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Series: Vietnam War Service.

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SEVENTH AIR FORCE

CIVIC ACTION

PROGRAM

FORWARD

Simply stated, the objective of the Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program is to help the Vietnamese rebuild South Vietnam. The primary efforts of 7AF in civic action will be directed through the local VNAF organizations. The goals of our program are the goals of the GVN Revolutionary Development Program. Our new role in civic action is that of the educator and the supervisor as well as banker and supplier.

To assist you in your new civic action role, the usual tools of command policy, new regulations, letters of instructions, funds and manpower have been provided. In addition this notebook is provided as a guide to the new vista of civic action. An explanation of the aforementioned tools is here along with information, advice and suggestions on all aspects of the new program. The notebook was intended to serve as a work kit to help you initiate, develop and implement your base civic action program.

As additional information becomes available it will be forwarded to you for inclusion in the notebook. On the other hand as you uncover information that would be a valuable addition to your notebook bring it to our attention (7AF Hq; Attn: PLPSC) and we will assure its inclusion in all notebooks.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96307



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: C

8 Oct 1966

SUBJECT: Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program

TO: 3TFW (C) 12TFW (C) 35TFW (C) 14ACW (C) 366TFW (C)
37CSG (C) 377CSG (C) 632CSG (C) 633CSG (C)

1. The rebuilding of SVN by the Vietnamese is the primary goal of the GVN Revolutionary Development Program. The Vietnamese will need assistance in this major undertaking and we will help provide that assistance through our civic action program. The Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program will be realigned and expanded as necessary to more closely complement the GVN Revolutionary Development Program. The USAF, in conjunction with the VNAF, possesses a tremendous potential for civic action programs, and should play an important role in the revolutionary development efforts in SVN. An important mission of the USAF is to stimulate and develop within the VNAF a complete understanding of the vital necessity for civic action programs, and a significant capability for the implementation of these programs.
2. The USAF Chief of Staff succinctly stated the USAF role in civic action, "Second to combat operations our efforts in the area of civic action are the most valuable contribution we can make to the defeat of communist insurgency, the establishment of solid and progressive governments, and lasting peace in SE Asia!"
3. Limited only by our combat mission, the capabilities and energies of the USAF will be used to implement a positive civic action program at each air base in SVN. These programs will be integrated into the overall Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program which will be geared to the GVN Revolutionary Development Program Guidance. Advice and personnel resources will be available to assist each commander in his program. A Civic Action Notebook, prepared for each commander, will contain pertinent information, directives and regulations to facilitate the planning, initiation, development and implementation of the programs. A civic action council will be established at 7AF Headquarters and at each base to advise the commander on all aspects of civic action. Accelerated manning has been requested to provide a full-time civic action office at 7AF Headquarters and a civic action officer at each base. In

addition funds will be provided each commander to finance high impact civic action projects where resources are otherwise unavailable. The most valuable resources for our civic action programs are already available - the energy, ingenuity and professional skill of USAF personnel.

4. The Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program will be an important part of the U.S. effort to help the Vietnamese rebuild SVN. I desire that each commander give his personal attention to this program.

For M Graham
Maj Gen USAF for and the absence of
WILLIAM W. MOMYER, Lt General, USAF
Commander

EMPHASIS ON CIVIC ACTION

1. President Feb 1966 - (On the occasion of his request to Congress for a 5-year authorization for the Military Assistance and Sales Act of 1966). This new act will provide greater emphasis on civic action programs through which local troops will build schools and roads and provide literacy training and health services. Through these programs military personnel are to play a more constructive role in their society and to establish better relations with the civilian population.

2. President at the Feb 1966 Honolulu Conference committed all agencies of the government including military to actively participate with and to stimulate the GVN in their revolutionary development efforts to significantly improve the social and economic conditions of the local people as well as opportunities available to them.

3. General McConnell in his 14 July 66 message to CINCPACAF stated "I fully realize that our mission and operations are significantly different from those of the other services. At the same time both the USAF and indigenous air forces have a tremendous potential for civic action and assistance. While we can and should play an important role in revolutionary development, an even more important mission is to stimulate and develop within the indigenous air forces a complete understanding of the vital necessity for such operations as well as a significant capability for implementation. This latter mission is through civic action.

"I am well aware of the contributions we have made to civic action and other assistance to the people in SE Asia. At the same time I think it is appropriate to re-emphasize at all levels of command the importance of this mission. While the success of our efforts depends upon an across-the-board staff effort the overall results depend upon the emphasis placed upon this effort by the individual commanders concerned. To assist commanders concerned, you may desire to consider the establishment of a civic actions assistance council as a coordinating agency . . . and to provide a forum for advising commanders and for coordinating and expanding Air Force activities designed to:

a. Develop, stimulate and support a program for local military forces, and other appropriate indigenous agencies to meet the needs and aspirations of the local people.

b. Employ USAF assets in civil assistance and humanitarian activities.

c. Promote an understanding and acceptance of US assistance and identify local USAF units with the people.

d. On a very discreet basis, improve local intelligence support.

"Second to combat operations our efforts in this area are the most valuable contribution we can make to the defeat of communist insurgency, the establishment of solid and progressive governments, and lasting peace in SE Asia."

4. Joint State/AID/DOD/USIA message 5 June 1966 on 5-year Emphasis on Civic Action to CINCPAC, - "Request all necessary country team emphasis on all measures required to dramatize to the RVNAF from top to bottom the importance of improved military - civilian relations through proper attitudes and actions

"Worldside emphasis projected by the President to meet US security and development requirements, provides an auspicious occasion to stimulate renewed RVNAF emphasis on civic actions, largely in establishing "better relations with the civilian population.""

MILITARY CIVIC ACTION
(Excerpt from "The Plan")

1. The Air Force participates in U.S. interagency and interservice programs to help attain and maintain stability within many of the developing nations of the world. With personnel assigned to particular country teams, each operational arm represents different capabilities for pursuing U.S. national security objectives. One area of country-team activity consists of training, advising and supporting indigenous military forces to carry out projects useful to the local populace at all levels. It is concerned with such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development, which also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. This is referred to as military civic action.

2. The basic objective of military civic action training programs is to contribute essential services that will reduce, remove or forestall economic and social discord in countries whose stability is vital to the Free World security. Auxiliary objectives are as follows:

a. Extend the effective control and the beneficent influence of the national government into remote regions.

b. Encourage identification of indigenous military forces with the needs and aspirations of the people.

c. Foster attitudes favorable to counterinsurgency objectives among local residents with whom advisors can work in areas where insurgency is a threat.

3. Air Force resources can provide a wide range of capabilities to assist in the nation-building process. Airlift provides vital transportation for regular communication with isolated areas. It also provides means of bringing in badly needed supplies, machinery and skilled work teams, as well as distributing the products of isolated regions to commercial centers. Geodetic surveys and resource inventories are facilitated by aerial reconnaissance and photo-mapping missions. Agricultural support is provided through crop dusting, pest control, fire fighting, and weather service. Air Force personnel can improve technical and manual skills by conducting training programs in technical and administrative subjects.

4. The benefits of such programs can be exponential, resulting in desirable effects extending beyond those sought through direct action. To illustrate, the establishment of regular air service throughout a developing nation creates a demand for supporting devices in regions theretofore not requiring them. Freight handling, aircraft and vehicle maintenance, passenger service, and postal delivery are examples of the kind of activities which tend to develop. These provide new opportunity for employment and motivate the acquisition of new skills among many segments of the population. As industries are established to take advantage of the new distribution services, technicians, managers and laborers are attracted to the area. Their convergence may tend to introduce new attitudes towards housing, education, medical service, and local government.

Proposed Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program

Proposed Projects

1. Base Perimeter Hamlet Project.
2. Emergency Relief of Suffering Project.
3. Needy Institutions.
4. Community Relations.
5. Provincial Airlift.

1. Base Perimeter Hamlet Project:

a. Background:

(1) In October 1965 the 33rd VNAF Wing at Tan Son Nhut was assigned the twelve hamlets surrounding the base as their civic action project. The economic status of the hamlets was definitely sub-standard with numerous destitute families residing in them. In general, the sanitation, health and living conditions were deplorable. Needless to say, these hamlets were also relatively secure havens for many VC. In February 1966, the VNAF Wing appealed to the USAF Advisory Team at Tan Nhut for financial and technical assistance in their 12 hamlet project. Cultural, sanitation, medical and construction teams had been established by the VNAF, and VNAF hamlet cadres formed to help the hamlet inhabitants to a better life. Distribution of foodstuffs, clothing, and toys was made on a regular basis by the VNAF to the destitute families. However, these efforts were minimal because of the limited resources available to the VNAF, their lack of training in civic action efforts and the limited number of USAF advisors to assist them. In August 1966, the newly formed USAF Civic Action Coordinating Group on Tan Son Nhut assigned specific hamlets of the 12 to each resident AF unit on Tan Son Nhut as a joint project with the VNAF. Working with the local Provincial Committee, the VNAF and the AFAT's, these USAF units will initiate and implement civic action projects in the 12 hamlets to raise the social and economic status of the people above a bare sustenance level. (Documentation of this Tan Son Nhut Perimeter Hamlet program is underway).

(2) Each 7AF base has a similar cluster of hamlets on its perimeter that needs assistance to raise its inhabitants from the brink of destitution and break the VC hold on the people. Restoration of these hamlets to a liveable standard and rehabilitation of their inhabitants through our technical and material assistance will win their support for the government. Added benefits to the U.S. and USAF will accrue in the form of favorable, widespread recognition of the U.S. cause in SE Asia, improved health and sanitation conditions on base, improved perimeter security, and new reliable source of local intelligence.

b. Objectives:

(1) Improve the social - economic status of the hamlet inhabitants by:

(a) Improved sanitation (garbage collection, drainage ditches, sewers, toilets, wells, etc.).

(b) Improved health (medical and dental clinics, pest control, insect control, distribution of soap, medical and dental supplies, training of midwives, etc.).

(c) Construction of roads, bridges, walkways, schools, homes, community houses, recreational facilities, public toilets, shower or bathing facilities, etc.

(d) Repair and rebuilding of existing facilities and living quarters.

(e) Improved educational opportunities (educational training, teaching, school kits, classroom kits etc.).

(f) Sports and scouting groups.

(g) Trade training.

(2) Work with the VNAF and local military to develop these civic action projects as joint projects. Develop within the VNAF ranks an understanding of their civic action role and how they can initiate and implement these projects with our assistance.

(3) Stress self-help programs within the hamlets with a maximum use of indigenous military and civilian personnel. USAF role will be to provide financial, material and technical assistance as necessary. USAF personnel and equipment should be used to complement the efforts of the indigenous personnel.

(4) Careful guidance of the projects is necessary to assure they complement the revolutionary development efforts of the GVN.

c. Initiation:

(1) The responsibility for all GVN Revolutionary Development Programs (includes civic action programs), in each province is invested in the Province Chief. Prior to initiation, coordinate the Perimeter Hamlet Projects with the local Province Chief through the local MACV Senior Advisor to avoid a duplication of efforts, to ascertain if adequate resources are available locally, and to assure the projects complement the GVN Revolutionary Development Programs.

(2) Where many hamlets are involved, a specific hamlet or group of hamlets should be allocated to each USAF unit. Through the AFAT's, each VNAF unit should also be allocated a specific hamlet or group of hamlets to provide a joint civic action effort.

d. Development and Implementation:

With the assistance and advice of the local GVN, USAID and MACV officials, each AF and VNAF unit should survey their hamlet or hamlets to establish the needs of each hamlet and its inhabitants. A plan or course of action can then be developed and weighed against the available resources of personnel and material. The level of effort is limited only by the emphasis placed on the project by each Commander, the ingenuity of the individuals involved in the project, and the energy and resources made available for the project.

2. Emergency Relief of Suffering Project:

a. As a result of military operations and natural disasters in SVN, many hamlets and individuals have suffered from the ravages of war or nature. Whether the ravaging was due to a deliberate or an inadvertent or natural act; the hungry, the widows, the orphans, the refugees, and the injured must be shown that the proponents of the cause of freedom care about them and want to ease their suffering. An early and positive step must be taken to relieve their suffering or we can expect exploitation of the situation by the enemy with the loss of another portion of the local populace to the Communist cause.

b. Although each situation will differ because of the various types of disasters that may be encountered, certain forms of assistance are always needed; distribution of food and clothing, evacuation of people to emergency shelters, medical attention to the injured, and quite often, reparations for personal losses. Emergency resources in the form of personnel, material and transportation could be allocated in advance plans which were developed in coordination with other U.S. military forces in the vicinity, the local USAID representative and GVN officials. Prearranged teams then could go immediately to the disaster scene to offer assistance to the victims. Timely assistance may deny the VC a possible propaganda coup and win a hamlet over to the government.

c. When documented for distribution, the story of how the 3 TFW rebuilt Tan Uyen Village after an inadvertant bombing by a F-100 should offer excellent guidance to all of us on the initiation and implementation of emergency plans to relieve suffering.

3. Needy Institutions:

a. In the environs of each 7AF base there are many institutions that need assistance in one form or another. Institutions such as orphanages, schools, hospitals, clinics, refugee camps, sanitariums, etc. Available through the local provincial officials, USAID representatives and MACV Sector Advisors one can obtain an approved list of the local institutions and guidance on the assistance each institution receives and the assistance still required by each one.

b. The GVN has stated that there is now a sufficient number of institutions in being in SVN. Attempts to construct new ones should be discouraged and efforts should be directed to the rebuilding and repair of the existing institutions. Assistance in repair and rebuilding of existing facilities at the institutions requires a greater effort in planning and execution than the distribution of candy, food and toys to the institution occupants. The momentary effects are not as illustrious, however the benefits are more permanent and meaningful.

c. After a general review with local provincial committees of the needs of the various institutions in the base environs, it may be possible to assign specific institutions to each AF unit. Each unit could then visit their assigned institutions (with representatives of the VNAF unit assigned to the same institutions) to survey the specific needs in the form of construction, repair, educational aids or facilities, equipment, food supplement, medical treatment, etc. With the needs in mind a plan of action can be formulated for each institution to coordinate available personnel, material and commodity resources with the Base Civic Action Council and the local provincial committee.

d. As the initial plan is implemented, the continuing survey of an institution's needs will adjust the level of effort commensurate with the decrease in the needs. Once an institution approaches independence, the effort should be realigned to maintain the self-sufficiency level and the status of facilities. A continuing plan can then be established to furnish appropriate improvement to the plant equipment and supplement material and commodity resources on a regular basis.

e. As the units efforts required in an institution project tapers off, additional projects should be sought out to use the unit personnel resources effectively.

4. Community Relations: Back in June 1965, MACV Directive 551-3 (enclosed), presented the framework to establish Community Relations Committees and Friendship Councils in each urban area in SVN made up of principal representatives from each major military unit in the area. The purpose of the committees and councils is to develop a community relations program which will enhance mutual respect and confidence among U.S. forces in Vietnam, third country contingents, the RVNAF and the Vietnamese civilian population. In addition to active participation in the Community Relations Committee in the local province, each Commander can initiate his own community relations program by indoctrination of all Air Force personnel in their role as ambassadors for the U.S. This is quite important because the unthinking act of one individual can undo the well-planned, thoughtful efforts of an entire base.

5. Provincial Airlift: Civic action projects normally require material resources for their implementation. These resources; clothing, food, construction materials, school supplies, etc., must be transported in some way to the project site or the project can never be initiated because timely support of a project with required materials can not be guaranteed. Civic action projects have barely touched many remote regions of SVN for this very reason. Civic action usually reaches only as far as the available transportation routes. Airlift on a space available, unscheduled basis does not provide a guarantee of timely support. If the USAF is to use every asset available to support the U.S. civic action efforts, then the airlift available to us at the outlying bases should also be used. Timely support of all civic action programs can be provided anywhere in SVN if 7AF is permitted to provide a scheduled airlift. Although 7AF units are not directly involved in all civic action programs, 7AF can assume a prominent role in most of them by providing the essential supplies and commodities on a timely, coordinated basis. Essentially we would be moving the GVN to the people in every corner of SVN. The expansion of the GVN Revolutionary Development Program in the remote countryside will be only limited by the extent of the airlift support our primary combat commitments permit us to provide. Guidance in the use of your base aircraft to airlift civic action commodities can be expected momentarily.

FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF
(October 1966 Airman Magazine)

The scope and urgency of our combat operations in Southeast Asia tend to overshadow another phase of our military effort which is of growing significance, especially with respect to its long-range implications. I am referring to the civic action programs carried on by our Armed Forces.

Throughout South Vietnam these programs, coupled with our far-ranging economic and educational assistance projects, serve to help offset the destruction and suffering caused by the war and to create the foundation for speedy postwar recovery. Although not widely publicized, these programs and projects are showing most gratifying results and certainly are greatly appreciated by the majority of the South Vietnamese people.

In the last several years Air Force personnel have gained considerable experience in civic action programs. In Latin America, in countries targeted for future communist-style "wars of national liberation", US Armed Forces have been heavily engaged in insurgency-preventing "civic action" programs. In more recent months, we have been active in Thailand in similar programs designed to aid that country in countering communist-led activities and in helping its citizens to move ahead with their own plans for national growth and development.

Civic action programs have two basic aims: Strengthening the social and economic well-being of a country and encouraging a sense of national unity among its people. The second objective is extremely important in countries lacking modern transportation systems. In the absence of adequate transportation, regional economies and even regional societies develop, rather than truly national economies and societies.

The services rendered by our military personnel in today's civic action programs are in many ways comparable to those which US military personnel performed on behalf of our own government in this country's frontier days. Fortunately, we now have the advantage of modern technology and modern means of transportation, probably the most important being the airplane.

US military civic action programs are carried out today in close cooperation with the military forces of the host country. These programs are coordinated at the political level with the other economic development programs for best total results.

In an age in which the smallest of conflicts has the potential of escalating into an all-out war, we in the military are obligated to make a conscientious effort to develop capabilities for preventing insurgency as well as for defeating it. Despite the fact that prevention of conflict is primarily the

responsibility of diplomatic rather than military programs, the Armed Forces are expected to contribute toward preventing insurgency through civic action. More than ever before, our military and diplomatic activities are being carried out as integrated and mutually supporting efforts.

Military civic action programs will grow in importance and scope in future years. All Air Force personnel should think seriously about these programs, develop an appreciation for their value, and endeavor to conceive of ways in which air power and the talents and abilities of Air Force personnel can be used effectively in civic action programs.

CIVIC ACTION FUNDING AND RESOURCES

1. Seventh Air Force Civic Action Fund: In a recent letter to each commander, provisions to obtain 7AF Civic Action Funds were outlined. Sufficient funds should be available to cover the majority of small high-impact civic action projects. The MACV procedures for the application and use of these funds are found in MACV Directive 37-13, enclosed in this notebook.

2. Other Civic Action Funds:

a. In every province in SVN there are several other civic action funds available that also can be used to finance high-impact civic action projects. USAID has a regional fund (Corps area) and a sector fund (province), that could be used to supplement the finances on one-time-only type projects. The MACV Senior Advisor has a fund available to him for joint projects with the GVN, and the Province Chief has a GVN civic action fund. Each of the funds available at the province level are usually limited to about \$50,000VN per month.

b. In addition to these funds, there is a MACV Chaplain Fund that was formed as a depository for donations received from the U.S. and not designated for specific projects. At 7AF Headquarters, a \$200,000VN civic action fund has been established to finance projects at 7AF bases too small to qualify for their own fund. Over and above these sources of civic action money, there are numerous special funds donated by charitable organizations here in SVN and in the U.S.; (e.g., the American Legion has made available an initial grant of \$25,000US for SVN civic action projects).

c. Expenditures of the above funds must conform to specific instructions and are accountable by the various fund cashiers. Forms to be used for the 7AF base civic action funds are enclosed in this kit.

d. Assistance on fund requests is available from 7AF Headquarters (PLPSC), APO 96307.

3. Resources: In addition to the resources available on each base for civic action projects, there are vast amounts of supplies, commodities, material available from many U.S., GVN and Independent agencies either locally or in the capital area. Following is a general listing which is not meant to be all inclusive (7AF Headquarters (PLPSC) will assist in the procurement of supplies or material from the capital area warehouses):

a. USAID - has warehouses, normally used jointly by USAID and GVN, in almost every province in SVN. In addition to some foodstuffs, USAID is the primary supplier of construction materials such as lumber, roofing, cement, etc., for civic action projects. All requests to USAID for civic action material should be processed through the USAID regional (Corps area) director or sector (province) representative. If materials have to be furnished from the USAID warehouse in the capital area, these people will make the necessary arrangements. USAID normally will not provide material for projects that are oriented to help only RVNAF personnel or their dependents. USAID is primarily interested in helping the local populace.

b. GVN - through the Province Chief and local RVNAF, has some supplies available for civic action projects, although much of their supplies are furnished by USAID. Provincial support would be restricted to joint U.S. and GVN or solely GVN projects that distinctly complement the revolutionary development goals of the GVN in that province.

c. Catholic Relief Services, Inc (CRS) - an independent, international voluntary agency, provides the majority of the foodstuffs distributed to the Vietnamese people. CRS has warehouses in the major Corps area cities on the coast and in Sadec and Can Tho in the IV Corps area. The restrictions on the use of CRS supplies are primarily to prohibit their distribution to RVNAF personnel and their dependents, and to GVN officials for their personal distribution. CRS prefers to work with U.S. military personnel and insists that U.S. personnel sign for the foodstuffs when delivered and are present when the foodstuffs are distributed to the needy Vietnamese. The CRS support of the Popular Forces Food Supplement Plan is a slight deviation from their restrictions but an extremely valuable program. CRS foodstuffs include flour, bulgur wheat, cornmeal, rolled wheat, salt, bulk cloth, salad oil, condensed and dry milk, butter, beans, and miscellaneous medical supplies. The majority of these foodstuffs are from U.S. surplus supplies. Family food supplement packages are also available, made up of the above foodstuffs.

d. CARE - is a private volunteer agency supported by private donations in the U.S. and Canada. The majority of CARE supplies are distributed in support of U.S. military civic action programs. At present there are CARE Warehouses in Saigon, Can Tho, Nha Trang and Danang. CARE's programs today are broken down into two main categories, Self-help and Distribution. The enclosed CARE guidelines and instructions specify the programs in which CARE will participate. The Self-help kits now available through CARE are:

- (1) Midwifery Kits.
- (2) Midwifery Replacement Kit.
- (3) Blacksmith Kit.
- (4) Woodworking Kit.
- (5) Classroom Supply Kit (replacement kit).
- (6) Physical Education Kit.
- (7) Textile Kit.
- (8) Mason Kit.
- (9) Needle Trade Kit.
- (10) Sewing Kit.
- (11) Elementary School Kit (most popular kit).
- (12) Resettler's Kit.

(13) Rice Package.

(14) Sewing Machine.

An interesting aspect of the CARE program is that a donator in the U.S. or Canada can specify the type of kits or help desired and give the name of an American military person as the distributor. CARE will purchase the kits or supplies specified (at a fraction of the cost of an individually purchased kit) and transport them to the designated distributor in Vietnam. Knowing the immediate needs of the Vietnamese people through the vast network of CARE offices and furnishing transportation to VN greatly simplify the U.S. donator's problems of what to donate and how to get it over here. U.S. CARE offices are located in Atlanta, Columbus, Miami, Dallas, Baltimore, Denver, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Cleveland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Milwaukee, Washington D.C., Nashville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York, where the headquarters is located.

e. In addition to CRS and CARE, there is a vast number of other U.S. voluntary agencies in SVN. All of these are registered with the USAID Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid:

(1) American Friends Service Committee (grants to UN youth and social welfare groups).

(2) Christian Children's Funds (children's clinics and special rehabilitation projects).

(3) Church World Services - National Council of Churches (trained medical specialists to aid refugees).

(4) Doley Foundation (An Lac Orphanage in Saigon).

(5) Foster Parents' Plan (help to more than 5000 children and their families).

(6) International Rescue Committee (supplementary funds for 20 war orphan children institutions).

(7) International Social Service.

(8) Lutheran World Relief (working with Church World Service).

(9) Mennonite Central Committee (hospital and clinic in Nha Trang).

(10) National Association of Evangelical World Relief Commission (OJT in agriculture and industry for peasant youths).

(11) People to People Health Foundation - HOPE (orthopedic rehabilitation clinic).

(12) Project Concern (operates 25 bed hospital near Dalat for Montagnards, training of Vietnamese in first aid and public health).

(13) Project Vietnam (physicians to Danang, Nha Trang, Can Tho and Rach Gia to assist AID medical units).

(14) Seventh - Day Adventist Welfare Service (Cholon Maternity Home and Hospital in Saigon - clothing distribution).

(15) Summer Institution of Linguistics (linguistic and anthropological investigation).

(16) World University Services (UN student and faculty participation in education projects).

(17) World Vision Relief Organization, Inc (establishment and maintenance of three refugee centers).

There is no end to the resources available. All that remains are the projects to use these resources. The initiation, development and implementation of these projects are your task. Any assistance or advice on the acquisition of specific materials not available locally should be referred to 7AF Headquarters (Attn: PLPSC).

RECOGNITION

1. The United States and the USAF can obtain increased popular support from U.S. and other Free World citizens if noncombatant activities, such as civic action projects, are properly explained and illustrated in the Free World press. Tactical operations sometimes cause loss of innocent lives and damage to private property although commanders take extensive precautions to prevent such happenings. When these mishaps occur, a demonstration of humanitarian concern for those affected, in the form of civic action by USAF personnel, will help to illustrate the scope of the overall Air Force effort in Vietnam.
2. The construction and renovation of schools, churches, marketplaces, dispensaries, public facilities, roads and bridges are among the nation building aspects of the US/FWMAF military civic action programs. These effort coupled with the massive distributions of food and clothing, widespread medical aid, and countless acts of charity which regularly occur are of great credit to the individuals and units involved and deserve the attention of people throughout the world.
3. Since civic action activities seldom draw publicity on their own account, all Air Force units are encouraged to document, by photograph and reporters accounts, each civic action project engaged in by their unit and forward copies to the 7AF Headquarters, attn: PLPSC. (The photographs should be accompanied by a descriptive note). If the project was worthy enough to expand our time and energies, then it is certainly worthy of widespread recognition.
4. Information on military civic action projects submitted to Headquarters, 7AF will be used as follows: First, it will be distributed through military information channels to the U.S. press and through JUSPAO to U.S. and third country media representatives in Vietnam. Second, it will be placed in Vietnamese newspapers and magazines to help illustrate the dual role of the fighting men in this country. Third, it will be distributed through JUSPAO channels to USIA posts in other countries for placement in foreign information media.
5. If a civic action task is worth the effort, it is worth the recognition.

SVN CIVIC ACTION CONTACTS

1. In each province in SVN there are many individuals working full time on civic action programs who will gladly offer advice or assistance on any civic action matter. The initial contact with these people should be through the sector MACV Senior Advisor or his staff in the local province. There is an officer on the Sector MACV Senior Advisor's staff designated as a Civic Action Advisor (at the province level his is usually a dual Psy War/Civic Action job). Through the MACV Senior Advisor's staff, immediate contact can be made with the Province Chief and his staff, and the USAID regional or sector representative. The MACV Senior Advisor, GVN Province Chief and USAID representative make up the local Provincial Committee which has the responsibility for the coordination of the initiation, development and implementation of the integrated military civic action program for each province. The committee was established to assure that all civic action projects complement the GVN Revolutionary Development Program. In addition to the Sector MACV Senior Advisor, his Civic Action Advisor, the Province Chief, his staff, and the local USAID representative, there are also many other individuals in the province or close by to assist in civic action matters. JUSPAO usually has a representative in each province to provide publicity or recognition for civic action projects and coordinate news media releases with the Free World Press and Vietnamese Information Service. The two principal international voluntary agencies, Catholic Relief Services and CARE, have field representatives in Can Tho, Nha Trang and Danang as well as SVN Headquarters in Saigon.

2. Among the FVMAF there are civic action officers at each Division, Brigade, Regiment, and Battalion level. Within the MACV Field Advisor force structure, there are civic action advisors at the Corps, Division, and Province level. The VNAF wings all have a civic action cadre within their Political Warfare Directorates. Within 7AF, there is a Civic Action Officer at each base on the Commander's staff. These officers presently perform the civic action function as an additional duty. Within 30 to 60 days, a full time Civic Action Officer will be assigned to each Commander's staff. At 7AF Headquarters, a Civic Action Division has been established under DCS/Plans. This Division, PLPSC, is presently manned by Major G. B. Connor who will coordinate all 7AF Base Civic Action programs, projects, and matters within 7AF Headquarters and with other U.S. agencies and higher headquarters.

3. In the initiation of 7AF civic action programs, the wealth of experience in civic action matters surrounding each base should be tapped. All U.S. agencies are in this together and will be glad to offer advice, assistance and resources as required to get our programs off the ground.

JOB DESCRIPTION

As a starting point, preliminary job descriptions were drafted for the 7AF Headquarters Civic Action Officer and the 7AF Base Civic Action Officer. As the 7AF Civic Action Program develops, the tasks of these officers will become more clearly defined and the job descriptions can be made more definitive.

CIVIC ACTION OFFICER, 7AF HEADQUARTERS

The Seventh Air Force Civic Action Officer will advise the Commander on the formulation of civic action policy and initiation, development, and implementation of a 7AF Civic Action program; and assist the Commander in the coordination of civic action activities with other US agencies, RVNAF and civilian organizations, and advising 7AF Commanders on their base civic action programs to insure that the 7AF Civic Action Program complements the revolutionary development efforts of the GVN. Specific responsibilities include advice to PL on civic action aspects of 7AF Plans and Requirements, dissemination of civic action information to 7AF Commanders, preparation of required reports to higher headquarters, performance as recorder on the 7AF Civic Action Council, and such other functions as may be considered appropriate.

BASE CIVIC ACTION OFFICER, 7TH AIR FORCE BASES, SVN

The Base Civic Action Officer will assist the Commander in the initiation, development and implementation of a Base Civic Action Program; coordination of base civic action projects with local provincial committees; advising of 7AF units on their specific civic action projects; dissemination of civic action information to each AF unit; and reporting of civic action matters to higher headquarters. Specific responsibilities include the preparation of required reports to 7AF Headquarters; membership on the Base Civic Action Council; liaison with local VNAF, if present, FVMAF, US agencies and GVN Civic Action Office; advice to the AF units on the initiation, development, and implementation of unit civic action projects; coordination of requests to 7AF Headquarters for civic action support not locally available; and such other functions as may be considered appropriate.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. At the base level, one report on civic action activities is sent forward to 7AF Headquarters on a monthly basis. The report, in narrative form, basically tells who did what, where, when, to what extent, to how many. The report is due in 7AF Headquarters by the 25th of each month. Special reports on significant events are expected ASAP after the event.
2. At 7AF Headquarters, several reports are required. The first one, a statistical summary of 7AF civic action activities, is due in HQ MACV the first of each month. This report requires the statistical who, what, how much, how many. From these statistics comes a comparative compilation on all subordinate MACV commands which is forwarded monthly to every military command level through the JCS.
3. The second report is a quarterly report, in narrative form, to CINCPACAF, by the fifth day of the following month, on just military civic action projects within 7AF. The date and information for this report and the MACV report come from the monthly base reports; so a detailed narrative report from each base permits only one monthly report to be required from each base.
4. The other Headquarters reports are a monthly inhouse status summary, special summaries on significant projects and a semi-annual special report to Headquarters USAF through CINCPACAF.
5. If something is omitted in the base reports, it will also be omitted in all of the other reports.

CIVIC ACTION DOCUMENTATION

1. 7AFR ²⁸⁻¹~~190-1~~ - Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program, SVN: (Establishes policies and procedures, and defines responsibilities for the initiation, development, implementation, coordination and reporting of the 7AF Civic Action Program in SVN).
(Revision)
2. 7AFR 28-2 - Seventh Air Force Civic Action Councils: (Establishes civic action councils at Headquarters Seventh Air Force and each Seventh Air Force base in SVN; defines responsibilities of 7AF Civic Action Councils for the advice on development, coordination, implementation and supervision of USAF unit civic action programs in SVN).
3. CINCPAC letter- 2677 (cy enclosed) - Policy Guidance for Projects in Support of the US Efforts in Vietnam.
4. MACV Directive- 37-13 - Financial Administration - US/FWMAF Civic Action Fund:
(Copy enclosed) (Provides a revolving cash fund for US and FWMAF to finance, in coordination with local MACV advisors, high impact civic action projects that require rapid accomplishment and for which other funds are not available).
5. MACV Directive- 515-2 w/change 1 - Psychological Operations - Military Civic Action:
(Copy enclosed) (Establishes military civic action policies for all subordinate commands and advisory detachments, outlines responsibilities for the development, coordination and implementation of a military civic action program, and recommends basic guidance for other FWMAF Commanders).
6. PACAF letter - 10 Mar 66 (C) - Air Force Civic Action Program and Reports (RCS: AF-D37):
7. RVNAF Directive- #963 - Prescribing RVNAF Military Civic Action Activities: (Prescribes for RVNAF Military Civic Action as well as the authority and responsibilities of the officials responsible for the performance of RVNAF Military Civic Action Activities).
8. CINCPACAF msg - 14 July 66 (C) - AF Civic Actions, Civil and Humanitarian Assistance Programs in SE Asia:
9. MACV letter - 2241, 1 June 65 - Military Civic Action in Vietnam:
10. MACV Directive- 551-3 - Foreign Nationals Community Relations: Community Relations
(Copy enclosed) Committees, Friendship Councils:

MEMO ROUTING SLIP		Never Use for Approvals, Disapprovals, Concurrences, or Similar Actions		ACTION	
1 TO	633rd USAF Dispensary APO San Francisco 96295	INITIALS	CIRCULATE		
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Replaces DD Form 94, 1 Feb 50, and DD Form 95, 1 Feb 50, which will be used until exhausted. c48-16-78279-2 GPO

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96307

SGAMM (4673)

7 FEB 1967

Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP II) Policy Guidance

All Seventh Air Force Medical Facilities

1. References:

- a. PACAF (SGAMM) letter, 3 November 1966, subject as above.
- b. PACAF (SGAMM) letter, 22 December 1966, Interim Change to PACAF Supplement 13, Vol V, AFM 67-1.
- c. MACV Directive 40-9, 28 December 1965, Medical Service-Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP II).
- d. Headquarters Seventh Air Force (Second Air Division) (SGAM) letter, 13 January 1966, Cost of Medical Materiel Issued to other than Air Force Activities.

2. Reference 1a is to be withdrawn and filed in Vol. V, AFM 67-1.

3. Prior to participation in the Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP II), compliance with reference 1c is required.

4. The purpose of this letter is to realign 7th AF policies and procedures for the conduct of MEDCAP II in Vietnam.

5. MEDCAP II is a part of the overall Military Civic Action effort throughout Vietnam. Medical Civic Action is defined as the use of military medical personnel and resources to treat indigenous civilians (MEDCAP II). It is intended to enhance the prestige of the Government of Vietnam.

6. The primary mission of the USAF Medical Service in Vietnam is to provide the medical support necessary to maintain the highest possible degree of combat readiness and effectiveness of Air Force personnel serving in Vietnam. Limited only by this mission, the capabilities and energies of Air Force medical personnel will be used to implement a positive MEDCAP II at each Air Base in Vietnam. This program will be integrated into the overall 7th Air Force Civic Action Program (7AFR 28-1, 15 Dec 1966). The most valuable resources for our MEDCAP II are already available - the energy, ingenuity and professional skill of USAF Medical personnel.

2 FEB 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-11-83 BY 1043

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the

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7. The overall 7th Air Force Civic Action Program is an important part of the U.S. effort to help the Vietnamese rebuild Vietnam. I desire that each Director of Base Medical Services give his personal attention to this program by insuring that medical, dental and veterinary supplies and personnel are available to carry out an active health and sanitation improvement program to the extent that military mission permits.

8. Reports will be submitted as directed in paragraph 6, 7AFR 28-1, 15 Dec 1966.

a. Each medical facility will report monthly the dollar value issued to support civic action programs in accordance with reference 1d. A combined total is preferred instead of a separate entry for each civic group treated.

b. Medical materiel issued from supply in support of MEDCAP II will be segregated from medical materiel issued to support the different sections of the medical/dental facility.

c. Medical materiel for support of MEDCAP II will not be requested separately from FM 5275.

d. Care will be exercised to preclude the requirement of submitting an emergency request to FM 5275 due to excessive issue to MEDCAP. The primary mission of the medical facility will not be hampered in any way by participation in MEDCAP II.

FOR THE COMMANDER

SIGNED

EARL W. BRANNON JR., Colonel, USAF, MC
Surgeon

5 Atch

1. PACAF (SGAMM) ltr,
3 Nov 1966

2. PACAF (SGAMM) ltr,
22 Dec 1966

3. 7AFR 28-1, 15 Dec 1966

4. 7AFR 28-2, 15 Dec 1966

5. 7AFR 28-3, 15 Dec 1966

1. PACAF Supplement 13, Chapter 11, Volume V, AFM 67-1, is amended as follows:

Add:

2a. The issue of medical material for civic action programs is authorized. Local operation and maintenance funds will be used in support of this program. Dollar value of issues in support of this program should be separately identified for inclusion in future Financial Plans and Budget Estimates.

2. This interim change to PACAF Supplement 13 will remain in effect until superseded by a revised supplement.

J. W. POLKINGHORN, Colonel, USAF, MSC
Director, Medical Admin Services
Office of the Command Surgeon

Atch #1

Atch #2

7AF REGULATION
NO. 28-1

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH AIR FORCE
APO San Francisco 96307
15 December 1966

Wartime Planning

SEVENTH AIR FORCE CIVIC ACTION PROGRAM, RVN

PURPOSE: This regulation establishes policies and procedures and define responsibilities for the initiation, development, implementation, coordination and reporting of the Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program in the Republic of Vietnam.

1. Policy:

a. At the February 1966 Honolulu Conference, the President committed all agencies of the government, including the military, to actively participate with and stimulate the Government of Vietnam in their revolutionary development efforts to significantly improve the social and economic conditions of the local people.

b. In his February 1966 Foreign Aid message to Congress, the President stated that the five year authorization for military assistance would provide greater emphasis on civic action programs through which local military personnel would play a more constructive role in their society and establish better relations with the civilian population.

c. Although the USAF mission and operations are significantly different from those of the other services, the USAF in conjunction with VNAF possesses a tremendous potential for civic action and assistance programs where the USAF can and should play an important role in the revolutionary development effort in the Republic of Vietnam. An even more important mission is to stimulate and develop within the VNAF, a complete understanding of the vital necessity for revolutionary development programs as well as a significant capability for implementation of these programs.

d. The success of the Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program in the Republic of Vietnam depends upon an across-the-board staff effort and the emphasis placed on this effort by the individual Seventh Air Force Commanders concerned.

e. Second to USAF combat operations, Seventh Air Force efforts in the area of civic action are the most valuable contribution we can make to the defeat of communist insurgency, the establishment of a solid and progressive government in the Republic of Vietnam, and a lasting peace in Southeast Asia.

This regulation supersedes 7AFR 190-1, 8 October 1966.

OPR: PLG

DISTRIBUTION: S; X

PACAF (DOI) - 2

Atch #3

2. Explanation of Terms:

a. Civic Action - participation in or support of economic or sociological programs useful to the local population at all levels. In Vietnam, civic action has two interrelated objectives; one of which is to improve the living conditions of the people so as to remove one of the underlying causes of the insurgency, while the other is psychological and seeks to gain and maintain the support of the people for the Government of Vietnam. Programs include: short-term, but high impact, projects in the fields of education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health sanitation, and other areas which contribute to the general welfare and serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. The component programs under civic action are: military civic action, community relations, and humanitarian activities.

b. Military Civic Action - is the use of preponderantly local national military forces on projects useful to the local populace, at all levels, in such fields as: education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population.

c. Community Relation - Programs to enhance mutual respect and confidence between military forces and the civilian population surrounding the military installation through committees or councils to: correct misunderstandings, air complaints, and propose courses of action to resolve mutual problems.

d. Humanitarian Activities - Actions by individuals or groups which involve direct donations of money, food, clothing, etc., for assistance to orphanages, schools, hospitals, or other needy Vietnamese institutions.

e. Revolutionary Development - Encompasses those military, political, economic, social, and psychological programs which are designed to liberate the people from communist control, restore local government, maintain public security, and win the support of the people to the Government of Vietnam.

f. Provincial Committee - A committee at the province level made up of the local Province Chief, MACV Senior Advisor, and US AID Regional Director or Sector representative. Civic action projects are approved by this committee.

3. Objectives of Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program:

a. Initiate, develop and implement high impact civic action projects which:

(1) Complement and stimulate the revolutionary development efforts of the Government of Vietnam.

- (2) Improve the socio-economic status of the local populace.
- (3) Gain the support of the local populace for the Government of Vietnam.
- (4) Improve the image of the RVNAF in the eyes of the local populace.

b. Stimulate and develop within the VNAF.

- (1) An understanding of the vital necessity for their participation in civic action projects that complement the revolutionary development programs of the Government of Vietnam.
 - (2) A capability to initiate and implement civic action projects to complement these programs.
- c. Enhance the prestige of the USAF and US, and improve the understanding of the US role in Vietnam.
- d. Assist in the emergency relief of suffering of the local populace resulting from military operations.

4. Responsibilities:

a. Seventh Air Force Headquarters. Directorate of Plans, designated as the staff agency with primary responsibility for civic action, will develop policies and procedures for an effective Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program that meets the objectives in paragraphs 3 above, assist the Seventh Air Force Commanders on civic action matters, coordinate civic action plans and programs with US military and civilian agencies; periodically review base civic action programs, and prepare and submit reports to higher headquarters as requested.

b. Seventh Air Force Commanders will:

- (1) Develop a base civic action program to meet the objectives in paragraph 3 above.
- (2) Insure that all Air Force units actively participate in the initiation, development and implementation of civic action projects to the extent that military missions permit.
- (3) Appoint a Civic Action Officer to assist in and coordinate civic action projects with Air Force units.

(4) Coordinate base civic action projects with the Provincial Committee.

(5) Insure the participation of local VNAF units in military civic action programs through the AFATs.

(6) Participate in the activities of the local Community Relation Committee.

c. Seventh Air Force Units will:

(1) Appoint a Civic Action Officer as an additional duty assignment to initiate, develop, and implement individual civic action projects.

(2) Coordinate civic action projects with the base civic action officer.

d. AFATs will insure the active participation of VNAF units in base civic action programs.

5. Procedures:

a. In the development of their civic action programs, Seventh Air Force Commanders should coordinate with the local Provincial Committee, through the MACV Senior Advisor, to establish the needs of the local populace and the extent of civic actions efforts of local RVNAF or other US agencies.

b. Specific tasks in the civic action programs should be assigned to individual Air Force units.

c. Civic action projects may originate at any level within the Seventh Air Force structure.

* d. Prior to implementation of any civic action project, approval must be obtained from the Provincial Committee to avoid duplication of effort, to assure that the project complements the revolutionary development efforts of the Government of Vietnam, and to coordinate available resources for the timely completion of the project.

e. All civic action projects should be a joint effort with the VNAF, if present, and the local populace. The emphasis on local national identification and self-help is important.

f. Requirements for resources to implement civic action projects can be processed through the provincial USAID and international voluntary agencies (CARE, Catholic Relief Society, etc) representatives. Requests for additional resources or assets not available locally will be coordinated through Seventh Air Force Headquarters.

6. Reports:

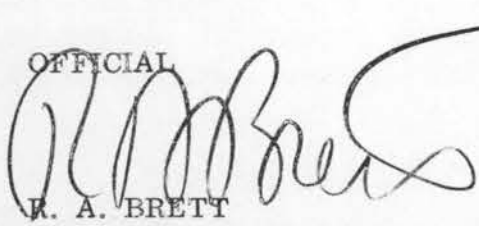
a. Civic Action Reports, RCS: 7-AF-01, will be submitted by the Seventh Air Force Commanders to Seventh Air Force Headquarters (ATTN: PLPSC), APO 96307, as of the 20th day of each month, to arrive no later than the 25th day of each month. Reports will include information on civic action projects completed during the reporting period.

b. Reports will be submitted in the following format for each project:

(1) Narrative Description (to include):

- (a) Air Force unit involved.
 - (b) Construction/engineering projects (type/extent/location). *This goes to Heron*
 - (c) Medical treatment (type/number treated/location). ←
 - (d) Voluntary contributions in support of charitable institutions (amount/name/location).
 - (e) Distribution of commodities (commodity class-medical, construction material, clothes, foodstuffs, etc., amount/location/supplier or donator-CARE, CRS, USAID, private organizations, etc., means of distribution - land, air, sea and whether military or civilian).
 - (f) Educational efforts (type/numbers of students/location).
 - (g) Recovered foodstuffs redistributed (type/amount/location).
 - (h) Health and sanitation (type/extent or numbers of people involved/location).
 - (i) Others.
- (2) Evaluation of success.
- (3) Problems encountered and solution employed.
- (4) Lessons learned.

OFFICIAL



R. A. BRETT
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

WILLIAM W. MOMYER
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

7AF REGULATION
NO. 28-2

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH AIR FORCE
APO San Francisco 96307
15 December 1966

Wartime Planning

CIVIC ACTION COUNCIL

PURPOSE: This regulation establishes civic action councils at Headquarters Seventh Air Force and all Seventh Air Force bases in the Republic of Vietnam. To define the responsibilities of Seventh Air Force civic action councils for the development, coordination, implementation and supervision of the civic action programs of USAF units stationed in the Republic of Vietnam.

1. Policy:

a. At the February 1966 Honolulu Conference, the President committed all agencies of the government including the military to actively participate with and to stimulate the Government of Vietnam in their revolutionary development efforts to significantly improve the social and economic conditions of the local people as well as opportunities available to them.

b. Although the USAF mission and operations are significantly different from those of the other services, the USAF in conjunction with the Vietnamese Air Force possesses a tremendous potential for civic action and assistance programs where the USAF can and should play an important role in the revolutionary development effort in the Republic of Vietnam. An even more important mission is to stimulate and develop within the VNAF a complete understanding of the vital necessity for revolutionary development programs as well as a significant capability for implementation of these programs.

c. The success of a USAF Civic Action Program depends upon an across-the-board staff effort and the emphasis placed upon this effort by the individual USAF commanders concerned.

d. To assist the commanders concerned, civic action councils will be established at Seventh Air Force Headquarters and at each Seventh Air Force base in the Republic of Vietnam as a coordinating agency for all civic action programs. The councils would be composed of representatives from all of the appropriate staff agencies.

e. Second to USAF combat operations, Seventh Air Force efforts in the area of civic action are the most valuable contribution we can make to the defeat of communist insurgency, the establishment of a solid and progressive government in the Republic of Vietnam and a lasting peace in Southeast Asia.

This regulation supersedes 7AFR 190-3, 6 October 1966.

OPR: PL

DISTRIBUTION: S; X

PACAF (DPL) - 2

Atch #4

2. Explanation of Terms:

a. Civic Action - Civic action is participation in or support of economic or sociological programs useful to the local population at all levels. In the Republic of Vietnam, civic action has two inter-related objectives, one of which is to improve the living conditions of the people so as to remove one of the underlying causes of the insurgency while the other is psychological and seeks to gain and maintain the support of the people for the Government of Vietnam. Programs include short-term but high impact projects in the fields of education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and other areas which contribute to the general welfare and serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population. The component programs under civic action are military civic action, community relations, and humanitarian activities.

b. Military Civic Action - The use of preponderantly local national military forces on projects useful to the local populace at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population.

c. Community Relations - Programs to enhance mutual respect and confidence between military forces and the civilian population surrounding the military installation through committees or councils to correct misunderstandings, air complaints, and propose courses of action to resolve mutual problems.

d. Humanitarian Activities - Actions by individuals or groups which involve direct donations of money, food, clothing, etc., for assistance to orphanages, schools, hospitals or other needy Vietnamese institution.

3. Seventh Air Force Civic Action Council:

a. Membership. The council will include in its membership representatives (with rank of Lieutenant Colonel or above) from the following staff agencies:

Chairman - Chief of Staff (CS)
 Operations (DO)
 Plans (PL)
 Personnel (DP)
 Intelligence (DI)
 Materiel (DM)
 Chaplain (CH)
 Comptroller (CPT) (Civic Action Imprest Fund Cashier)
 Surgeon (SG)
 Civil Engineer (DCE)
 Information (DXI)

Judge Advocate (JA)
Air Force Advisory Group (AFGP)
Recorder - Civic Action Officer (PLPSC)

b. Responsibilities. The Seventh Air Force Civic Action Council will be responsible for:

(1) Developing a USAF Civic Action Program in the Republic of Vietnam that fulfills the objectives outlined in Seventh Air Force Regulation 28-1.

(2) Advising Seventh Air Force base civic action councils on civic action policies set forth by higher headquarters.

(3) Coordinating Seventh Air Force civic action programs with USMACV Headquarters, other numbered Air Force headquarters, PACAF Headquarters, and appropriate Government of Vietnam and US non-military civic action agencies.

(4) Applying to Headquarters MACV for a Seventh Air Force Headquarters Civic Action Fund (revolving imprest fund).

(5) Monitoring the expenditures of the Seventh Air Force Headquarters Civic Action Fund (revolving imprest fund).

(6) Reporting as required to higher headquarters on Seventh Air Force civic action programs.

(7) Providing recognition for Seventh Air Force civic action programs through appropriate command channels and news media.

c. Meetings. As deemed necessary by the chairman, but at least once a month.

4. Seventh Air Force Base Civic Action Councils.

a. Membership. The councils at the base level will include in their membership, representatives of the parent Air Force tactical air wing, Air Force Advisory Team, if present, and at least the following base staff agencies; Plans, Operations, Information, Intelligence, Civil Engineer, Surgeon, Chaplain and Judge Advocate. The chairman will be appointed by the wing or group commander.

b. Responsibilities. The Seventh Air Force base civic action councils will be responsible for:

(1) Developing and implementing an integrated Air Force Civic Action Program at the base level.

(2) Advising each Air Force unit on the base of its role in the Seventh Air Force Civic Action Program.

(3) Coordinating all civic action programs initiated by Air Force units with the appropriate MACV, Government of Vietnam and other United States civic action agencies or personnel.

(4) Assuring active Air Force participation in the integrated MACV/USAID/Government of Vietnam civic action programs.

(5) Applying, if applicable, to Headquarters MACV for a civic action fund (revolving imprest fund).

(6) Monitoring the expenditures, if applicable, of the civic action fund (revolving imprest fund).

(7) Providing recognition of base civic action programs through appropriate photographic coverage and news media.

c. Meetings. As deemed necessary by the chairman, but at least once a month.

5. Funding.

a. Headquarters MACV provides a revolving cash fund to finance high impact civic action projects that require rapid accomplishment and for which other funds are not available.

b. MACV Directive 37-13, 15 June 1966, specifies who may be eligible to receive the initial grant to establish a revolving imprest fund, how the fund will be disbursed and administered, and the procedures that will be followed for its accountability and reimbursement. (Guidance from MACVPD states that Air Force bases or groups of Air Force units with a military population of about 10,000 will be equated to a division and a Air Force base with a military population of about 5,000 will be equated to a brigade for the purpose of establishing eligibility for the initial grant).

c. The Seventh Air Force Headquarters Civic Action Fund, if approved, will be used to fund qualified civic action projects on Seventh Air Force bases not eligible for a civic action fund of their own.

d. The imprest fund cashier will be the comptroller representative. The chairman of civic action councils will be the approval officer for the fund and will approve proposed expenditures.

6. Reporting:

a. Reporting procedures for civic action programs at Seventh Air Force bases will be in accordance with Seventh Air Force Regulation 28-1.

b. PACAF Report, RCS: AF-D37, as outlined in PACAF letter, Air Force Civic Action Program and Reports, 10 March 1966, and USMACV Report, RCS: MACPD-01, as outlined in USMACV Directive 515-2, Psychological Operations Military Civic Action, 30 April 1966, will be prepared by the Seventh Air Force Civic Action Council.

7. References:

a. (C) CINCPACAF message 52344, July 1966, Air Force Civic Actions, Civil and Humanitarian Assistance Programs in SEA.

b. (C) PACAF letter, 10 March 1966, Air Force Civic Action Program and Reports (RCS: AF-D37).

c. (U) 7AF Regulation 28-1, 15 December 1966, USAF Civic Action Program, RVN.

d. (U) MACV Directive 37-13, 15 June 1966, Financial Administration US/FWMAF Civic Action Fund.

e. (U) MACV Directive 515-2, 30 April 1966, Psychological Operations Military Civic Action.

OFFICIAL


R. A. BRETT

Lieutenant Colonel, USAF

Director of Administrative Services

WILLIAM W. MOMYER
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

7AF REGULATION
NC. 28-3

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH AIR FORCE
APC San Francisco 96307
15 December 1966

Wartime Planning

SEVENTH AIR FORCE CIVIC ACTION AWARD

PURPOSE: This regulation establishes an award for the Seventh Air Force base in the Republic of Vietnam which has the most outstanding civic action program.

1. Objective. To assure proper recognition for outstanding civic action efforts by Seventh Air Force bases.

2. Responsibilities:

a. The Seventh Air Force Headquarters Civic Action Council, established by 7AFR 28-2, will select for each quarter year period the Seventh Air Force base with the most outstanding civic action program as the recipient of the Seventh Air Force Civic Action Award.

b. Each Seventh Air Force organization commander will assure that the monthly civic action report, required by 7AFR 28-1, adequately describes all aspects of their civic action program to assist the Seventh Air Force Headquarters Civic Action Council in the selection of the recipient of the award.

3. Procedures:

a. The first monthly meeting succeeding the end of the quarter, (in January, April, July and October), the Seventh Air Force Headquarters Civic Action Council will review the civic action programs of each Seventh Air Force base for planning, initiative, development, extent of activities, joint USAF/VNAF participation and judicious use of Seventh Air Force assets.

b. For the purpose of this award, the civic action activities of the Air Force Advisory Teams (AFATs) will be considered jointly with the activities of the wing/base in recognition of the AFATs key role in base military civic action projects.

c. The council will select the most outstanding base program for submission to the Commander, Seventh Air Force.

d. The award will be presented by the Commander, Seventh Air Force.

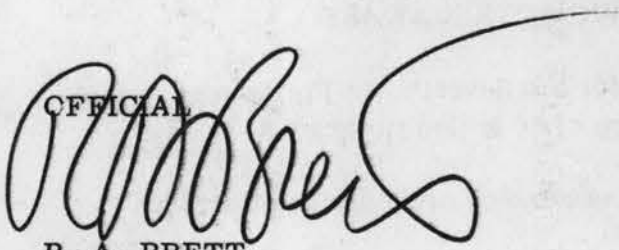
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DISTRIBUTION: S; X

PACAF (DCI) - 2

Atch #5

4. The Seventh Air Force Civic Action Award will consist of an appropriately inscribed scroll and a metal and wood plaque signifying the recipient base and period of the specific award. This plaque will be permanently retained to record the recipient base's achievements.

OFFICIAL


R. A. BRETT
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

WILLIAM W. MOMYER
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

MEDICAL CIVIC ACTION PROGRAM

PLEIKU AIR BASE

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

By Major Corrin John Hodgson

The main purpose of a Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) in a combat zone is to win the friendship and loyalty of the indigenous population through a program of medical aid. In realistic terms, we are offering a measure of improved health for a measure of security. In the Pleiku area of the Central Highlands of South Vietnam, this purpose has been at least partially achieved through a program of civic action that has evolved into a mixture of traditional MEDCAP operations and irregular warfare methods.

The evolution of medical civic action in this area was brought about by several factors. The military installations here are surrounded by many villages of the Jarai Montagnards. Therefore, an understanding of these people is essential to base security. The U.S. Army Special Forces have had long experience with the Montagnards of this area and they have provided keys to success where traditional MEDCAP programs have failed.

Americans find that associations with Montagnards are natural and rewarding in many ways. The Jarai are honest, sincere people who are quick to learn. They have extraordinary mechanical abilities. They share the benefits of any of their enterprises with their fellow villagers and guests. They are usually jovial people who enjoy entertaining, and they frequently open their homes and share their food and drink with civic action workers of proven sincerity. Many Americans are welcomed in ceremonies of their animistic religion.

They are, however, a proud people. They resent intrusion, and they approach any outside attempts to bring about changes in their lives very circumspectly. New ideas which are not their own will be deliberated quietly for months. Great consideration will be taken of the relative values of any change in their lives. Their value system centers about their families, their villages, their customs, their religion and their heritage. Often, when they do accept change, they have undergone this process of deliberation to such a degree that the new ideas presented to them from the outside have become their own. The final plans for changes which emerge are often their own plans.

The current Civic Action Program at Pleiku Air Base began essentially with the arrival here of Captain Daniel C. Conlon, USAF, MC, in January 1967. Dr. Conlon became interested in the program almost immediately through the friendship of Captain John R. Rudy, a USAF Staff Judge Advocate of legendary accomplishments among the Montagnards.

7. Avoid using English as much as possible.

8. Avoid impatience. Our ideas are years and centuries ahead of these people in many respects. Unless our ideas are adopted with enthusiasm, they will be transitory and will last only as long as we stay - to be promptly forgotten when we leave.

The author: Major Corrin J. Hodgson received his medical degree from the University of Minnesota in 1960. He completed the USAF Residency in Aerospace Medicine in July 1967. His present assignment is as the Commander, 633rd USAF Dispensary (Class A), at Pleiku Air Base, Republic of Vietnam. Prior to his present assignment, he was assigned with the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas.

MONTAGNARD VILLAGE CONDUCT

The following rules should be strictly obeyed when visiting the villages in this area.

1. Be invited, go in groups, and be armed.
2. Don't talk to unmarried women (or any women) unless they speak to you first.
3. Do not enter the village when bamboo lies across the trail.
4. Always leave before dark.
5. Ask permission to take pictures.
6. Don't pick up children unless the parents give their permission.
7. Don't drink too much rice wine.
8. Don't ask for bracelets.
9. Remember common courtesy and that you represent the United States of America.

The above rules were extracted from the February 1967 issue of 633RD CAMS NEWSLETTER.

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9. Remember common courtesy and that you represent the United States of America.
10. Don't pat children on the head, don't pick them up, etc.
11. When you go to village, have a specific mission, SIGHTSEERS are NOT, in general, welcome.
12. Candy and treats are, in general, NOT needed - these are NOT Vietnamese. Bring soap, etc.

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