processing of requisitions have been monitored at all levels and if required, measures were taken to expedite action. After commodities arrived at the camp, the civil affairs teams coordinated the projects and furnished technical assistance during construction phases. Concurrently with construction projects, civil affairs personnel have been able to devote time to other aspects of refugee camp upgrading to include agriculture, education, public safety, public health, and the development of small scale economic activities. Other significant activities performed by the company besides camp upgrading are described under the following civil affairs functional areas.

d. Public Administration. Public Administration functions of the 29th Civil Affairs Company were directed, monitored, and executed under the general supervision of the Public Administration Team. During the reporting period the team worked in conjunction with COR'S Governmental Development Division in monitoring various GVN programs to include the 1969 Village Self Development Program (VSDP), the training of local officials at the National Training Center, the election of local officials, and the briefing of various military and civilian officials on the subject of local government. In September 1969, the 29th Civil Affairs Company accepted the mission of evaluating the effectiveness of local government and governmental facilities at village level. The Public Administration Team prepared conceptual guidance for the mission and in October 1969, the team travelled to Thua Thien, Quang Ngai, and Quang Tin provinces and briefed platoon commanders on the project. At platoon level civil affairs

personnel have been active in encouraging and promoting local support of the GVN. Participation in the Village Self Development Program is constantly being stressed. Civil affairs personnel at district level have also been coordinating the travel of local officials who have been selected for training at the National Training Center, at Vung Tau. During the reporting period the Public Administration Team Chief prepared an in-depth paper on "Local Government Administration and Military Relationships". The paper explains the governmental structure from province to hamlet level and the corresponding relationship of military and para-military forces at each echelon.

e. Public Safety. The Public Safety Team during the reporting period worked in support of CORDS, Public Safety Division in the areas of corrections and detention and advising the National Police Field Forces (NPF). In each of the five provinces of ICTZ, public safety personnel in conjunction with CORDS and GVN officials have worked towards improving the conditions of corrections and detentions centers. These centers were for the most part overcrowded, unsanitary, and void of any training and rehabilitation programs. As a result of the public safety personnel's efforts sanitary practices have now been introduced, medical facilities have been constructed, preventive health programs instituted, and vocational training programs have been established. Additionally, substantial improvement has been made in prison administrative procedures. In those centers where space permits, limited agricultural projects have been started. An outstanding example of this is the prison farm in Thua Thien province where fifty hectares of land were set aside by the province chief for this project. A tractor and plow have been procured and the inmates have received instruction on its operation. Poultry and swine projects are now in their initial stages. The farm will be operated by trustees from the prison and in addition to the rehabilitative aspects of this project, the commodities produced by the farm will contribute to the reduction of operational cost of the prison. Public safety personnel have also been coordinating the movements of prisoners from provincial correction and detention centers to confinement facilities outside the corps area. In Quang Tri and Quang Tin Provinces, civil affairs public safety personnel have been advising the NPF on weapons, tactics, and operational techniques, and have assisted in the requisition and procurement of supplies and equipment for these forces. Additionally, public safety personnel have accompanied the NPF on tactical operations. The advisory effort with the NPF has contributed to a marked increase in the overall effectiveness of these units and it is anticipated that by the next reporting period, civil affairs public safety personnel will be more deeply involved in advising NPF units.

INCL

f. Public Health. The public health effort of the company was directed by the Chief Public Health Team who furnished professional advice and assistance to platoon medical specialists and other interested agencies. The reporting period has not been characterized by any sudden or dramatic change in the disease or sanitation conditions in ICTZ or the attitude of GVN official toward the problem. Minor exceptions were that during the month of August 1969, there was an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever in Thua Thien Province and in September 1969, evidence of typhoid fever was noticed in Quang Nam Province. In both cases civil affairs medical specialists assisted GVN and CORDS Public Health personnel in arresting the diseases before they developed into epidemics. The primary effort of the public health team has been directed toward assisting the medical specialists in the field in the institution of public health programs with emphasis on preventive medicine, to include personal hygiene, sanitation, and health education. Preventive medicine programs have been established in refugee camps, correction and detention centers, and resettlement camps and are operating with varying degrees of effectiveness. Civil affairs personnel have also been concerned with the problem of trying to coordinate the scheduling and conduct of Medical Civic Action Programs (MEDCAPS). In an attempt to familiarize personnel with the GVN Health Service and assisting agencies, the Public Health Team Chief prepared a paper which explained the GVN Medical organizational structure from national to hamlet level. This paper has been distributed to G5's and S5's throughout the ICTZ area. During the period 28 September - 6 October 1969, the Public Health Team Chief, attended a meeting of the IV International Congress on Rural Health which was held at Usuda, Japan. The theme of the meeting was centered around the practice of medicine in rural areas of Japan. Additional discussion and presentation of papers by individuals from various countries were also beneficial. The Public Health Team at the end of the reporting period is in the process of evaluating its plans and programs in order to arrive at the most appropriate public health mission for the company.

g. Food and Agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Team working in conjunction with the CORDS Agriculture Advisor and the CORDS Refugee Advisor, provided technical advice and assistance to civil affairs platoons and other functional teams on matters pertaining to the agricultural development of ICTZ. Functioning through a system of agriculture coordinators located with each platoon, the food and agriculture team was able to insure the coordination of company agriculture plans throughout ICTZ. GVN agricultural emphasis continues to be directed toward rice production; however, during the month of August 1969, at a regional agriculture meeting some recognition was given to the fact that areas of agricultural production other than rice must be dealt with. Specifically

mentioned were vegetables and feed grains. During the months of August and September 1969, the Civil Affairs Food and Agriculture Officer was engaged in formulating proposals and plans which will provide the basis for agricultural development of ICTZ. This was part of a study which will be presented to the CG III MAF and DEPCORDS for Region 1, outlining viable program considerations for the economic development of ICTZ. The reporting period has seen increased cooperation between the agricultural personnel of the company and the ARVN 10th Political Warfare Battalion, at both corps and province level. Their joint efforts are directed toward stimulating the production of vegetables and the cultivation of small plots in, and adjacent to, refugee camps. At provinces and district level platoon agriculture coordinators have been promoting, coordinating, and monitoring, vegetable, poultry, and swine projects. Emphasis is placed on improved farming techniques to include the use of fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds, and cross-breeding. A major project of all agriculture coordinators has been the promoting of the use of IR-8 rice throughout ICTZ. An additional activity fostered by agriculture coordinators has been the development and expansion of 4-T Clubs throughout the region. The 6th Civil Affairs Platoon in direct support of the Americal Division, has been attempting to stimulate the development of a local feed-grain industry so that the overdependence which local farmers have on garbage from US military bases for use as feed for swine can be eliminated.

h. Education. The Education Team Chief and platoon education coordinators have been working in support of RVN and COMUSMACV educational plans and programs as pertains to refugees. The Education Team Chief prepared an information packet covering the various programs for refugee education for dissemination to the platoons and other interested agencies. The team has also been investigating the feasibility of establishing a series of instructional workshops to be carried out at province level. During the month of September 1969, the Education Team Chief conducted an analysis and evaluation of the administration of the General Walt Scholarship Program and has submitted recommendations for its improvement to the CG III MAF. In the provinces the platoon education coordinators have been devoting their efforts toward coordinating plans for school repair and construction and providing the first three grades of schooling for refugee children. They also have been monitoring vocational training programs in refugee camps and correction and detentions centers, the distribution of school supplies, and administration of various scholarship programs.

i. Survey. Upon request from the DEPCORDS for Region 1, the survey team during the reporting period has been directing the activities of a comprehensive refugee survey encompassing ICTZ. The survey is being conducted in three phases.

During the month of September 1969, teams composed of personnel from the various civil affairs platoons, operating under the general supervision of the Survey Team, visited the refugee camps in the provinces, interviewed camp chiefs, and collected raw data pertaining to population, economics, documentation, living costs, security, and population attitudes. During the second phase of the survey the raw data from the field was catalogued and filed. Also the civil affairs functional teams analyzed the data and made comments and recommendations as appropriate for inclusion in the narrative portion of the report. During the month of October 1969, the Survey Team was engrossed in the final phase of the survey which includes the preparation of statistical charts and the writing of the narrative report. In October 1969, the 29th Civil Affairs Company also accepted the mission of assisting the US Consul in Danang in the preparation of village profiles for all of the villages in which the USMC Combined Action Platoons operate. The Survey Team will assist in data collection and the preparation of final reports. At the end of the reporting period, coordination meetings have been held and the survey should be underway in November 1969.

2. Lessons Learned: Commander's Observations, Evaluations, and Recommendations.

a. Personnel. None

b. Intelligence.

(1) Use of Civil Affairs Personnel as a Source of Intelligence Information.

(a) **OBSERVATION:** Personnel responsible for the preparation of plans, orders, and reports, often overlook the possibility that civil affairs personnel may have valuable intelligence information which could add to or enhance the validity of these documents.

(b) **EVALUATION:** Civil affairs personnel are located in every province in ICTZ and travel and live in some of the remotest areas of the region. They work with Vietnamese at all levels and consequently have some insight relative to their attitudes and sentiments. From personal observation they may be able to provide information pertaining to security conditions, terrain conditions, routes of communications, and any changes in populated areas which would indicate possible enemy action.

(c) **RECOMMENDATION:** Personnel having responsibility for the preparation of plans, orders, and reports exploit the potential that civil affairs personnel have as intelligence sources.

c. Operations.

(1) Military Civic Action.

(a) OBSERVATION: US military units engaged in civic action frequently overlook or ignore many important factors in project planning.

(b) EVALUATION: Personnel responsible for planning and coordinating civic action projects are frequently motivated only by the desire to improve community relations, to do good deeds, and to produce a finished project. They often fail to consider many important factors such as: is the project really needed and does it make a meaningful contribution towards improving local conditions; is the project within the capability of the Vietnamese to execute for themselves; have funds been programmed for such projects by the GVN or are funds available through the VSDF; are qualified Vietnamese professional and technical personnel available to staff projects such as educational and medical facilities; does the project stifle or deter local economic development and does it create an overdependence on US military support; is the GVN or other civilian agencies capable of financially and technically supporting a project once it is completed; and who will have responsibility for the completion and operation of the project if the military unit sponsoring the project is redeployed? Failure to pay attention to these planning factors has resulted in project failures or nonutilization of projects once they have been completed.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That command attention at all levels be given to the factors discussed above when planning and coordinating civic action projects.

(2) Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) Involvement in Military Civil Action.

(a) OBSERVATION: Military civic action on the part of RVNAF Units is an excellent means of demonstrating to the people that the government through its armed forces is truly interested in their welfare.

(b) EVALUATION: It is believed that RVNAF can devote substantial time and energy to military civic action without interfering with their primary missions. In the past the majority of civic action projects have been conducted by Free World Military Forces (FWMF). These have been useful to foster good relations between the military unit and the Vietnamese. On the other hand, these activities have not contributed significantly toward showing the people that the GVN/RVNAF is interested in their welfare. FWMF cannot win popular support on behalf of the GVN. Recognizing these facts, the 29th Civil Affairs Company in September 1969,

prepared a staff study which was forwarded to G5 III MAF, recommending how an organized, sustained, and effective VNAF civic action program can be developed in ICTZ.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That US advisory personnel at all eschelons urge their Vietnamese counterparts to become more deeply committed to military civic action.

(3) Improvement of Medical Civic Action Programs (MEDCAP'S).

(a) OBSERVATION: Medical Civic Action Programs are not always properly planned, coordinated, and scheduled.

(b) EVALUATION: The preponderance of military and civilian agencies engaged in MEDCAPS has indicated the need for a well planned, scheduled, and coordinated program. Frequently one particular village or hamlet may be served by many different agencies while others are totally neglected. MEDCAPS are not always scheduled on a regular basis and often are sporadic in nature. Patients may be treated for the same ailment many times within the span of several days. Generally patient records are not kept by personnel in charge of MEDCAPS, consequently there is no medical history available to assist MEDCAP personnel in making diagnoses or prescribing treatments. US military personnel frequently ignore or push into the background, local Vietnamese medical personnel, and because of this, often a sense of hostility develops between these elements. Personnel conducting MEDCAP'S should take advantage of the presence of local Vietnamese medical personnel and improve their professional image by permitting them to assist in the MEDCAP. If time permits limited training designed to upgrade the technical and professional abilities of local medical personnel should be conducted in conjunction with the MEDCAP. In August 1969, the Public Health Team Chief, prepared a staff study recommending how the MEDCAP program in ICTZ can be improved.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That personnel responsible for the conduct of MEDCAPS insure that all MEDCAPS:

1. Be planned, coordinated, and approved at district level
2. Be conducted on a regular basis
3. Include training for Vietnamese medical personnel
4. Include a preventive medicine and health education program
5. Include Vietnamese health worker(s) and an interpreter on the team

- 6. Provide for physician referral and consultation
- 7. Include a patient record keeping system

(4) Location of Refugee Camps and Resettlement Areas.

(a) OBSERVATION: The location of refugee camps and resettlement areas is not always in an environment that is conducive to civil affairs work in support of pacification and development.

(b) EVALUATION: Refugee camps and resettlement areas are often located in remote or insecure areas which greatly impede pacification and development. In some areas there are no roads or transportation facilities for ground travel, and the only means of travel to the outside world is by military aircraft. Aircraft are not always available to transport refugees or commodities to support civil affairs programs and projects. The people for the most part are totally isolated both from outside contact and from the various GVN services which should be available to assist them. In some areas the lack of security precludes the refugees from venturing beyond the limits of the camp to engage in farming or wood-cutting. On occasions enemy action has destroyed entire camps and construction projects have had to be reinitiated. In other cases the land on which camps are situated is not arable, consequently the refugees cannot engage in agriculture. Those refugee camps which are in remote locations also deprive the refugee of educational, medical, and other services which could be utilized if they were situated near villages or towns.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That in planning the location of refugee camps CORPS/GVN officials pay particular attention to security, routes of communication, the capability of the area to support agricultural endeavors, and other factors which will contribute to pacification and development.

- d. Organization. None
- e. Training. None
- f. Logistics. None
- g. Communication. None
- h. Materiel. None
- i. Other.

(1) Insights for Civil Affairs Personnel

(a) OBSERVATION: The effectiveness of Civil Affairs

enlisted personnel is frequently limited by their inability to deal with Vietnamese military and civilian officials.

(b) EVALUATION: Vietnamese custom dictates a class gap between any Vietnamese military officer or government official and any military enlisted man. This concept frequently impairs the effectiveness of civil affairs enlisted personnel in their relationship with Vietnamese officials, even though they are technically or professionally qualified to render advice to the officials. The Vietnamese recognize the qualifications of the enlisted men but their custom prevents them from working with them in public. Experience has shown that if the enlisted men's rank is not visible in public or if they are in civilian attire, the Vietnamese do not hesitate to openly deal with them.

(c) RECOMMENDATION: That a distinctive insignia for use by selected civil affairs personnel be devised which would identify the wearer as a member of a civil affairs unit but would not disclose his rank. An alternate recommendation would be that civil affairs company commanders be granted authority to permit selected personnel to wear civilian clothing.

- o Incl
 - 1. Comd and Con Rel
 - 2. Organization
 - ~~3. Struc 51st CA Plt~~
 - ~~4. Struc 52, 53, 5th Plts~~
 - ~~5. Struc 2d CA Co, 41st CA Co Plts~~
 - 6. Loc of CA Plts
- Incls 3, 4 and 5 wd HQ, DA
CF: 2-HQ USARPAC ATTN: G POP-DT
3-HQ USARV ATTN: AVHCC-DST

Robert R. Rafferty
ROBERT R. RAFFERTY
LTC, IN
Commanding

AVCA DNG-B-GO (9 Nov 69) 1st Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report—Lessons Learned of the 29th Civil Affairs Company
for Period Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65-(R1).

DA Headquarters, 80th General Support Group, APO 96349 18 Nov 69

TO: Commanding Officer, USASUPCOM, Da Nang, ATTN: AVCA DNG-GO-H, APO 96349

1. Concur with basic report.
2. The report is considered adequate.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

TEL: DMC E 3786/2559


C. F. KLOTZBERGER
CPT, QMC
Adjutant

AMCA DNG-90-H (31 Oct 69) 2nd Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report of 29th Civil Affairs Company for Quarterly Period
Ending 31 October 1969

DA, Headquarters, US Army Support Command, Da Nang, APO 96349 26 Nov 69

TO: Commanding General, 1st Logistical Command, APO 96384


1. The Operation Report - Lessons Learned submitted by the 29th Civil Affairs Company quarterly period ending 31 October 1969 is forwarded.

2. Pertinent comments follow.

- a. Section II paragraph b (1) concur. No further comment required.
- b. Section II paragraph c (1) concur. No further comment required.
- c. Section II paragraph c (2) concur. No further comment required.
- d. Section II paragraph c (3) concur. No further comment required.
- e. Section II paragraph c (4) concur. No further comment required.

f. Section II paragraph e (1) nonconcur. A request to delete the wearing of rank insignia for Civil Affairs enlisted personnel was denied by USARV on 9 October 1969 with the following recommendation. Direct informal coordination with MACV advisory team and other C.A. companies in RVN should be made to determine measures they have taken to minimize the problem described. These units have essentially the same requirements, but have reported no major problem resulting from wearing of uniforms.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



JAMES E. TARVER
1LT AGC
31 69

AVCA GO-MH (1 Nov 69) 3d Ind
SUBJECT: Operational Report - Lessons Learned of the 29th Civil Affairs
Company for period ending 31 October 1969 HCS CSFOa (R2) (U)

DA, Headquarters, 1st Logistical Command, APO 96384 4 DEC 1969

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

1. The Operational Report - Lessons Learned submitted by Headquarters, 29th Civil Affairs Company for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1969 is forwarded.
2. Pertinent comments follow: Reference item concerning use of Civil Affairs personnel as a source of intelligence information, page 6, paragraph 2b(1). Concur. This headquarters will include Civil Affairs units in its collection program.
3. Concur with the basic report as modified by this and previous indorsements.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

TEL: LBN 4839

Thomas P. Staffold
THOMAS P. STAFFOLD
LT, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

CF:
USASUPCOM, DNG
30th GS Gp
29th CA Co

AVHGC-DST (1 Nov 69) 4th Ind
SUBJECT: Operation Report-Lessons Learned (29th Civil Affairs Company).
Period Ending 31 October 1969, RCS USFOR-65 (R2)

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, VIETNAM, APO San Francisco 96370 20 DEC 1969

TO: Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, ATTN: GPCP-DT,
APO 96550

1. This headquarters has reviewed the Operational Report-Lessons Learned for the quarterly period ending 31 October 1969 from Headquarters, 29th Civil Affairs Company.

2. Comments follow:

a. Reference item concerning "Use of Civil Affairs Personnel as a Source of Intelligence Information", page 6, paragraph 2b(1) and 3d Indorsement, paragraph 2; concur. All possible sources should be utilized to enhance the intelligence mission. However, care must be exercised to insure that CA personnel do not impair their primary responsibilities by meeting intelligence requests. This item will be quoted in the 1 Jan 70 edition of the USARV Combat Intelligence Lessons publication. No action by DA or USARPAC is required.

b. Reference item concerning "Military Civic Action", page 7, paragraph 2c(1); concur. The USARV Civil Affairs Handbook presents guidelines to be used when planning projects and urges coordination with GVN officials and their advisers prior to initiating projects.

c. Reference item concerning "Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Involvement in Military Civic Action", page 7, paragraph 2c(2); concur. MACV Combined Campaign Plan states that all civic action projects should be conducted by RVNAF and assisted by FOLAF as required.

d. Reference item concerning "Improvement of Medical Civic Action Programs (MEDCAP's)", page 6, paragraph 2c(3); concur. All items recommended, except the patient record keeping system, (para 2c(3)(C)7, page 6), are included in USARV Regulation 40-58 presently being printed. To include a patient record keeping system would make the program of MEDCAPS cumbersome and unwieldy and isn't in keeping with the intent of MEDCAP; that being, to provide care for easily diagnosed conditions that will respond to simple, short term outpatient treatment. Conditions that require extended treatment or are not easily diagnosed should be referred to the Province Hospital where a detailed diagnosis can be made and necessary treatment and follow-up provided.

e. Reference item concerning "Location of Refugee Camps and Resettlement Areas", page 6, paragraph 2c(4); concur. This recommendation can only be influenced by US Forces because the GVN establishes the guidelines and policies in this matter. US units should coordinate with CORUS advisors and recommend possible locations for camps.

AVHGC-DST (1 Nov 69) 4th Ind

20 DEC 1969

SUBJECT: Operation Report -Lessons Learned(29th Civil Affairs Company),
Period ending 31 October 1969, RGS CSFCR-63 (R2)

f. Reference item concerning "Insignia for Civil Affairs Personnel", page 3, paragraph 2i(1) and 2d Indorsement, paragraph 2f; nonconcur. This subject was previously addresses by this headquarters, as indicated in the 2d Indorsement from US Army Support Command, Da Lang. It is essential for the purpose of law enforcement and proper identification for military personnel in a combat zone to wear authorized military clothing. The wearing of insignia of rank by Civil Affairs enlisted specialists has not presented a serious problem throughout RVN. DA regulations do not permit the wearing of distinctive insignia by Civil Affairs personnel. The proposal for wearing of civilian clothes or the distinctive insignia by Civil Affairs personnel cannot be favorably considered. No action by DA or USARPAC is required.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



B. A. GOODWIN

MAJ, AGC

Assistant Adjutant General

Cy furn:
29th Civ Affairs Co
1st Log Comd

320P-DT (1 Nov 69) 5th Ind

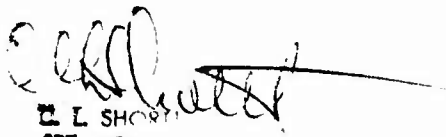
SUBJECT: Operational Report of HQ, 29th Civil Affairs Company for Period
Ending 31 October 1969. RCS CSFOR-65 (R2)

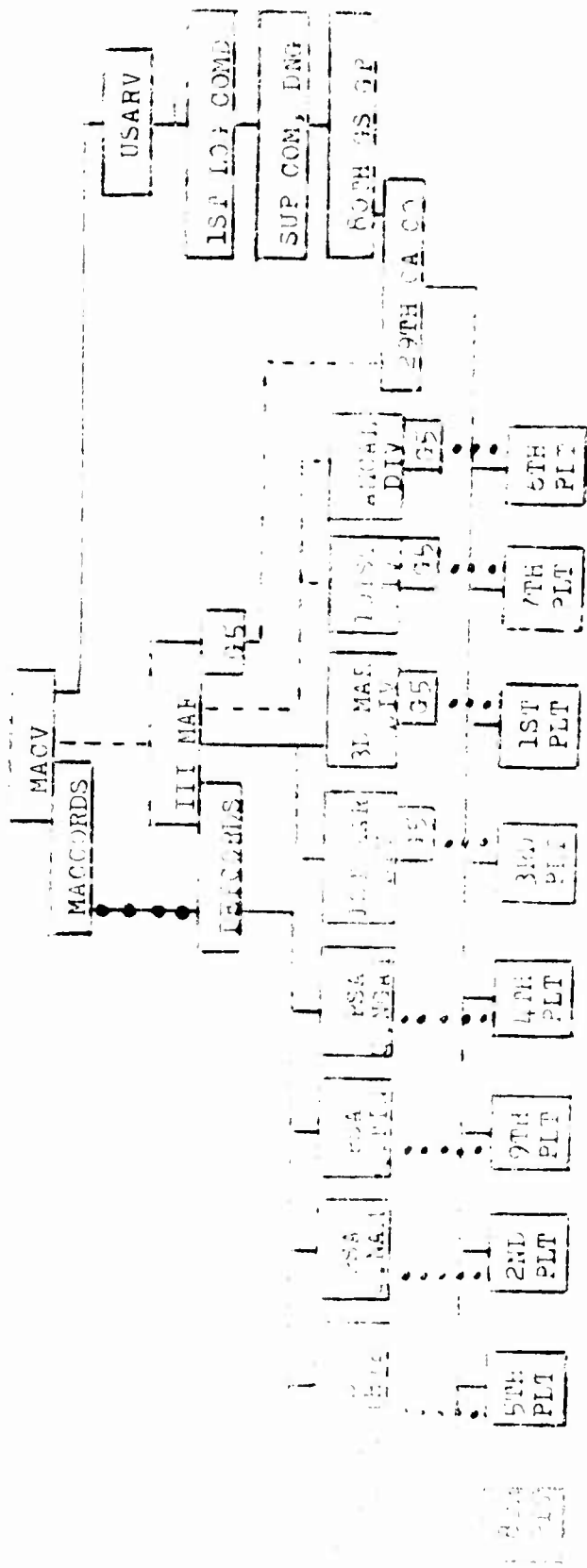
HQ, US Army, Pacific, APO San Francisco 96558 31 DEC 69

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

This headquarters concurs in subject report as indorsed.

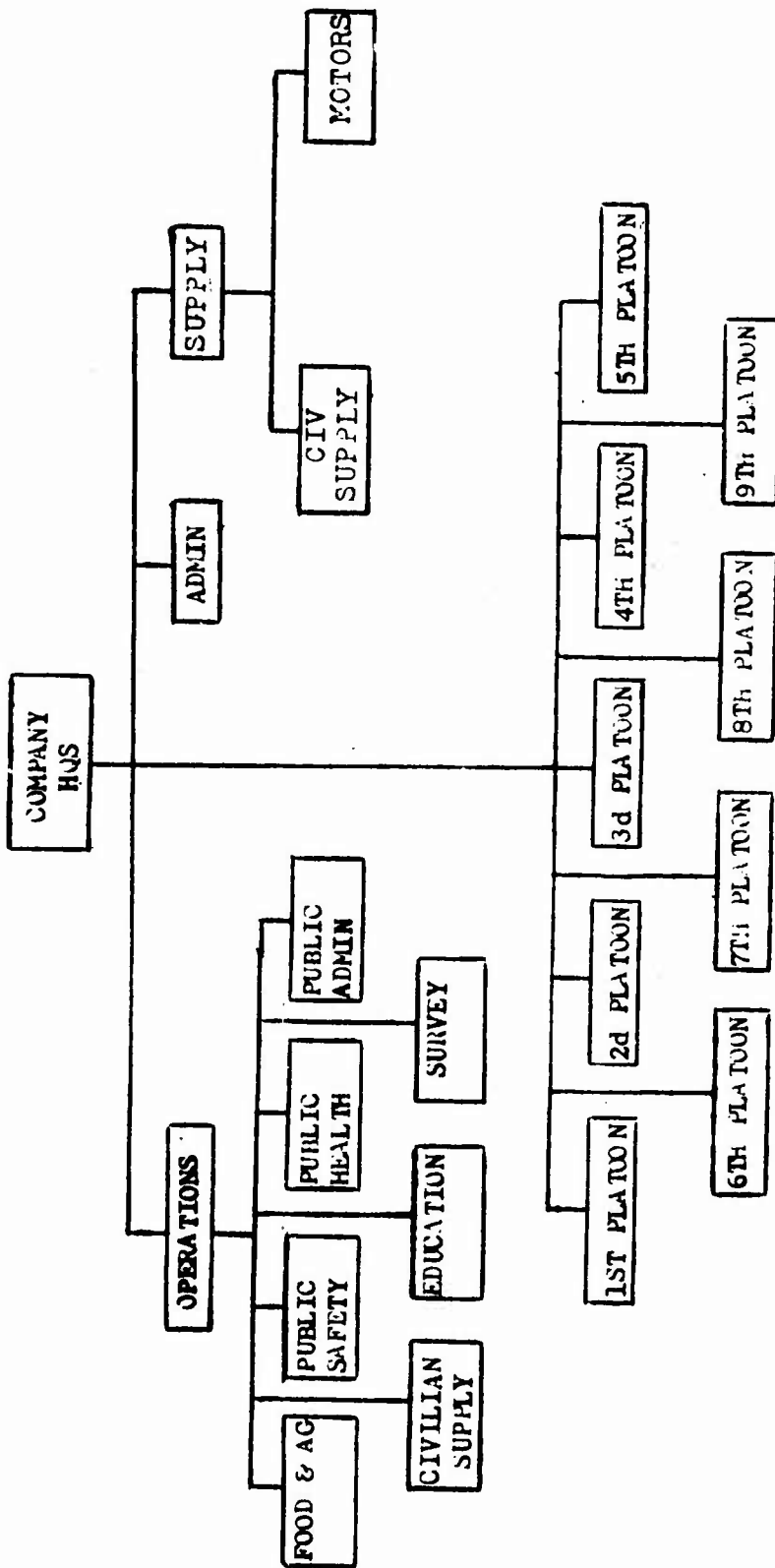
FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:


E. L. SHORT
CPT, AG
ASST A



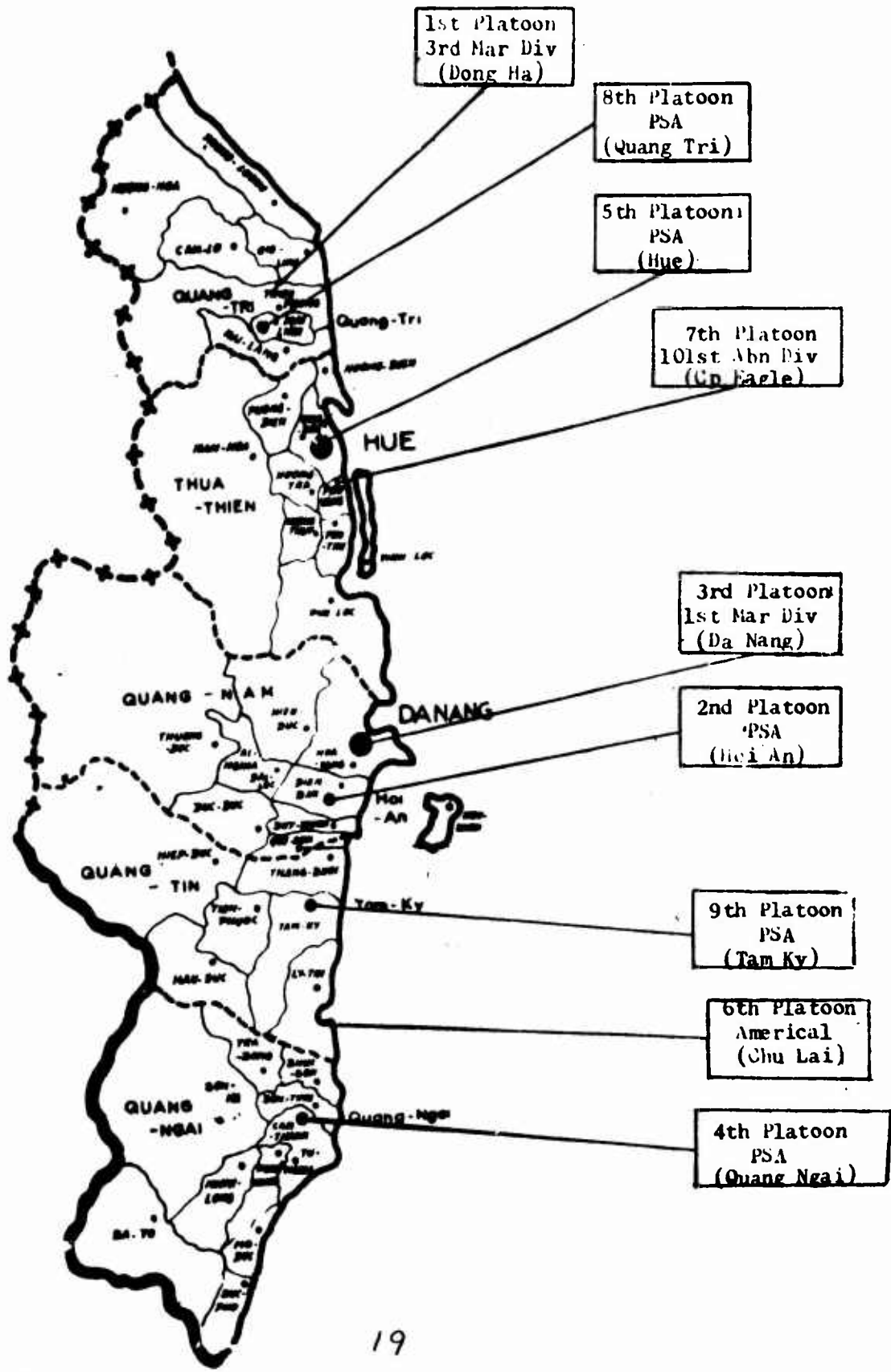
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29TH CIVIL AFFAIRS COMPANY
COMMAND AND CONTROL RELATIONSHIP



ORGANIZATION OF 29th CIVIL AFFAIRS COMPANY AS OF 31 OCTOBER 1969

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PLATOONS



UNCLASSIFIED

Security Classification

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