

**UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM**

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PROGRAM PROGRESS -- FY 1966

SUMMARIES OF ACTIVITY :  
END OF FISCAL YEAR, 1966



*Saigon*

*14 July 1966*

BEST AVAILABLE

BRIEFING BOOK

ON - PROGRESS OF USAID SUPPORTED  
PROGRAMS THROUGH FY 1966

USAID VIETNAM

JULY 1966

The statistics used are preliminary to a final calculation. This briefing book is not intended for public display. The facts contained in the individual papers may, however, be used as required.

USAID Vietnam

Summary of Foreign Aid  
FY 1955 through FY 1966  
(\$000)

	<u>FY 55- FY 64</u>	<u>FY 65</u>	<u>FY 66</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Foreign Assistance Act</u>				
Commercial Import Program	1,483.4	150.8	398.1	2,032.3
Projects	<u>297.0</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>181.9</u>	<u>553.1</u>
Total	1,780.4	225.0	580.0	2,585.4
<u>Public Law 480</u>				
Title I	120.1	54.2	85.4	259.7
II	56.2	8.8	10.9	75.9
III	<u>72.4</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>84.6</u>
Total	248.7	67.4	104.1	420.2
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>2,029.1</u>	<u>292.4</u>	<u>684.1</u>	<u>3,005.6</u>

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Bruskin, Field Operation

DATE: July 5, 1966

FROM : Wilbur Bacon, CID *WBacon*

SUBJECT: Briefing Paper for Mr. Mann

Summary:

The Commercial Import Division (CID) is charged with administering the Commodity Import Program (CIP). The total amount allotted and obligated for the CIP in FY-66 was \$398,171,000, which represented 68.4% of the total AID program. The total for FY-65 was \$152,859,900. Under this program AID funds are used to finance imports to maintain the Vietnamese economy or to foster the country's long-range economic development. Suppliers are paid by AID while Vietnamese importers pay piasters to a counterpart fund for use by the Government of Vietnam for the military effort as well as for non-military purposes. The aim of this program is to maintain civilian morale by dampening inflation. As such, it is the major instrument of U.S. policy. The result has been to bolster domestic supply and to provide the GVN with funds for the war effort, both of these effects have been deflationary.

The expansion of the program in the past year, however, created several new problems and magnified others. Port congestion, contrived shortages, collusion, price fixing and kickbacks among suppliers and importers, illegal end-use of the goods (such as for re-export or diversion to the Viet Cong), and other violations of AID regulations were the major difficulties. Increases in the CID staff, the introduction of modified open general licensing, limited consolidated procurement by GSA, and improved surveillance techniques have aided greatly in limiting many of these abuses.

Objectives:

The main objective of the CIP is to stop inflation in Vietnam. As stated above, the CIP is the major anti-inflationary instrument of U.S. policy. One cause of inflation is an excess of demand over supply. This program has been planned so that, working through private importers, supply will be adequate to meet market demand and thus relieve the pressure for price rises.

In addition to its anti-inflation any goal, CIP also has the long-term needs of Vietnam's economic development in view. CIP funds have been used for capital investment such as in industry and construction. In FY-65 the CIP financed 71.8 million worth of capital goods. This was increased to an estimated 150 million in FY-66.

One indirect effect of the CIP has been to shift the major source of Vietnamese imports from Western Europe, especially France, to the U.S. It is estimated this year that over 60% of CIP-financed imports, including barter transactions and purchases paid with tied letters of credit have come from the U.S. In the future all procurement will be from the U.S. or paid for with tied letters of credit.

Under this new procedure, Policy Determination 31, the CIP countries of origin are limited to 9 developing countries: Republic of China, India, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Tunisia. Payment is made with a tied letter of credit which can be used only for the purchase of goods from the U.S. One obvious advantage of this new procedure is to bolster the U.S. balance of payments. Another is to focus demand in those countries now in the process of developing an industrial sector.

#### Problems and Corrective Action Taken:

The CIP has more than doubled in the last year and so have the problems it has had to solve. The following were the major possible abuses of the program and the corrective actions taken to prevent them:

1. Evasion of OSB requirement by Vietnamese importers. This was accomplished by submitting applications for less than \$10,000. To limit this practice, quarterly consolidation of applications was introduced.
2. Delays in the issuance of licenses by DCA until a pay off is made. To help correct this, a USAID officer is now stationed in the Directorate of Commercial Aid where licenses are used. However, it is very difficult to prevent corruption in another government.
3. Kickbacks from suppliers to Vietnamese. By overvaluing as to quality (substituting used for new equipment) or by direct collusive overpricing,

Vietnamese importers illegally obtained dollars which could then be deposited abroad. Numerous steps to prevent this have been taken. Quarterly consolidation will require a larger percentage of imports to be advertized in the OSB circular. This will make it more difficult for importers to choose suppliers who are willing to make kickbacks - as they must accept the lowest offer made. Inspection of items before shipment will insure quality and quantity in accordance with the import license and invoice. To carry out inspection in Vietnam, a U.S. customs advisory group has been established in Vietnam and a contract made with General Superintendence to physically check that goods received are the quality and quantity for which AID has paid. AID's Policy Determination 31, under which foreign suppliers are no longer paid in U.S. dollars, and the recent decision of AID to no longer finance agent's commissions in dollars, will also limit the willingness of suppliers and agents to make kickbacks in dollars.

4. Diversion of commodities enroute to Vietnam. U.S. customs advisors now check on arrivals to prevent this type of diversion from going unnoticed (if indeed, it has taken place).
5. Collusion between Vietnamese customs personnel and importers to permit the importation of commodities without payment of customs duties. Such a practice results in decreased revenue for the GVN and thereby increases inflation. To stop this practice, U.S. customs advisors now check to see that importers do in fact pay their customs duties.
6. Goods left in customs transit warehouses for long periods of time. This practice enables the importer to store his goods more cheaply than in a private warehouse and keeps down their supply thus forcing up prices. The GVN has recently raised warehouse charges quite sharply to discourage this practice and is blacklisting importers who have goods in these warehouses.
7. Hoarding. USAID is expanding its audit staff in order to do more audits on CIP commodities, but the solution really rests with the efficiency of Vietnam's economic police.

8. "Black-marketing" of CIP commodities. This means selling at higher than official prices. Once again the solution lies in the ability of the Vietnamese economic police to prevent this.
9. Diversion of CIP commodities to the Viet Cong. This is done through the Resources Control Program.
10. Re-export of CIP commodities (one form of capital flight). U.S. customs advisors can prevent shipment from being made through the port but the GVN polices and soldiers are the only preventive force along the inland frontiers.

While abuses did emerge over the last year, immediate attempts were made to prevent their further occurrence. The dollar value of commodities involved was an extremely small percentage of the program.

As pointed out above, various administrative techniques were introduced. In addition, the staff of CID was increased from one to eight with sixteen more to be added shortly.

Recent changes in CIP procedures are expected to augment those already mentioned.

1. GSA procurement of certain items will mean a lower unit cost - more goods for the same cost - and less chance for collusion between importers and suppliers.
2. Open General Licensing (OGL) and the elimination of the quota system (which previously forced large importers to buy licenses from small or "paper" importers) will mean a more competitive market and lower prices.
3. The creation of security stocks here in Vietnam is being considered. The stocks will be of those goods deemed most essential to the economy. Releases will be made from the stockpiles to prevent shortages from leading to price increases. Some commodities to be stockpiled are: wheat flour, newsprint, pulp, cement, wire rod, and G.I. sheets. Twenty large warehouses will be constructed at the Thu Duc section of the port: the completion date for the project is November 20, 1966.

4. The introduction of IBM punchcard accounting procedures will further facilitate the surveillance of CIP commodities from the time they leave the port of origin until their arrival in Vietnam. Use of this system will enable more rational efficient use of port facilities and reduce some of the congestion there.

Special Problems in the last year:

In the last year certain CIP commodities presented special security problems. Silver Nitrate, because of the possibility of extracting its silver content, and Unicef, because of its possible use as a detonator for grenades, were deemed ineligible for AID financing.

G.I. sheets coming from Korean and Taiwanese suppliers were found to be of inferior quality and the possibility of price-fixing and kickbacks was present.

Import of G.I. sheets in the future will be by GSA with ASTM standards prevailing. Inspection will be made in the source country as well as upon arrival in Vietnam.

Lathes coming into the country from Taiwan and Pakistan have been found to be of inferior quality. Importation has been suspended and a study is now in progress.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE MOVEMENTS OF CI COMMODITIES  
TO THE PROVINCES (Metric Tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Change</u>
I	13594	34114	+ 20520
II	16753	26421	+ 9668
III	22249	25008	+ 3759
IV	26109	26072	- 37
Total	78705	111615	+ 32910 = 41% increase

1. Above figures reflect differences in annual distribution of CI Commodities for FY 65 & 66. (Corn, bulgur, cooking oil, milk, wheat, cement, rebar, roofing).

2. It is noted that largest change country-wide is in Regions I & II. This can be attributed to two factors. Improved route security resulting from military operations has been the biggest single factor contributing to our ability to distribute increased amounts of commodities.

This coupled with our increased Coastal Shipping capability has enabled us to make sizeable increases in distributions in Regions I & II.

One Highland province (Pleiku) previously supplied exclusively by air, now has six months of supply on hand.

3. Airlift capability, combined Air America Contract and Military, has now reached about 2500 tons per month. At the end of FY 65 it was approximately 1000 tons per month.

4. Junk and barge contracts for shipment to coastal provinces in Region III and most of Region IV are increasing in effectiveness.

	1965	1966	Total
II	16753	26421	43174
III	22249	25008	47257
IV	26109	26072	52181
Total	78705	111615	190320

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE PORT OF SAIGON  
FY 66

1. Establishment of 11 additional buoy berths for a total of 21 being used full time.
2. Imported 226 pieces of MHE<sup>mechanical handling equipment</sup> for use in port work. Additional 423 pieces of MHE on order.
3. Addition of 23 modern steel lighters to the lighterage fleet, on a one-year lease. Purchase of 31 additional modern steel barges, delivery to start the first week in July.
4. Addition of 3 tugs on a one-year lease.
5. Commencement of construction of the Thu Duc Complex which will consist of 28 warehouses, about 10 acres of open storage hardstand, and about 500 meters of bulkhead for lighter landed.
6. Plans for 750 meters of bulkhead for lighter landing along the Kinh Hoa Canal. Work will start early in July.
7. Acquisition of 53,000 square feet of covered storage (Block 22) for use as a port in-transit shed.
8. Port in 1965 averaged \_\_\_\_\_ tons per month. Average in 1966 was \_\_\_\_\_ tons per month. *(accurate statistics not available)*
9. As of 1 July 1965 there were no USAID Port Advisors. There are now 11 directly involved full time in port terminal operations; 2 full time in ship operations; and 4 part time in both terminal and ship operations, for a total of 17.

**USAID AIRLIFT SUPPORT:**

During the past year, USAID airlift support of its provincial programs has increased significantly, and has enabled the Agency to maintain programs in many provinces which cannot be reached by road or water. In June 1965 Air America cargo and passenger aircraft were hauling less than 4,000 passengers and less than 500 tons of cargo per month. In one year the total air fleet has increased to 32 aircraft, which, in June 1966, transported over 14,000 passengers and hauled 2,800 tons of cargo.

One of the most significant additions to the air support operation has been a cargo-handling warehouse, built at the Air America complex at Tan Son Nhut Airfield, which began operations on the 15th of April. Under a ground-crew contract with Air America, USAID supervises the loading of aircraft which make nearly 500 trips a month with cargo for the provinces. With equipment and personnel now on board, it has reached an efficiency which allows the loading of a plane in 15 to 20 minutes after its arrival at the loading point.

Three additional passenger planes are expected within the next sixty days, and USAID has requested six more cargo aircraft and five helicopters. Currently, the Air America fleet consists of:

- 10 Beechcraft
- 2 Pilatus Porters
- 2 Dornier
- 1 Piper Apache
- 7 C-47
- 5 C-46
- 5 HU-1E helicopters

## THE REFUGEE PROBLEM IN VIETNAM

### 1. The Overall Problem

In May 1965 the GVN Ministry of Social Welfare reported 307,000 refugees as living in temporary shelters. As of June 30, 1966 this refugee population figure had risen to 500,732. However, since May 1965, 140,502 refugees had returned to their villages and 360,574 refugees had received GVN assistance for their resettlement. In other words most of the 501,700 people in the last two groups no longer needed to be considered as refugees.

Despite the acute shortage of arable secure land in the northern regions which restricts the possibilities for permanent resettlement, the GVN made considerable efforts to keep pace with the continuing influx of new refugees. For the five months period of October 1965 through February 1966 the level of the population in temporary shelters had remained at approximately 450,000. Beginning in March 1966, however, new arrivals have exceeded the number of refugees being returned to their villages or resettled elsewhere - causing a net rise in the number of those in temporary shelters. Although many refugees evacuate battle areas, many others have their first opportunity to flee from VC control during military operations.

### 2. GVN Refugee Policy

Initially the GVN set as its basic objective the early return of people to their villages after a short period of temporary care. For this reason it established only minimum standards for relief assistance. As it became evident in the last 12 months that large numbers of refugees were remaining in temporary centers for long periods of time, policy has changed. Now the Government is attempting to make adequate provisions for health, sanitation and education facilities in temporary camps, as well as to develop training or community program to avoid refugees remaining idle. In addition greater emphasis is placed on finding permanent resettlement opportunities for those refugees whose return to their villages is not feasible in the foreseeable future. This change in policy coincided with the establishment of a Special Commissariat for Refugees in February 1966, an action which centralized within the Prime Minister's office the responsibility for refugee programs which had previously been divided between the Ministries of Social Welfare and Revolutionary Development.

### 3. Implementation of GVN Refugee Programs

USAID provides technical assistance to the GVN in developing and implementing programs to meet the needs of the refugees. The following can be recorded as positive progress during the year:

- a. Emergency relief. Both the GVN and USAID are better equipped to provide immediate assistance of food and shelter to persons on their arrival in GVN controlled areas. Close coordination between military and civilian authorities is required to maintain the effectiveness of such assistance.
  
- b. The Immediate Stage of Temporary Care  
The daily rate of refugee relief payments is being increased from the present rate of 7 piasters per person to 10 piasters with effect from August 1, 1966. There is increased construction of temporary refugee centers and the following standards have been set for these by the Special Commissariat - 1 dispensary, 2 wells and 20 latrines for every 100 families; one classroom for every 100 children. Against an originally authorized program of 269 classrooms for 1966, a total of 61 had been completed by June 1, 1966 and 61 were under construction. Teachers are assigned or are in training for classrooms which are completed or under construction. Many refugee children are attending normal hamlet schools and three classrooms are built when a temporary refugee center is too remote from normal schools.

After eight months of negotiations it is considered probable that short-term vocational training courses will begin in July at 5 technical schools operated by the Ministry of Education. Other training courses are planned and a program for handicraft and cottage industries is being launched.

- c. Final Re-establishment of Refugees. In Region IV, and to a certain extent in Region III, successful resettlement programs are being carried out to re-establish refugees in new viable hamlets. In addition, there are three resettlement projects reaching the stage of implementation in Region II which provide for inter-provincial resettlement of refugees from less secure to secure areas where land or work is available.
  
- d. Assistance from voluntary agencies and third countries.

The refugee problem in Vietnam has attracted sympathy in many countries of the free world. At present there are 16 American or international voluntary agencies operating in Vietnam, who have programs directed towards refugee assistance. In the coming months other voluntary agencies or third country teams are expected to work in refugee camps.

4. Problem Areas

- a. An immediate problem for the Special Commissioner for Refugees is to recruit adequate field staff and to provide logistical support for them. Although some personnel have been transferred to the Commissariat, most of the experienced persons who have handled refugee programs in the provinces are to remain with their Ministries.
- b. Since many refugee centers have a high proportion of women, children, and old men it is difficult for the GVN to develop resettlement programs creating viable communities.
- c. Many refugees are only 3 - 15 kilometers from their original villages and at this proximity wish to wait only for the opportunity to return.
- d. The standard of living of the normal rural population is not high. It would be unwise to raise this standard only for refugees.
- e. Many refugees have drifted into urban areas such as Saigon, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Danang, where there is greater security and employment opportunities. As yet there has been little planning for urban development, and it would be difficult to incorporate these persons into such plans since most now say they still wish to go back to their villages. However, many will in fact remain and planning should be made for future overall employment in the cities.

## I. TEACHER EDUCATION

The goal of the Teacher Education Project is to help the GVN Ministry of Education develop its capacity to educate teachers in quantities sufficient to meet both present and future needs.

This is being done by both increasing and upgrading the facilities of the Normal School system - for elementary teachers - and also the Faculties of Pedagogy in Hue and in Saigon - for secondary teachers. This goal is also being pursued by the training of key educational personnel outside of Vietnam, principally in the US, who on return will assume positions of leadership in education and who will eventually affect a total program of in-country training for all of Vietnam's teachers.

The main goal of the project is also being achieved by continuing to upgrade English Education, Higher Education and Elementary Science Education.

The following represent some of the growth achieved in 1965 and 1966.

### A. Elementary Teacher Education

The ultimate aim of this subactivity is to improve the teaching performance of elementary teachers in all public schools of Vietnam and to increase their output, both qualitywise and quantitywise, as well as the recruitment of normal school students until the supply of well qualified elementary teachers is between 3500 and 4000.

	<u>As of June 30, 1965</u>	<u>As of June 30, 1966</u>
1. Number of normal schools	5	5
2. Number of teachers in normal schools		
a. full-time	47	49
b. part-time	70	70
3. Enrollment in normal school	<u>2300</u>	<u>2598</u>
a. First year students	1150	1450
b. Second year students	1150	1148

4. Number of graduates	1118	1005 *
5. Number of demonstration schools (laboratory schools)	1	2
6. Students in demonstration schools	1200	1450
7. Number of public schools used as laboratory schools (called cooperating schools)	12	12
8. Number of sessions of elementary teacher education in-service center (cumulative total)	9	16
9. Number of participants having attended etisc (cumulative total)	<u>763</u>	<u>1350</u>
a. Province chiefs of education (El)	88	133
b. Principals (El)	550	1039
c. Inspectors (El)	65	110
d. Teachers (El)	60	60

\* The 1965-66 school year drop is due to several causes, drafting into military service, increased dropouts, increased expulsion, and increased failures.

B. Elementary Science Education

The Education Division sponsors an expanding program of mobile science units or working science teaching laboratories which cover selected rural sections in all four corps areas of Viet Nam. Each of these units works on a regular schedule and meets with as many as 50 teachers each and every day of the school year. The experienced teachers with each unit, and the MSU teacher trainees, hold demonstration lessons, workshops and seminars on elementary science instruction. They also loan hard-to-get equipment, books, models, etc and show local teachers how to make much good science teaching equipment out of locally obtainable materials.

	<u>June 30, 1965</u>	<u>June 30, 1966</u>
Units in operation	2	4
MSU operators in training	4	4
Science teachers upgraded	5504	12104

C. Secondary Teacher Education

The goal of this subactivity is the improvement of secondary teacher education, both pre-service and in-service. This is being accomplished by better selection and training of professional staffs, by developing modern facilities and programs at the two Faculties of Pedagogy in Hue and Saigon, and by the continued development of modern comprehensive high schools in connection with the above Faculties which serve as demonstration centers and as student teaching facilities.

		<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
<u>HUE</u>	<u>Faculty of Pedagogy</u>		
	Students	316	235
	Teachers (includes assistants)	12	(no figure)
	Classrooms	22	22
	<u>High School</u>		
	Students	320	470
	Teachers	22	25
	Classrooms	22	22
<u>SAIGON</u>	<u>Faculty of Pedagogy</u>		
	Students	847	
	Teachers	11	
	Classrooms (new building at Thu Duc)	40	
	<u>High School at Thu Duc</u>		
	Students		35
	Teachers		
	Classrooms		
	New program developments		
	Objective Entrance		
	Curriculum revision		
	Courses of study		
	Lesson plans		
	Grade report cards		
	Home Economics		
	Industrial Arts		
	Guidance and Counsel		
	Student Council		
	Extra-Curricular		
	Parent-Teachers Assoc.		

Enrollment figures in the Faculties of Pedagogy are influenced by the fact that the Faculties phased out their three-year teacher-training program in 1966 and the figures in 1966 are only in the third year of the new four-year program. The first year of the four-year program is now a preparatory year in one of the other

Enrollments in the high schools are controlled by the number of students into the program of the comprehensive high schools. Hue opened in 1960-61 with Forms 7 and 6 and phased in Form 5 in 1965-66; 140 students were admitted to each form. Thu Duc opened in 1965-66 with Forms 7 and 6.

New program developments are not listed for Hue because of the many changes in the school's administration and because the school has not been in a regular session since February.

Classroom figures for the Faculty of Pedagogy at Saigon represent the building at Thu Duc which is not in use. Present facilities include Faculty of Science classes so a true picture cannot be given.

D. Higher Education

The USAID maintains a Higher Education advisor whose goal is to help the GVN Ministry of Education advance the functional concept of the university as an institution which meets economic and social needs of an expanding society. By this same time, it is also hoped to achieve a registration, a workable guidance and counseling program and a viable program for the general development of youth, their organizations and activities. Furthermore it is hoped <sup>to</sup> be able to substantially assist the development of the university library system, its in-service program and its laboratory facilities.

<u>University of Saigon</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>		<u>Grad</u>
Faculty of Law	4,134	5,581	307
Faculty of Letters	5,476	7,252	142
Faculty of Sciences	3,866	4,242	68
Faculty of Medicine	2,284	1,996	70
Faculty of Pharmacy	2,920	2,717	92
College of Architecture	537	431	7
TOTAL	19,064	22,257 ✓	

  

<u>University of Hue</u>			
Faculty of Pedagogy	316	248	(unknown)
Faculty of Law	584	558	
Faculty of Letters	1,056	1,024	
Faculty of Sciences	1,236	960	
Faculty of Medicine	164	200	
	<u>3,356</u>	<u>2,990</u>	

  

Library book given by USAID	2,500	3,000	
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E. English Education

The goal of this subactivity is to upgrade the quality of English teaching in Vietnam and to increase the number of English teachers available. This subactivity encompasses almost all age levels of students, from primary through secondary school and the university to the large number of adult students in the most remote areas of the nation. Six months ago it was estimated that over 10,000 persons were teaching the English language to some 172,000 people of all ages, mostly adult.

	<u>June 30, 1965</u>	<u>June 30, 1966</u>
1. Teaching of English courses in progress		
Pre-medical intensive		60 upgraded
Pre-med. & pre-dental non intens	300 upgraded	209 upgraded
Demonstration classes - Thu Duc		164 pupils
Workshops planned for teachers of English		3 for 500 teachers
Participants specialized in English returned, teaching English	3	4
Students enrolled in English classes	120,000	172,000 ✓
2. Library books, Teaching materials, Language Laboratory Supplies, etc	\$99,230	\$538,050

F. Teacher Education Participant Program

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
1. Degree awardees departed	17	0
2. Degree awardees in process	34	0
3. Degree awardees returned	46	0
4. Short-tour grantees departed and returned	17	0
5. Short-tour grantees in process		37

II. HAMLET SCHOOLS PROJECT

The impact of the Hamlet School Project is aimed at the pacification of the rural areas. It has also provided for a 7% increase in the enrollment at the elementary school level.

Project activities reach every province in Vietnam. Thus far, 4,375 classrooms have been built; 5,397 teachers have been trained; and about 7,000,000 textbooks (developed under the instructional materials project) have been delivered to schools.

The project has been enthusiastically accepted by the GVN and the rural people. The latter is indicated by the rapidly increasing participation of the rural people in self-help projects in school construction.

Elementary Education in Vietnam

(1)	Status on June 30, 1965 (2)	Status on June 30, 1966 (3)
Students enrolled	1,661,324	1,837,864
Teachers in service (No. trained in the Project)	29,661 (2,875)	33,793 (5,375)*
Classrooms (No. built by the Project)	19,718 (2,714)	21,005 (4,200)*

\* Includes project contributions shown in 1965.

III. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROJECT

A. Four Vietnamese Polytechnic Schools

(1)	June, 1965 (2)	June, 1966 (3)
Enrollment	1,850	2,050
Graduates	130	292

B. Rural Trade Schools.

The activity started in 1964. Target was to build and place in operation 20 rural trade schools 1968. Seven schools are completed, six are approximately 70 percent complete and seven are to be constructed in the next 20 months. total activity is 60 percent complete.

C. Agricultural Education

(1)	June, 1965 (2)	June, 1966 (3)
Enrollment	1,600	2,150
Graduates	310	590

D. Technical-Vocational Teacher Training

(1)	June, 1965 (2)	June 1966 (3)
Enrollment	92	139
Graduates	-	32

IV. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS PROJECT  
Principal Activities  
30 June 1966

A. Textbooks (Elementary)

The goal is to produce and distribute new elementary textbooks in sufficient quantity to provide each child in elementary school with a set of five to eight basic books by the end of FY 1967. Involved is the preparation of thirty-seven new manuscripts covering ten subject matter areas at various elementary grade levels, and the printing and distribution of 11,000,000 individual books.

Writing committees formed of Vietnamese teacher/authors, artists, representatives of the Ministry of Education, and American educational advisors prepare the copy for printing. The massive printing requirements far exceed the production capabilities in Vietnam, and nearly all of the printing and binding is done in Manila, Hong Kong, and Seoul. In terms of numbers of elementary textbooks delivered to the schools, the activity is 47% completed.

B. Textbooks (Secondary and Higher Education)

The goal is to produce and distribute 8,000,000 newly printed textbook for use in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning by the end of FY 1968. Beyond the tentative selection of about a dozen secondary textbooks, no definitive planning has been done. Textbook production for other than elementary schools is to begin early in FY 1967.

C. Classroom Teaching Kits

The goal is to produce for the Instructional Materials Service to produce and distribute to the schools classroom teaching kits as follows: 10,000 elementary kits by the end of FY 1967 and 5,000 secondary kits by the end of FY 1968. The kits contain teaching aids such as maps, anatomical charts, flash cards for reading and arithmetic, flannelgraph materials, instructional pamphlets on various subjects. Distribution 52% complete in terms of the original goal, but the total requirement is increasing with the new classrooms now being constructed. Keeping pace with new construction presents no problems. Work on secondary classroom teaching kits has not begun.

D. Teacher Training Session

The massive distribution of new textbooks and the introduction of visual aids to teaching creates a demand for training teachers how to use them. The goal is for every teacher and school official actively engaged in the teaching process to receive some training in the use of instructional materials. A wide variety of training sessions is employed to attain this goal. Some are true workshops, each involving up to 100 participants, and lasting two or three weeks; others are lecture/demonstration sessions of a few days duration involving several hundred participants each; still others are incorporated as sessions in other in-service teacher training program, and are of short duration, one or two days. The effectiveness of these teacher training sessions is multiplied by the trainees themselves who return to their provinces and train other teachers.

**E. Educational Radio**

The goal of this activity is to develop sixteen series of thirty educational programs each for in-class and out-of-class use through Radio Vietnam broadcast services. Some of the thirty programs in each of five series are taped and ready to be broadcast; scripts for others are completed and ready to be recorded. A full-time American technical advisor, due to arrive in five weeks, will help to accelerate progress.

The 5,000 transistorized radio receivers, a gift from the Government of Japan, are being distributed to the schools in readiness for the first broadcasts that will begin with the opening of the new school year this fall.

**F. Statistical Brief**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>End of fiscal year</u>	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Textbooks distributed to schools		
Elementary	4,500,000	6,762,000
Secondary	0	0
Classroom teaching kits distributed to schools		
Elementary	2,950	5,250
Secondary	0	0
Teacher training sessions		
Participants trained	750	19,500
Educational radio programs ready for broadcasting		
Elementary	30	42
Secondary	0	0

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : CHARLES A. MANN, DIRECTOR

FROM : Dr. Mark S. Beaubien, DAD/PH

SUBJECT: Highlights of Public Health

DATE: 1 July 1966

PERSONNEL STRENGTH

	<u>June '65</u>	<u>June '66</u>	<u>July '66</u>
Authorized	118	272	394*
On Board	91	114	
Nominations		61	

\*Including Contract

HEALTH ASSISTANCE TEAMS

	<u>June '65</u>	<u>June '66</u>	<u>July '66</u>
Teams	11	32	45
Personnel	112	471	585
FWA Teams *(Included Above)	7	10	23

PROJECT VIETNAM

First Doctor arrived - August 16, 1965  
 In September - 8 Doctors were on board  
 To Date: 125 Project Vietnam Doctors have been utilized  
 On average of 22 Project Vietnam Doctors have been maintained in-country at one time.

HOSPITAL RENOVATION & CONSTRUCTION

This fiscal year, ten key province hospitals are undergoing extensive renovation. Two have been completed and the remainder in varying stages of completion.

In FY 1967 three additional hospitals will be renovated. Other provinces deficient in facilities will be provided prefabricated or other semi-temporary improvements. A nation-wide A/E survey is to be made to plan for a long-range building and replacement program.

TRAINING OF HEALTH TECHNICIANS

	<u>June '65</u>	<u>June '66</u>	<u>July '66</u>
Trained	669	935	1856

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

During the current fiscal year the USAID Preventive Medicine Branch established (with one epidemiologist in April 1965) has been instrumental in the development of a nationwide bacteriology laboratory service. Laboratory specimens collected in the field are studied at the Pasteur Institute (Walter Reed Research facilities) for plague, cholera, typhoid fever and other enteric infections. Since the program began the number of confirmed diagnoses has increased as 7 fold over previous years and our knowledge where control program are most necessary is increasing greatly.

Patients Examined for	<u>1963</u>	<u>June '65</u>	<u>June '66</u>	<u>Oct '67</u>
Plague	124	405	784	600
Cholera & Other	(No cholera in			
Enterics	country)	N/Av.	5326	5000

IMMUNIZATIONS BY USAID PERSONNEL

This CY thru June 30, the following immunizations were given:

Cholera	49,866
Plague	70,000
DPT	2,251
DT	6,469
Tetnus	1,610
Smallpox	73
Polio	2,316
Typhoid	9,794

Plans for the First Quarter FY 1967: included expended immunization efforts with further emphasis on polio.

The Health Education Branch assisted Civic Action by distributing---

Posters & Pamphlets	60,000
Booklets & Manuals for Health Instruction	6,000
Health Vocabulary	3,000
Films	300 for approx. 1000 showings

Plans are in progress for First Quarter of FY 1967 to distribute---

Posters & Pamphlets	50,000
Booklets, etc.	2,000
Health Vocabulary	9,000
Films	100 for 300 showings

MALARIA PROGRAM

	<u>June '65</u>	<u>June '66</u>	<u>Oct '66</u>
Houses Sprayed	1,080,614	405,000	100,000
DDT Used	647,545kg	218,226kg	50,000 kg

Decline is due mainly to shift of program emphasis from eradication to control.

## PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Since 1964

Despite serious logistical problems and personnel dislocations, Vietnam maintained her agricultural production during 1964 and 1965 and increases are **projected for 1966.**

Goals have been moved upward in nearly all areas. U.S. assistance is increasing. The number of U.S. specialist agricultural advisors is going up from an on-board strength of 25 in early 1966 to a projected 120 by the end of the year. Under contractual arrangements, another 140 agricultural advisors are being made available to assist the GVN in meeting its agricultural goals. Some 80 are now on board. Imports of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, feed grains, warehouses, trucks and marine engines are being increased.

The agricultural program of the Government of Vietnam, with U.S. technical and commodity assistance, has brought direct, tangible and immediate benefits to the rural and urban common man by:

1. Making it possible for 700,000 farmers to fertilize 800,000 hectares of land and increase their income by VN\$ 1.5 billion in 1965.
2. Undertaking a plant protection program which helped 500,000 rice farmers and 2,000 vegetable farmers to save crops worth VN\$ 360 million in 1965.
3. Implementing rodent control program credited with saving food estimated at a value of VN\$ 760 million during 1965.
4. Providing about 90,000 tons of Food for Peace corn and more than 54,000 improved piglets during 1964 and 1965.
5. Vaccinating more than 2.9 million animals for disease control free of charge in 1965.

6. Multiplying and distributing seed of improved varieties of 12 crops to hundreds of thousands of farmers. Recent average yield increases are probably 20 percent or more.
7. Assistance to fishermen. 3,210 fishing boats were motorized in 1964. Another 841 boats were motorized in 1965 and 1,500 marine engines have already been imported in 1966. Two fishlandings were built in 1964 and another two in 1965. Several are currently under construction. One and one half million fingerlings were distributed in 1964 and nearly 3,000,000 in 1965. Over 1,300,000 square meters of fish ponds were constructed in 1964 and 2,000,000 square meters were added in 1965. Fishpond construction continues to expand with more than 250 individual ponds constructed during March and April of this year.
8. Expanding irrigation facilities. Benefits from irrigation and water control have been applied to 250,000 hectares since 1954. In 1964 and in 1965, 14,000 hectares and 30,000 hectares respectively were improved by irrigation and water control. The value of the land so benefited has more than doubled.
9. Providing agricultural credit and encouraging cooperatives. In 1965, VN\$ 258 million were loaned to 30,000 farmers. There are 401 cooperatives and farmers' associations with a total membership of 362,000. These include rural producer coops, industrial and consumer coops and farmers' associations. These organizations have been used to distribute fertilizers, corn, piglets, insecticides and low-cost radios to farmers throughout Vietnam.
10. Promoting land reform. Since 1957, 327,000 hectares have been made available by the GVN to 166,000 farmers. An additional one million hectares will be made available by the GVN from land presently occupied by squatters, land acquired from French and Vietnamese land owners and communal land. During the years immediately prior to 1964, few land reform programs were carried out. Beginning in December, 1964 and through December, 1965, six important policy decisions were issued by the GVN. Currently, major efforts are in progress to execute the GVN land reform policy.
11. Financial benefits. It is safe to say that the above GVN-supported activities contribute about 50 percent of the total rural income in Vietnam.

ANNUAL INCOME DERIVED FROM MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES  
(Expressed in Millions of Piasters)

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Income</u>
Fertilizer	1,500
Insecticides	360
Rodenticides	760
Seed (50% farmers)	2,000
Fish	10,000
Hogs	1,750
Irrigation	1,480
Vaccinations	<u>1,750</u>
	19,600

Total rural income in 1965 is believed to be 40 billion piasters.

Agricultural Services and Extension

1. Objectives

(a) Assisting farmers to increase family incomes. This includes the introduction of improved seeds and demonstration of new farm practices.

(b) Training rural youth in improved agricultural techniques, with special attention given to activities rather than numbers enrolled.

(c) Helping rural women to improve home management and family life by introducing new ideas in the improvement of kitchens, clothing, child care and home sanitation.

2. Extension work started in 1955 in 16 provinces, and is currently carried out by 123 provincial workers and 159 district workers in 32 provinces: six provinces in Eastern South Vietnam, 13 provinces in Western South Vietnam, 10 in Coastal Central Vietnam, and three in the Central Highlands.

3. The Extension program is based on the problems and needs of the farm families which are determined in meetings and farm and home visits by the

provincial and district workers. The proposed program for a province is prepared in the province and is then reviewed and revised in the National Office. The budget requests are based on the prepared program of activities.

	1964	1965	Projection 1966
<b>FARM IMPROVEMENT (Agriculture)</b>			
Farmers training classes	2,323	2,895	3,500
Farmers attended	109,267	124,456	170,000
Prov. agents training classes	6	8	4
Prov. agents attended	245	324	107
Dist. workers/local leaders training	293	203	250
Dist. workers/local leaders attended	3,679	2,500	3,000
Rice demonstration plots	1,289	1,454	3,000
Vegetable demonstration plots	985	1,120	1,500
Publications distributed	417,026	318,643	500,000
Farmers' extension team	None	151	500
Farm volunteer leaders	None	2,616	10,000
<b>HOME IMPROVEMENT</b>			
Clubs	877	911	676
Club members	22,543	21,281	15,000
Local volunteer leaders	1,494	1,388	1,000
Club meetings	4,973	6,197	2,700
Members attended	63,897	94,860	32,000
Members trained on clothing	1,380	3,835	2,000
Members trained on child care	168	337	500
Members trained on food production	2,805	3,158	2,000
Members trained on food preparation	4,018	7,365	2,000
Members trained on sanitation	3,429	4,591	2,000
Members applied housing & Home Imp.	2,371	3,158	950
<b>RURAL YOUTH</b>			
Clubs	1,577	1,196	1,000
Club members	61,088	38,385	30,000
Local volunteer leaders	2,727	1,842	2,000
Club meetings	1,978	3,178	10,000
Members attended	71,490	56,905	300,000
Pigs raised by members	17,002	13,539	15,000
Chickens raised by members	89,915	65,734	70,000
Ducks raised by members	61,594	18,156	20,000
Vegetable grown by members	179 Ha.	1,090 Ha.	2,000 Ha.
Rice grown by members	7,083-	6,529-	5,000-
Corn grown by members	865-	602-	1,000-

Objectives for 1966

The Agricultural Information Service is determined to eventually saturate the rural areas with needed agricultural literature and news. As shown in the accompanying table, only 41,000 farm magazines are distributed monthly, but this is a 30 percent increase over the number distributed in 1965 and 60 percent increase from 1964. In addition to farm publications, AIS produces two weekly radio broadcasts distributed to 11 radio stations. This is a total of 22 broadcasts each week. All of the informational production is confined to telling the farmer and his family the new ways of producing a better living and how to live better. Some of the production is devoted to telling the public of the work of the Ministry of Agriculture. AIS also produces a monthly newsletter in English in cooperation with USAID/Agriculture Division. This periodical attempts to keep English reading technicians and administrators informed on current agricultural programs in Vietnam.

Objectives for 1964 and 1965 were similar to 1966 except for radio.

Radio broadcasting was started in full production in 1965.

Agricultural Information Service Production	: 1964 : Number	: 1965 : Number	: Projection : 1966 : Number
1. Farm Magazines	: 341,000	: 384,000	: 504,000
2. Leaflets	: 3,439,000	: 2,360,500	: 2,500,000
3. Booklets	: 380,000	: 289,500	: 500,000
4. Posters and Wallnewspapers	: 153,000	: 223,000	: 240,000
5. Miscellaneous publications	: 1,213,690	: 600,000	: 350,000
6. Radio tapes	: 21	: 528	: 528
7. Radio broadcasts	: 303	: 1,056	: 1,056

Animal Husbandry

1. The Directorate livestock program has two phases: animal production and animal protection.

2. Program objectives for 1964 and 1965 were to:

a. Import purebred stock and upgrade local stock (see Table I)

Good stock is available in Vietnam due to large introduction programs prior to 1964. The present and future import need is to maintain good quality stock.

b. Establish government farms to upgrade stock, demonstrate new methods, and distribute improved livestock.

The improved stock has become available and preferred by the large and small producers.

c. Establish a laboratory for the diagnosis of disease and the production of vaccines.

1) The diagnostic service is very limited at this stage.

2) The vaccine laboratory has increased its production capacity. (see Table II) There is now a great demand for vaccines, which indicates definite progress. (See Table III)

3) There is a proposed contract with the University of Illinois Veterinary School, which could bring some badly needed help to this important and highly technical area.

d. Publicize the importance of livestock development in Vietnam.

Livestock publications have increased markedly and distribution is aimed at all levels. Commercial farms have increased from less than 10 in 1963 to more than 300 in 1966. Some are raising as many as 100,000 chickens or 5,000 swine. During the same period, the number of private feed mills increased from five to more than 30.

e. Train personnel necessary to carry out the program.

1) National level training 1959-1966 - 1,640

2) Provincial level training 1964-1966 - 13,500

3) Participant training		<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
	Third country	19	15	10
	U. S.	0	0	3

3. Projection for 1966

A trend toward more government supervision and less government participation in livestock production and services is anticipated. The Directorate, with U. S. technical assistance, is encouraging development of private enterprise and associated services. This is a healthy trend which has many problems to solve before more progress can be made.

4. Direct Benefits to Farmers in 1964 and 1965

- a. Production of 9 million doses of vaccine
- b. Maintenance of good breeding stock
- c. Training of vaccinators at the provincial level.

Table I - Purebred Livestock Imported into Vietnam

	1964		1965		1966 (as of 6/30)	
	Gov't.	Private	Gov't.	Private	Gov't.	Private
Hogs	0	0	0	450		
Chickens	5,000		0	60,000	5,000	

Table II - Doses of Vaccine Produced

Disease	Animal	1964	1965	(June 30) 1966
Rinderpest	Buffalo & Cattle	524,800	261,120	183,000
Hemorrhagic Septicemia		245,990	396,610	123,100
Hog Cholera	Hogs	405,510	328,975	81,530
Hemorrhagic Septicemia		205,900	462,530	133,835
Salmonellosis		103,660	184,560	10,920
Newcastle	Poultry	1,210,650	1,514,650	1,348,600
Fowl pox		947,050	888,450	833,900
Fowl cholera		341,410	991,460	372,950
Total...		3,984,970	5,028,335	3,087,875

Table III - Animals Vaccinated by Mobile Vaccination Teams

Animal	Disease	1964	1965
Cattle	Rinderpest	269,626	183,470
"	Hemorrhagic Septicemia	227,132	328,359
"	Blackleg	3,561	3,127
Hogs	Hog cholera	395,141	462,757
"	Pasteurellosis	109,551	366,253
"	Salmonellosis	32,673	123,008

SOIL FERTILITY

Objective

To increase crop yields to achieve increased agricultural production to improve the welfare of rural and urban Vietnam and thus promote economic and civil stability.

Progress CY 1964, 1965 and 1966 Projection

In 1964 the fertilizer used on secure acreage remained about the same as in 1963. Allocation of increased quantities of fertilizer to the Central Lowlands, which previously had been inadequately serviced by the commercial trade which concentrated its sales in the Saigon and plantation areas, increased per hectare fertilizer consumption in the Central regions at a sacrifice of per hectare consumption in the Saigon and Delta areas.

This distribution in the previously undeveloped market area was aided by the Cooperatives and Farmers' Associations whose volume of sales of the total in Vietnam rose from 20% of the nutrient tonnage in 1963 to 46 percent in 1964. However, these organizations were not able to maintain the quality of the expansion of their operations. Outstanding uncollected credits were almost 75 percent of total sales. Severe floods in 1964 damaged or ruined crops extensively in this new area of operations, thus adding aggravation to an already overextended management.

Fertilizer imports dropped in 1964 to 84,000 tons of nutrient as compared to 108,000 tons of nutrient in 1963, principally as a result of reduction in secure acreage.

In 1965 imports rose to 96,000 tons of nutrient, a 15 percent increase over the previous year. The percentage of the trade between the commercial and cooperative traders remained about the same as in 1964.

Consumption decreased in outlying provinces due in large part to increased logistic limitations. Quick response in increasing the priority for fertilizer movement prevented a far greater potential decrease. Throughout the country, but principally in the outlying northern provinces, farmers began pressing local officials for assistance in obtaining adequate supplies of fertilizer. The increase in prices for food, particularly in the food-deficit areas of the north, cultural practices to increase production; notably prominent among these was the spectacular demand for fertilizer.

In 1966 the imports planned for the pacification program remained the same, but there was a 40 percent increase in the imports of nutrient tonnage for the commercial dealers. Total imports of nutrient planned rose 20 percent over 1965 to 115,130 tons, a new high mark for Vietnam.

Movement to the provinces in the first six months of 1966 has almost equaled the entire year of 1965. Farmer demands to local officials for increased fertilizer is reaching the proportions of protests. Profits from increased yields vary widely as they are governed by the demand/supply situation and by the ability of the transport system to move the production to the market. An investment in fertilizer, properly applied, can easily yield a net return of 100%-200% and reports of returns of around 1,000% for fertilizer used in the Central Lowlands explains the intensity of rural demand. Prices for fertilizer has exceeded the officially announced rates in many areas as the

demand for fertilizer had peaked with the onset of the planting season.

This demand presents a prime opportunity for the GVN to illustrate its interest in serving the needs, and more important, the desires of the rural people to improve their welfare. The pacification implications are immense, as this is an application of the benefits possible from the new economic order of progressive democracy.

The import program provides for a steady flow of fertilizer to replenish the drain on inventories. However, the amount planned is limited by available warehouses and dock space. The rate of replenishment as governed by these limitations will not be commensurate to the anticipated increasing trend of farmer demand. This is a reflection of the increasing demand for food the secure area now cultivated.

FERTILIZER IMPORTS IN VIETNAM

Commercial & Counterinsurgency

Metric tons - Nutrient

Year	Commercial	Counter- Insurgency	Total	Percent Com'l	CI	Remarks
1963	86,500	21,330	107,840	80.2	19.8	
1964	44,990	38,690	83,690	53.7	46.3	
1965	52,180	42,680	95,860	54.4	45.6	
1966	72,530	42,600	115,130	63.0	37.0	

RECAPITULATION FERTILIZER PROGRAM

Commercial & Counterinsurgency

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Description	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Beginning Inventory	95,378	80,748	103,450
Imports	261,441	251,253	266,770
Total Available Supplies	356,819	331,991	370,220
Distributed	276,071	228,541	
Ending Inventory	80,748	103,450	
	356,819	331,991	

Water Resources Development

1. The main goals of the Directorate of Hydraulics and Rural Engineering are:

(a) To establish a competent engineering service capable of directing development of the water resources of the country for agricultural production;

(b) To build, restore and maintain adequate systems for irrigation;

(c) To train farmers through demonstrations in good use and management of irrigation water.

2. Sector offices have been established at six geographic locations and staffed with at least one qualified engineer. Technicians have been placed in

Relative Progress  
1964 and 1965 with Projection for 1966

Items	1964	1965	1966 Projection
I. Provinces with active projects (No.)	13	27	30
II. Construction - Installations			
A. Canals (Km)	32.6	224.0	243.0
B. Diversion Dams (No.)	31	36	23
C. Irrigation Control Structures (No.)	12	31	24
D. Levees and Dikes (Km)	3.5	20.0	17.0
E. Pumping Plants (multi-farm) (No.)	1	2	0
F. Windmills (No.)	144	172	250
G. Cinva Ram Houses (demonstration units)	1	4	4
III. Water Management			
A. Pilot Projects Established	1	1	1
B. Area of Pilot Projects (Ha)	120	650	1000
C. Irrigation Districts Organized	0	0	0
IV. Personnel (other than Adm.)			
A. Engineers	22	22	17
B. Technicians (2 year college)	21	25	19

Land Reform

Throughout 1964 and for some period prior to that, Land Reform received very little emphasis by the GVN or USAID. There was no U. S. financing of Land Reform activities from 1961 through 1965. The regular GVN piaster budget increased slightly from 71.5 million in 1964 to 87 million in 1965. Efforts

were primarily the continuation of existing policies started by the Diem government. The deteriorating security conditions and continuing political turmoil contributed to a stagnant land reform program until recently.

Except for a policy established in late 1964 concerning sale of former French owned lands, no new major policy changes were made before mid-1965. Since the present government came into power in June 1965, they have been instrumental in developing and modifying policies to effectively carry out land reform. These include the following decisions:

December 31, 1964 - Policy decision to distribute 228,000 hectares of former French owned lands to tenants who are presently renting these lands from the GVN. Distribution and sale is to essentially follow expropriated land procedures and will be in 3 to 10 hectare plots.

July 28, 1965 - Elimination of competitive bidding procedures on village (community) owned lands, which favored the more wealthy inhabitants, and extending application of the rental control regulations to include these 165,000 hectares.

October 10, 1965 - Decree promulgated granting final ownership to farmers purchasing government lands. Permanent titles are to be issued in place of former provisional titles.

October 10, 1965 - Decree extending the maximum time of payments by farmers for expropriated lands from six to twelve years and providing for a one-year moratorium on payments for new recipients.

December 15, 1965 - Government adopted a policy governing distribution and ownership rights of rice lands allocated by Viet Cong while under their control. It clarifies land rights of former tenants and landlords as well as Viet Cong-appointed farmers in resecured areas.

December 15, 1965 - Policy prohibiting the collection of back rents by landlords in newly secured areas from Viet Cong control. Also, landlords are exempted from payment of back taxes on the land during this period.

The latter half of 1965 and 1966 have seen a marked increase in Land Reform activities. Distribution of former French lands and issuance of permanent titles has been started, and bidding procedures in most provinces have ended.

An Giang Province has been given priority emphasis as a pilot area in implementing the present Land Reform policies. It is planned that in two years An Giang will have completed distribution of 11,500 hectares of government lands, surveying of 42,000 hectares, investigation of 48,000 rental contracts and issuance of 18,000 land titles. In order to expedite this program, village committees and village registrars are to be established in each village and additional provincial office and field personnel hired.

## Special Progress Report (Press Backgrounders)

### I. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Approximately 13, 000 police personnel have received basic and supervisory training during the past 12 months. Total police strength has been increased from 42, 000 as of 1 July 1965 to 54, 000 as of 30 June 1966. Recruitment is behind schedule, as 72, 000 are authorized for the end of 1966.

During the first six months of 1966 only 4, 000 police personnel were trained as recruitment was restricted to those in the 21 to 29 age bracket and those over 30 years of age. A recent amendment, however, now permits recruitment of those in the 21 to 29 year age bracket. This is expected to ease recruitment significantly.

The National Police with USAID Public Safety support two nationally directed basic training centers at Rach Dua (Vung Tau) and Danang with combined capacity of 2500 students, the Danang Center having been established this year. A Police Academy was also inaugurated in Saigon which will provide a continuing nine month course for the training of 400 personnel for police supervisory positions.

### II. POLICE FIELD FORCE

A year ago the Police Field Force was in the planning stage. In 12 months a Unit Training Center has been completed and is in operation in Tuyen Duc Province with a capacity for six companies or approximately 1200 men.

Thirteen companies with a strength of 1644 men have graduated from the Center, of which seven have been deployed to their respective provinces. The other six are in the Saigon area awaiting deployment. Nine additional companies have been activated and are in various stages of development. Total strength of the PFF is now 3, 000. Authorized strength is 8500.

In the past year a logistics base consisting of a complex of warehouses in Cholon was made operational for the control and distribution of supplies and equipment.

### III. RESOURCES CONTROL

Today there are 807 static, marine and mobile checkpoints manned by 8697 national policemen as compared to 696 checkpoints and 6522 police personnel a year ago. Planned strength is 11,000.

Results of the training provided the police and the accomplishments of these checkpoints are shown in Exhibit #2.

### IV. IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDS PROGRAM

A total of 181,218 ID cards was issued to persons reaching 18 years of age during July 1965 to June 1966. This makes a cumulative total of 7,240,000 presently registered. It is estimated that an additional 1,500,000 still require registration. These are most under VC control. Family Census teams registered 71,732 families during the year for a cumulative total of 1,629,150 families registered to date.

### V. CIVIL DISTURBANCE CONTROL FORCE

The Civil Disturbance Control Force a year ago numbered 1,000 men and was only 40% trained. Today it has 2,500 personnel and is 90% trained. The units have a capability of dealing with guerrilla and terrorist actions as well as civil disturbances and demonstrations.

During the year 1,500 gas masks and a small number of riot gas guns were obtained and the personnel trained in the correct usage of these commodities.

The numerous demonstrations which occurred in Saigon during the period 20 May - 20 June 1966 were controlled without bloodshed or serious injury, except for the murder of a policeman.

### VI. SAIGON MUNICIPAL POLICE DIRECTORATE (SMPD)

On 1 June 1965 the SMPD had 8,526 personnel and as of 1 June 1966 the total was 13,231 or an increase of approximately 4700 police

men. This increase has been supported by USAID/PS in training the new personnel and supplying weapons, vehicles and communications facilities.

A year ago only two PS Advisors were assigned to the eight police precincts of the Saigon/Cholon complex. Today each precinct has an Advisor assigned, greatly improving liaison with the police as well as overall police operations,

Three police precincts now have firearms ranges under construction and new classrooms, a squad room, and a lunchroom have been added in other precincts. A housing development of ten units for police personnel is nearing completion in the fourth precinct. New offices for the Special Police Branch, interrogation rooms and detention facilities have been built at the NP Directorate Headquarters.

A 30% increase in police mobile patrols has been achieved and traffic movement on the one-way streets recently put into effect has helped ease the flow of traffic.

**VII. TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

USAID Public Safety continued its support of the GVN Civil Security Combined Telecommunications Directorate, which now has been in existence for five years, by providing technical, logistical and operational support for the country-wide radio teletype and telegraph system from Saigon to six regional relay stations, 48 provinces and 238 districts as well as the Village-Hamlet radio network of 10,000 two-way radios.

In the past 12 months Public Safety and CTD installed the National Police radiophone system of 1200 radios to provide two-way radio voice communications from the police regional directorates to the province and district police offices. Some 347 two-way radios were provided to Resources Control and another 304 issued to the Police Field Force. (See also Exhibit #1.)

**VIII. LOGISTIC SUPPORT**

USAID/PS supported activities in logistics for FY 1966 are as follows:

Delivered to NP	276 1/4 ton jeeps
"	139 1-1/2 ton trucks
"	113 5-ton trucks
"	40 motorcycles
"	21 buses (42 passenger)
"	38,564 weapons
"	174 assault boats (16 feet)
"	36 customs patrol boats

Spare parts for the above vehicles were procured at a cost of \$175,000.00.

**Other accomplishments:**

Received in country and turned over to the NP, commodities with a dollar value of \$5,755,943.

Initiated procurement of 76 police river patrol boats with spare parts at a cost of \$1,824,000.

Established a complete ammunition reloading plant, including the ingredients for .38 cal. wadcutter ammunition, capable of reloading 1,000,000 rounds per month. It is estimated that an investment of less than \$25,000 will result in savings to the U. S. Government in excess of \$250,000 a year.

Airlifted 1,492,000 pounds of cargo throughout Vietnam.

**IX. PERSONNEL**

During the past 12 months the number of direct hire employees increased from 91 to 114 and there are an additional 125 US and Third Country contract personnel, including seven British, seven Australians and 63 Filipinos. At present some 118 Public Safety personnel are assigned to field positions in 29 locations.

6/30/66

EXHIBIT NO. 1

RADIO INSTALLATIONS AND TRAFFIC  
UNDER PUBLIC SAFETY TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT

1 July 1965 thru 30 June 1966

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>HT-1</u>	<u>TR-5</u>	<u>TR-20</u>	<u>FM-1</u>	<u>FM-5</u>	<u>Mobile</u>
Village/Hamlet	131	21	6	0	4	
National Police	248	19	82	880	407	212
Other	704	9	85	31	73	48
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1083</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>337</b>

The average number of messages per month sent over the Combined Telecommunications Directorate network for FY 1966 is as follows:

For USAID	12,135	messages
For National Police	106,409	"
Other	88,438	"
	<u>206,982</u>	"

In addition, 640 radio operators and 198 technicians were trained during the period July 1965 - June 1966.

EXHIBIT NO. 2

RESOURCES CONTROL ACCOMPLISHMENTS - FY 1966

<u>Arrests</u>	<u>1 July - 30 Nov. 1965</u>	<u>1 Jan. - 31 May 1966</u>
Known/suspected VC	2,255	4,187
Deserters	1,197	2,683
Draft evaders	20,797	17,867
Illegal dwellers	18,164	18,531
Other criminal offenses	12,635	17,501
<b>Total:</b>	<b>55,048</b>	<b>60,769</b>

Confiscations

Medicines	61,365 units	81,615 units
Foodstuffs	1,232,976 kilos	1,725,935 kilos
Firearms/ammunition	1,216 units	389 units
Equipment and fuel	807,909 units	917,035 units

The fair market value of recoveries for the year 1965 was estimated at \$VN58,968,058. No cost figures are available, at this time, for the first six months of 1966.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. James Teague, AD/FO (Room. 48)

DATE: July 1, 1966

FROM : *Mac James Salter*  
MacDonald Salter, Chief, PAD

SUBJECT: PAD Report - for News Briefing of Mr. Mann

1. Local Government

Provided transportation to 120 District Chiefs.

Providing essential "service equipment" to 5 autonomous cities.

Assisting the GVN reorganization efforts of local government.

Assisting in-service training for local officials among 27 Provinces, with total participation of over 8,000 officers in FY 66.

Local government is the area of important contact between the people and their government. There are great weaknesses in this area of administration - excessive controls of the people; inhibited technical services; insecurity, over-centralized financial controls; etc. It is at this level that the concept of "responsive" government must be fulfilled - a powerful weapon for "counter-insurgency".

An expanded program of in-service training for village and hamlet officials is now being implemented as a joint Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Revolutionary Development program.

2. National Government

Some 400 NIA graduates and undergraduates have been added to local government this year by NIA.

Provided 17 U.S. technicians to assist in Customs Administration.

A team of 7 U.S. experts will assist Directorate of Taxation.

National Institute of Statistics being expanded and other essential data processing units of GVN are to be strengthened.

Mr. James Teague, AD/FO

-2-

July 1, 1966

**Material assistance provided Saigon municipal services.**

The development of a professionally trained, service-minded body of civilian career officials, has been accelerated in the past year. There are now over 1,000 of these NIA graduates in key administrative positions throughout local and national government. Further expansion of this program is limited by inability to recruit additional qualified staff, and great difficulty encountered in obtaining leave for extended overseas training.

Increasing effectiveness of customs administration, including surveillance of imports, collection of duties and commodity clearance of the Saigon port, is progressing at a good rate.

A major program is being mounted to increase effectiveness and timeliness in tax collections.

Municipal services in Saigon Prefecture have been materially improved with additional power and water facilities, and improved traffic control systems, garbage collection and street cleaning services now in operation.

PAD:MSalter:mcr

STATISTICAL SUMMARY PAD

<u>Administrative Expenses</u>	1965	1966
Provincial, District and Local Government	\$700,000	\$1,030,900
Municipal Government	25,000	746,000
National Institute of Administration	98,000	253,000
Customs Administration	0	275,000
Tax Administration	38,000	52,800
Statistical Administration	5,000	108,000
Budget and Accounting	0	54,000
Veteran's Affairs	0	52,000

Personnel Statistics

Training of Government Officials	14,900	20,000
National Institute of Administration Graduates	100	400
U.S. Custom's Technicians	0	17
U.S. Taxation Experts	0	7
U.S. Statisticians	0	5

*Bureau*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Charles A. Mann, Director USAID

DATE: July 1st, 1966

FROM : <sup>F.R.W.</sup> F.R. Worthen, Acting Chief PWD.

JUL 7 1966 WSD

SUBJECT: Summary of work accomplished by the Public Works Division during the year 1965 and first six months of 1966.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

### January 1 to December 31, 1965.

- 1) Completed Southern Toll System, a three million dollar, Microwave telecom network embracing Saigon, Tay Ninh, Vung Tau, My Tho, Vinh Long, Long Xuyen, Can Tho, Rach Gia and Khanh Hung.
- 2) Provided additional voice telephone circuits between Saigon and the U.S.A. in December 1965, and made further increases in 1966.
- 3) Sent eight P&T personnel to the USA in 1965 for 44 weeks of technical training.
- 4) Installation of automatic dial telephone exchanges in 21 provincial cities was 66% complete, providing 2800 new automatic telephones.
- 5) Installed approximately 5400 new automatic telephone lines in the metropolitan Saigon area.

### January 1 to June 30, 1966.

- 1) Contractors submitted bids May 23, 1966 for an Operation and Maintenance contract that will require the technical service of seven radio engineers and a diesel engine technician on the Southern Toll System; the VHF Linking Dalat, Nha Trang and Phan Rang; the International Receiver Site at My Tho; the Transmitter Site at Saigon.
- 2) Contractors are submitting proposals for installation of 7000 new telephone lines in Saigon, and 1000 in the 21 Provincial Cities. Work should take 18 months and will increase P&T revenues \$1,000,000 annually.
- 3) International telephone circuits increased from one to eight between Saigon and USA. Calls increased from 12 to 130 per day and revenue from \$51,000 to \$561,000 per year.
- 4) International teletype circuits increased from one per day to fifteen per day. Revenue increased from \$8,000 to \$120,000 per month.

RECONSTRUCTION AND URBAN PLANNING:

As a design unit and advisor to the GVN building design agency this branch provided the following plans and guides for use of other USAID Divisions during 1965 and first six months of 1966:

- 1) Popular Forces Training Centers for Field Operations.
- 2) Plan for An Khe for Director of Region II.
- 3) Housing Designs and Estimates for Refugee Coordinator.
- 4) Temporary Community Facilities for Refugee Coordinator.
- 5) Police Facilities at Thu Duc for Public Safety Division.
- 6) Warehouse modifications in Phu Lam for Public Safety Division.

This branch has been associated with the following major projects, which were completed during the period January 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966:

Public Health Division

December 1965	Surgical Facilities Rehab.	(Long Xuyen)	\$ 489,099
January 1966	" " "	(Tay Ninh)	509,683
June 1966	" " "	(Thu Dau Mot)	627,053
June 1966	" " "	(Phan Thiet)	909,542
June 1966	" " "	(Rach Gia)	528,271

Education Division

August 1965	Rural Trade School	(Long Xuyen)	\$ 56,000
January 1966	" " "	(Cao Lanh)	33,500
March 1966	" " "	(Quang Ngai)	36,800
April 1966	" " "	(Gia Dinh)	40,400
June 1966	" " "	(Ben Trai)	32,600

Logistics Division

March 1966	Ten Warehouses in Saigon	\$ 506,000
April 1966	Two Warehouses in Hoi An	72,000
May 1966	Five Warehouses in Da Nang	278,000
May 1966	One Warehouse at Tan Son Nhut	44,000

ELECTRIC POWER BRANCH:

January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1965

A. Metropolitan Saigon.

- 1) Installed three 1500 KW New General Motors diesel electric generators and five 1000KW usable 6M (from Thailand) diesel electric generator.
- 2) Constructed 66KV transmission line from Saigon substation to Dong Nai and Bien Hoa substations (19 kilometers).
- 3) Constructed Dong Nai and Bien Hoa Substations.

B. Provincial Electrification Program Generator sets were supplied to: twenty-two (22) provinces, totalling 168 KW.

C. Rural Electrification Coop Program (NRECA)

Completed feasibility studies, membership drives and organization of Coops for the Rural Coops in Tuyen Duc, An Giang, and Bien Hoa provinces. Financing of \$4,550,000 was approved by AID/W.

Tuyen Duc Coop will consist of 125 miles of secondary power service to 8000 customers: power to be supplied from EOV generators: purchase rate of 1.3 piasters per KWH: construction started December 1965.

An Giang Coop will consist of a 3400KW electric power plant; 35 miles of 3 phase 15KV line; 100 miles of 1 phase 15KV line; 130 miles of secondary line to serve about 24,000 customers.

Ho Nai Coop will consist of 11 miles of 3 phase 15KV line; 4 miles of 1 phase 15KV line and 40 miles of secondary line to serve about 7500 customers.

January 1 to June 30, 1966

A) Metropolitan Saigon

Completed installation of the 12.5 MW gas turbine electric generator and the 33MW steam turbine generator at Thu Duc.

Plans were made and procurement action taken for distribution line extensions in the Saigon metropolitan area as follows:

- |                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Substations               | 20 MVA      |
| 2) 15 KV overhead lines      | 300 KM      |
| 3) 15 KV underground cable   | 20 KM       |
| 4) Distribution transformers | 20 MVA      |
| 5) Low tension feeders       | 200 KM      |
| 6) Service drops             | 400 KM      |
| 7) Kilowatt hour meters      | 24,000 each |

B) Provincial Electrification Program.

Generator sets were supplied between January 1 and June 30, 1966 to twenty-three (23) sites, with a total KW of 1825.

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH:

I. Civil Aviation Section.

A) Directorate of Civil Aviation

CAAG assisted DCA in the construction and installation of the following:

1. Saigon Instrument Landing System
2. 101 Pair Cable Rehabilitation
3. Saigon Extended Range VHF
4. Da Nang Tower Modernization
5. Phu Quoc Non-Directional Beacon
6. Ban Me Thuot Non-Directional Beacon
7. Phan Thiet Non-Directional Beacon.

Equipment for the above work procured by USAID:

January 1 to December 31, 1965	\$337,625
January 1 to June 30, 1966	\$188,457

Total :	\$526,082
---------	-----------

B) Directorate of Air Bases

Major projects completed by DAB between January 1, 1965 and June 30, 1966:

1. <u>Tan Son Nhut Airport</u>	<u>Million Piasters</u>
Repair Air Terminal	2.3
Repair Apron Air America Hangar	0.8
Refurnish Terminal Bldg.	<u>3.6</u>
Total :	6.7
2. Grade runway shoulders Hue Airport	1.5
3. Repair runway surface Tuy Hoa Airport	0.67
4. Runway extension Ban Me Thuot	3.0
5. Construct new airport Tam Ky	2.8
6. Extend runway Quang Ngai	3.0
7. Construct new airport Phu Vinh	7.0
8. Construct new airport Vi Thanh	7.0
9. Extend runway and apron Quang Long	1.5

C) Directorate of Meteorology

CAAG assisted in the installation of the following:

1. WMO Territorial Broadcast System
2. Facsimile Intercept System
3. Saigon Ceilometer/Transmissometer
4. WMO Teletype Intercept.

Equipment for the above work was procured by USAID as follows:

January 1 to December 31, 1965	\$ 30,711
January 1 to June 30, 1966	67,822

---

Total: \$ 98,533

II. Highway Section

January 1 to December 31, 1965

- |                              |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Highway Repaired/Improved | 394 KM      |
| 2) Bridges Constructed       | 780 meters. |

<u>Sabotage incidents by Viet Cong:</u>	<u>Incidents</u>
---	------------------

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 3) Bridges and Culverts sabotaged | 672 |
| 4) Highway sabotage               | 274 |

January 1 to June 30, 1966

- |                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1) Highway repaired/improved | 120 KM     |
| 2) Bridges Constructed       | 270 meters |

Note: The construction program is more active in the second half of the year when contracts are approved and funds are released.

<u>Sabotage Incidents by Viet Cong:</u>	<u>Incidents</u>
---	------------------

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 3) Bridges and Culverts sabotaged | 274 |
| 4) Highway sabotage               | 41  |

Commodity procurements by USAID for repairing bridges and highways (including procurement of equipment and spare parts) consist of the following amounts for the period indicated:

January 1 to June 30, 1965	\$1,445,000
Fiscal Year 1966	\$2,634,000

III. Railway Section.

Statistics for sabotage by the Viet Cong are indicated below:

	<u>1965</u>	First six months of <u>1966</u>
Number of sabotage incidents	941	165
Number kilometers of track damaged	31.56	5.11
Number kilometers telegraph wire removed	24.6	06.36
Number of steel bridges damaged	118	51
Number of concrete bridges damaged	31	6
Number of locomotives damaged	63	16
Number of freight cars damaged	236	94
Number of Wickham trolleys damaged	2	0
Number of Railroad personnel killed	9	0
Number of Railroad personnel seriously injured	63	12
Number of Railroad personnel slightly injured	109	18

Commodity procurements by USAID for repairing track, bridges and rolling stock consist of the following amounts for the period indicated:

Fiscal Year 1965	\$ 6,776,026
Fiscal Year 1966	\$ 152,700

I.V. Ports and Waterways Section

During Fiscal Year 1966 this section spent a total of \$7,140,000 for the following:

Technicians	\$ 42,000
Contract Services	\$ 1,705,000
Commodities	\$ 5,393,000

The Contract Services included \$1,580,000 for PASA agreement with OICC to provide engineering and construction services for commercial port improvements at Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Ba Ngoi; and private contract for improvements at Quang Ngai/

Commodity purchases included \$2,505,000 for sheet steel piling, pontoon cube wharfs and Bailey bridging to be used in the port improvement work. Also included in commodity costs is procurement of \$1,200,000 worth of barge steel for construction of barges which will begin in July 1966.

The Dredging Performance for 1965 and the first six months of 1966 is tabulated below showing the location of the nine dredges and the volume of dredging accomplished by each during these periods:

<u>Dredge Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Amount Dredged</u>	
		<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Kim Giang (16")	Can Tho	417,300m3	402,400m3
Can Tho (12")	L/Xuyen/CanTho/Bac Lieu	736,800 -	104,650 -
Rach Gia (12")	Bien Hoa/Da Nang	433,630 -	103,400 -
Bassac (12")	Bien Hoa/Thu Duc/Saigon	162,844 -	91,345 -
Hoa Lan (12")	Da Nang	295,295 -	12,000 -
Bac Lieu (8")	Dinh Tuong/Chau Doc	399,220 -	115,040 -
Soc Trang (8")	DinhTuong/VinhLong/Sadec	379,200 -	132,230 -
Dong Thap (C.12")	Long Xuyen	141,105 -	42,323 -
Loi Nong (C.12")	Kien Phong	139,810 -	75,680 -
Total :		3,105,204m3	1,140,268m3

The Hydrographic Section of the Directorate of Navigation completed hydrographic charts of the Soi Rap River; the mouth of the Go Luy in Quang Ngai; the mouth of the Tuan An in Hue; and Charts #6601, 6602, 6603, 6505, 6506 during Calendar year 1965.

During the first six months of 1966 hydrographic charts of the Dong Tranh River; Nha Be River, and Thi Voi River have been processed.

WATER RESOURCES BRANCH:

I. Rural Water Section

During 1965 there were 63 wells drilled varying in depth from 50 to 750 feet; Seven water purification units were installed; 7,566 meters of water distribution pipe was installed; 350 dug wells and 40 masonry cisterns were completed.

During the first six months of 1966 there were 23 wells drilled; nineteen water purification units were installed; and 17,571 meters of water distribution pipe was installed in nine municipalities. Dug wells and cisterns were turned over to the Reconstruction Ministry January 1, 1966.

The Water purification units and piping were installed in the Delta and have been a tremendous benefit to the people. There are 14 drilling rigs in operation; most of them in the Delta area.

During Fiscal Year 1966 this Section spent a total of \$1,438,000 for the following:

Technicians	\$ 291,000
Participants	\$ 15,000
Contracts	\$ 101,000
Commodities	\$ 1,031,000

II. Municipal Water Section

During Fiscal 1965 approximately \$3,000,000 was spent by USAID for procurement of cast iron pipe, plastic pipe, fittings, water treatment plant equipment, water meters, etc. for the municipal water program.

During Fiscal 1966 a contract was awarded to R.M. Parsons Co. to provide engineering services for the design, the supervision of construction, and operation and maintenance training for proposed municipal water plants. Approximately \$500,000 was expended on this program in FY 1966.

Engineering and construction activities for the year 1965 included:

<u>Qui Nhon:</u>	Civil work completed on treatment plant.
<u>Tay Ninh:</u>	Well constructed.
<u>Phan Thiet:</u>	Rehabilitation of treatment plant.
<u>Bien Hoa:</u>	Rehabilitation of treatment plant.
<u>Phu Cuong:</u>	Constructed 2 wells and installed distribution piping.
<u>Lai Thieu:</u>	Constructed wells and installed distribution piping.
<u>Vinh Loi:</u>	Constructed 3 wells and installed distribution piping.
<u>Phuoc Le:</u>	Installed distribution piping.
<u>Tay Ninh:</u>	Constructed 2 wells, installed distribution piping and built 2 pump houses.
<u>Vinh Binh:</u>	Constructed 1 well and installed distribution piping.
<u>Tan An:</u>	Constructed 1 well and installed distribution piping.

Khanh Hung: Constructed power station.  
Bao Loc: Installed distribution piping.  
Long Xuyen: Installed distribution piping.  
Pleiku: Installed distribution piping.

In addition, engineering was completed on the relocation of the Phan Rang treatment plant to Truc Giang, Tuy Hoa to Phuoc Le and the Kontum to Quang Tri.

During the year of 1966, the activities are as follows:

1. Engineering on distribution system at:

Truc Giang, Phuoc Le, Da Nang, Quang Tri, Tay Ninh, Qui Nhon, Dinh Tuong, Bac Lieu, Quan Long, Phan Thiet and Bien Hoa.

2. Engineering on pump houses at Quan Long and Bac Lieu.

3. Engineering on elevated tanks at Khanh Hung and Bien Hoa.

4. Engineering on treatment plant at Bien Hoa.

5. Construction of water treatment facilities is underway at Khanh Hung, Quang Tri, Ham Tan, Truc Giang and Phuoc Le.

Operation and maintenance assistance is being given on existing plants and a manual is being prepared for use throughout South Viet Nam for operation and maintenance of all water treatment facilities.

6. Design of complete water treatment and distribution facilities at Da Nang and Nha Trang is underway.

III. Saigon Metropolitan Water Project.

This Project starts with the Raw Water Pump Station on the Dong Nai River. It has a pumping capacity of 133 MGD, (MGD = million gallons per day) which can be increased to 265 MGD in the future.

The 72 inch diameter raw water transmission line extends 11 kilometers to the Water Treatment Plant. This reinforced concrete pressure pipeline has a capacity of 133 MGD.

The Water Treatment Plant on the Bien Hoa Highway near the Thu Duc interchange has a nominal design capacity of 127 MGD, which can be increased to 185 MGD in the future.

The 78 inch diameter treated water transmission line extends ~~12.4~~  
12.3

kilometers to the city. This reinforced concrete pressure pipeline has a capacity of 180 MGD.

Additions to the existing Saigon-Cholon distribution system include

- 1) 18 kilometers of RCP pipe, 30 to 48 inch diameter.
- 2) 22 Kilometers of cast iron pipe, 12 to 24 inch diameter.
- 3) 40,000 cubic meters of elevated storage capacity.

Contract No. 1 for manufacture and installation of the reinforced concrete pressure pipe was completed January 1, 1966 at a cost of \$9, Eiffel was the Contractor.

Contract No. 2 for construction of the Raw Water Intake and Pumping Station and the Water Treatment Plant will be completed in August 1966 at an estimated total cost of \$9,819,000. Hawaiian Dredging Co. is the Contractor.

Contract No. 3 for installation of government furnished cast iron water mains in Saigon-Cholon was completed February 1, 1966 at a total cost of 34,610,405 piasters.

Contract No. 4 for construction of eight elevated storage tanks in Saigon-Cholon was started December 1, 1965. Estimated cost of this contract is 125,945,190 piasters.

Contract No. 5 for installation of reinforced concrete pressure pipe water mains in Saigon-Cholon was started October 24, 1964 and is over 90% complete as of June 30, 1966. Estimated cost of this contract is 99,970 piasters.

The Engineering contract for this project is with Hydrotechnic and consists of 3 phases:

Phase I - Engineering Design and Supervision of Construction through September 1964.

Phase II - Engineering Design and Supervision of Construction from October 1, 1964 to July 31, 1966.

Phase III - Engineering Management and Operation: to provide initial personnel training and management of the facilities constructed under this Project for a one year period.

Total estimated cost of the Engineering Contract is \$3,300,000.

PWD:JHParish:H.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. T. R. Bruskin, ADFO

DATE: JUN 9

FROM : Francis R. Werther, Chief, PRIID *FRW*

SUBJECT: Recent accomplishments in industrial development

In accordance with your request, for the purpose of preparing a release for Mr. Mann, I submit the following.

1. At the time of the partition of Vietnam there was little, if any, industry in what is now called South Vietnam. Since then, there has been a development of industry which has been accelerating and which, in 1966, doubled as compared with the previous Fiscal Year. A major percentage of industrial growth has been by acquisition of industrial machinery and equipment through the Commercial Import Program carried on by the USAID Mission.

2. To encourage the development of industry, the USAID Mission has established the Private Investment and Industry Division (PRIID) which works closely with the private sector, assisting them in developing feasibility studies, providing information, locating data and other information for the purpose of promoting industry along sound economic lines.

3. During FY 1966, PRIID approved imports of industrial machinery for new ventures and expansions of existing plants in the amount of US \$16.3 million as opposed to US \$7.2 million for FY 1965. In short, the industrial imports for FY 1966 was slightly more than double that of the previous Fiscal Year. The figure US \$16.3 million for FY 1966, approximately one-half of this (US \$8 million) was for the textile industry, whereas for the previous year textile equipment amounted to only US \$1.25 million.

Among the other FY 1966 proposed projects is a new automobile tire plant of some US \$2 million, and this will be the first tire plant in South Vietnam using locally produced rubber and supplying up to medium-sized tires for trucks.

In FY 1966, there were two steel pipe plant projects approved amounting to US \$700,000. These plants will provide pipe for an expanding demand. Previously, in FY 1965, there was no development in this area.

FY 1966 saw the first development of a cement products' project - a plant estimated at US \$514,000. This plant will supply badly needed building materials. Previously there was no such plant.

In FY 1965 there did exist a modest plastic industry, but expansion in this area has been developing rapidly since. During FY 1966 projects in plastics were approved in the amount of US \$562,000.

100-1140  
Received 6/8/66

June 29, 1966

During FY 1965, one of the major areas of expansion was in the paper industry (US \$3.5 million). During FY 1966, although there were no actual projects approved in this area, there are several major expansions under consideration.

4. While the above covers some of the major accomplishments in industrial development for FY 1965 and FY 1966, there were a number of smaller projects which should be considered a part of the total. Among the most significant are: chemicals, pharmaceuticals, glass and ceramics, metal wire netting, sugar, batteries, food, beverages, ice, etc.

5. In addition to the foregoing, the USAID Private Investment and Industry Division has assisted in the local procurement of commodities for the Vietnamese armed forces -- carried out under the Military Assistance program. Examples of this activity are (a) identifying the sources which can produce required commodities; and (b) providing technical assistance to these sources for upgrading quality of the product to meet the desired specifications. As a result of this effort, VN \$834.6 million was procured in CY 1965 for some 18 different type commodities, whereas VN \$2.5 billion has been budgeted for CY 1966 covering various commodities (95% of this VN \$2.5 billion has already been programmed), some of which are: khaki material for uniforms, mosquito netting, blankets, batteries, etc. The local procurement of these items has been a major assist in reducing shipment and also in giving the local companies an opportunity for developing products of better quality.

FOOD FOR PEACE SUMMARY

	<u>FY'65</u>		<u>FY'66</u>
1. Title I increased from	\$51,005,862	to	\$81,696,111
2. Title I ocean transport costs	3,365,400	and	3,765,500
3. Total Title I Program	54,371,262	and	85,461,643
4. Title II increased from:			
a. Tonnage	77,040	to	95,507
b. Dollar value	8,834,300	to	10,869,300
c. Recipients	1,557,000	to	1,760,000
5. Title III increased from:			
a. Tonnage	32,887	to	45,700
b. Dollar value	4,449,146	to	7,799,500
c. Recipients	701,899	to	1,501,600
6. Total value of program from 1954 to end FY'66:			
Title I	\$259,752,840	World Market Price	
Title II	75,855,000*		
Title III	84,637,000*		
Total all Titles	<u>\$420,244,840</u>		

\* Based on CCC prices through FY'64, WMP FY'65, 66.

Food For Peace, USAID  
July 12, 1966



Wheat flour  
 Nonfat dry milk  
 Bulgur wheat  
 Cornmeal  
 Dry beans  
 Vegetable oil  
 Totals

Commodity

CRS  
 M/T  
 5,566  
 754  
 17,659  
 1,736  
 508  
 2,042  
 28,265

CRS  
 M/T

1,654  
 90  
 1,771  
 1,445  
 73  
 261  
 3,994

CRS  
 M/T

628  
 7,220  
 1,472  
 19,430  
 1,881  
 581  
 2,303  
 32,887

CRS  
 M/T

TOTAL  
 M/T

731,998.00  
 551,480.00  
 2,055,600.00  
 157,548.00  
 89,600.00  
 862,520.00  
 4,449,146.00

US\$ Value  
 World Market Price

School Lunch  
 Persons in Institutions  
 Family Individuals  
 Individual Health Cases  
 Refugees  
 Resettlement  
 Montagnard Relief  
 Total

266,500  
 48,467  
 126,750  
 14,903  
 188,279  
 8,500  
 48,500  
 701,899

FY'66

Wheat flour  
 Nonfat dry milk  
 Bulgur wheat  
 Cornmeal  
 Rolled wheat  
 Vegetable oil  
 Totals

10,358  
 3,171  
 15,193  
 2,918  
 7,357  
 3,990  
 42,987

279  
 11,594  
 3,504  
 16,188  
 3,063  
 7,357  
 4,086  
 45,792

FY'66

Numbers

1,111,555.50  
 1,394,001.50  
 2,319,070.00  
 282,866.90  
 1,031,210.40  
 1,660,890.80  
 7,799,595.10

School Lunch  
 Persons in Institutions  
 Family Individuals  
 Individual Health Cases  
 Refugees  
 Resettlement  
 Montagnard Relief  
 Popular Forces Feeding  
 Total

345,000  
 42,200  
 188,400  
 23,000  
 8,000  
 50,000  
 700,000  
 1,501,600

Food For Peace, USAID  
 July 12, 1966

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : T.R. Bruskin, Reports Office, AD/FO

DATE: June 30, 1966

FROM : Jim Dawson, Asst. Budget &amp; Fiscal Advisor, AD/FO

SUBJECT: Information for Mr. Mann's Press Briefing

The magnitude of progress to date of the 1966 Revolutionary Development is quite evident when compared to last years progress. It was late May before the 1965 program was approved and funds were released to start the program, and even by July 1, 1965 most provinces were just starting their programs. By comparison, at the same time this year we can point to the following accomplishments as sample indicators of progress to date this year:

1. 184 kilometers of roads have been constructed or repaired, and another 435 kilometers are under construction or repair.
2. 856 Self-Help projects have been completed to date.
3. Over 500 classrooms have been completed or are under construction and over 1,000 teachers have been trained.
4. Over 36% of the funds originally budgeted for Revolutionary Development have been spent as of May 31, 1966, as compared to less than 10% at same time last year.

In addition to the measurable items, there are other areas of progress that cannot be equated in a statistical sense. For the first time in the history of the program there are sufficient and well trained cadre in every province, who give direction and support to this program at the "grass root" level. All of the technical cadre working in the many areas of agriculture will be under going a thirty day in-service training course during the second half of July. A program is being developed to provide training to village and hamlet officials, so they can provide better administration when the cadre move on to other hamlets. The basic needs of refugees are now being met on an orderly basis, and programs are being developed to make the refugees a positive asset to the government. A year ago all of these items were more than unresolved problems.

The results of all the many facets of the Revolutionary Development Programs has been to bring a half million people under government control since the beginning of 1966, with prospects of increasing this figure even more during the second half of 1966.

The results of this program were not brought about by mere chance, but rather the firm determination of the GVN and United States to develop realistic programs to assist the rural areas of Vietnam. Early last summer

the government of Prime Minister Ky, became aware of the many short comings of the existing Rural Reconstruction Program. At this time the existing Rural Reconstruction Council was raised to the status of a Ministry and Mr. Nguyen Tat Ung was named as the new minister. Unfortunately, he was killed some 60 days later in a plane crash while visiting I Corp, but in the short time he was in office there were many notable accomplishments toward improving the existing program. Major General Nguyen Duc Thang was named to replace Minister Ung, and continued to improve upon the program that had been developed by the former minister. For the first time in the history of the rural development programs, a program was approved and in the provincial officials at the beginning of year. Since the first of the year General Thang has spent over half of his time in the provinces evaluating the programs and making refinements and changes where needed. The aggressiveness of General Thang's toward the success of this program, is without a doubt the most important ingredient in the achievements made to date in 1966.

JDawson:lrc

## THE CHIEU HOI PROGRAM

### I. BACKGROUND

The Chieu Hoi Program, designed to induce defections from the VC Cong ranks, was officially established by the Ngo Dinh Diem Government on April 17, 1963. The Program was based on a collection of ideas from similar activities used successfully in Malaya and the Philippines. After the fall of Diem in November 1963, the Chieu Hoi Program floundered with mediocre success due to many changes in its position within the government and numerous changes in leadership. The Program received revitalization in October 1965 by US and GVN acceptance of recommendations of a U.S. Task Force study and implementation of these and other ideas for improvement by a new Director, Mr. Dinh Thach Bich. The present organization is a Directorate under the Commissioner for Information and Chieu Hoi. Every province has a Chieu Hoi Service down to District level. USAID is the executive agency with overall responsibility for the advisory effort. All GVN and Free World Agencies become involved in the varied activities of the Program.

### II. RETURNEES

Returnee input to the Chieu Hoi Program during 1963 was high but not representative since statistics were inaccurate due to a poor classification and reporting system. 11,248 returnees were reported during that year with a large number actually refugees. The monthly average input during 1964 was 451 in spite of poor administration. This figure was more than doubled during 1965 with an input of 927 for the year. In November 1965 a new classification and reporting system was instituted which has been refined to the point that statistics from the provinces are now reported daily and are accepted as the accurate, official figure. During 1966 there has been a great increase in the number and quality of returnees. Thus far, in June there have been 1001 returnees bringing the 1966 total to 9,526, a rate of 1,588 each month or 54.4 per day. Returnee statistics for 1966 are attached.

### III. CONSTRUCTION

All provinces should have a Chieu Hoi Center with a minimum capacity for 100 returnees. At present all provinces have centers completed, under construction or plans approved and funds available for construction. Construction has started on all Regional Chieu Hoi Centers with the best progress in Pleiku where nine buildings have been completed. The National Chieu Hoi Center is expanding to a capacity for 1000 returnees. The Catholic School on the grounds of the Center will be annexed to add 7 classrooms to the facility and release the old classrooms to be used as living quarters. Of 18 Chieu Hoi Resettlement Hamlets authorized 9 are under construction. 62 families have been resettled in Kien Giang and 24 in Kien Tuong. The National Hamlet in Go Vap District, Gia Dinh, is primarily for resettling North Vietnamese returnees. Foundations have been completed for 50 duplex houses and 20 houses have been erected. Provinces not progressing as planned with their hamlet projects are having their construction funds withdrawn and the money is going to other provinces requesting the projects.

IV. TRAINING

Political indoctrination and vocational training for returnees at most provincial centers remains poor to unsatisfactory. Lack of adequate equipment, training aids and proper supervision hampers the Program. Training equipment is on order by USAID but is not due in country for 2 to 3 months. Vocational training funds are available only at National level. Some vocational training is in progress at the provinces but only due to interest, ingenuity and resourcefulness of few USAID Province Representatives and Chieu Hoi Chiefs. The fourth three-week internal training class for Chieu Hoi cadre began June 21, 1966. This Program has been successful in improving the knowledge and abilities of the Chieu Hoi cadre. The Program of Instructions stresses new organization and administrative procedures and methods of political indoctrination and vocational training.

V. ARMED PROPAGANDA TEAMS

24 Armed Propaganda Platoons were authorized in 1965 and an additional 30 Platoons were added on June 1, 1966. These 36 man platoons continue to be the most effective propaganda and inducement arm of the Program. They work in five man cells, making personal contact with Viet Cong and families of the Viet Cong, relating their reasons for rallying to the side of the government, and inducing more defections.

VI. CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Unofficial reports indicate Mr. Dinh Trinh Chinh has resigned as Commissioner of Information and Chieu Hoi, and that he will be replaced by General Nguyen Bao Tri, adding this function to his newly assigned duties as Deputy Chief of Staff for PsyWar and head of the PolWar Directorate. This change leads to speculation that the Chieu Hoi activity may become autonomous as a Cabinet under the Prime Minister and that a new leader for the Program may be appointed. Possible candidates now maneuvering for the position are: The incumbent Mr. Dinh Thanh Pich; Mr. Trinh Khanh Vang, former Director of Cabinet of the Chieu Hoi Ministry; Mr. Nguyen Gia Hien of ESSO; and Capt. Nguyen Duy Khang, Director of Bac Viet Vu, Office of the Presidency. Activities within the administrative structure of the MICH have come to a halt. Official announcement of the above is expected July 1, 1966.

## A Briefing Paper on Self-Help

1. Purpose: To help people help themselves, especially those in the hamlet to improve their everyday living hopefully contributing to the development of a socio-economic-political base for the country.
2. Organization: The Program is one of those under the Ministry of Revolutionary Development from which it derives its principal funding support. USAID gives technical and commodity support. Under the general guidance and supervision of the USAID Prov Rep, a Self-Help technician is the prime mover of the Program in the province. There are 44 of such technicians now, all of them having been trained and recruited in the Philippines. In addition, there are four Seabee Teams, USAID-sponsored, that are deployed in four provinces augmenting assistance wherever needed. There are also seven Chinese Teams detailed from the Chinese Agricultural Technical Mission to Vietnam who are assigned to various provinces to augment the present personnel.

Theoretically the impetus of Self-Help comes from the bottom; i.e. the people in the hamlet who recognize their needs and make decisions on what projects they want to implement. This approach assures greater involvement of the people, hopefully producing a feeling among them that the projects are their projects made possible by GVN-USAID assistance.

3. Performance: In 1965 a total of 3,805 projects were authorized by the MORD for which a total appropriation of VN\$ 122,350,000 was made. USAID commodity assistance was worth US\$ 1,240,283. By the end of the year, a total of 2,040 projects were completed, the projects falling under the broad fields of education, health and sanitation, agriculture, public works, small industries, and social welfare.

A total of 1,765 projects were carried over to 1966 and completion of these left-overs were reported from time to time, the last reports as of 31 May. As of this date, 772 more projects were completed. All told, 1965 completed 77.54% of the goal.

From incomplete reports, GVN-USAID contributions are indicated under Par. 4 in Attachment A, herewith enclosed. Quite significant is the fact that the communities made substantial contributions in lao. amounting to 250,000 mandays. More details in community contributions are found in Par. 5 in the same attachment.

Attachment B is a recapitulation of the 1966 Program as of 31 May. It will be noted that the total goal for the year is less than that of 1965; however, from time to time MORD releases postal messages to various provinces advising them of increases in the number of projects they are authorized. As this is written two provinces have been advised of an

increase of 30 projects each for which they are entitled additional government funding. It will be noted further that, although the number of projects is less in 1966, the total appropriation/VN\$ 14,380,000 more, the reason for the increase being the fact that the allocation per project has been increased from VN\$ 40,000 to VN\$ 50,000.

Currently available performance figures during the first six months of 1965 and the first five months of 1966 indicate obvious progress: During the first five months in 1966, 1,849 projects were approved as compared to 1,564 during the first six months in 1965; of these projects, 859 were completed during the first five months of 1966, compared to 521 completed during the first six months of 1965. As regards community contributions, reports indicate that the people have so far contributed VN\$ 5,420,836 as of 31 May, compared to VN\$ 3,098,346 contributed during the first six months in 1965; furthermore, the first five months of 1966 brought in 196,653 mandays of free labor, compared to 66,756; 127,218 blocks compared to 10,000; 1,986 cubic meters of sand compared to 200 and 408 cubic meters of lumber compared to 10.

From incomplete reports as of 31 May some trends are apparent: increasing number of unfunded projects, increasing community contributions especially mandays, and increasing number of income-producing projects. Figures on these trends are being assembled as the provincial reports come in.

4. Problem areas. Most important of these problems are: a. commodity support, b. lack of GVN interest in unfunded projects, c. the practice in some provinces of awarding contracts for various construction, d. cumbersome financial disbursement procedures probably arising from lack of information on budgetary policies, and e. a conflict between US policy and GVN policy with regards to assistance given to religious buildings like pagodas, churches, and shrines.

Commodity support especially cement has been rather slow in reaching provinces during the last few months.

Reports from Prov Reps indicate that not many provincial officials are interested in unfunded projects. In fact many times these projects are not even reported although many Prov Reps encourage and implement them unilaterally.

Some provinces have been reported as having awarded contracts to professional contractors, thereby depriving the people of the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of these projects. This is contrary to current GVN guidelines.

In some provinces budgetary procedures, in spite of the simplified methods now current, have caused recurrent difficulties.

The most recent problem is in connection with support of pagodas, churches, etc. Attempts in the lower echelons of both GVN and USAID have been made to resolve the conflict; but time and again the problem comes up from various provinces. It has come to a point when the highest echelons in both governments should resolve the problem.

5. Prognosis. Contingent upon security and logistics support, the future of the Self-Help Program is not as dark as what might appear on the surface; neither is it too bright as what some incurable optimists might want to believe. The Program has had its low and high levels, mostly high. Having formally started in November 1962, the Program is now ready for an evaluation survey to determine its contribution to the development of those intangible results like the people's identity with GVN, an improvement in the peoples' economic level, development of the fundamentals of democratic living, etc. This survey is one of the projects the methodology of which is being finalized now.

ATTACHMENT A

THE 1965 SELF-HELP PROGRAM  
Recapitulation as of 31 May

1. GOAL	3,805 projects
2. BUDGET	122,350,000 VND\$ 1,240,283 US\$
3. PERFORMANCE (77.54%)	
Approved by Prov Com	3,910 projects
Completed	3,033 projects
Funded	2,285 projects
Unfunded	748 projects
4. GIVE-aways CONTRIBUTIONS (incomplete reports)	
Cement (GYN)	55,465,570 VND\$
Cement (50-lb bags)	139,657
Roofing (sheets)	202,459
Rebar (kgms)	265,237
Bulgur wheat (kgms)	282,207
Cooking oil (kgms)	20,750
5. COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS (in complete reports)	
Cash	7,238,714 VND\$
Labor (mandays)	250,836
Sand (m <sup>3</sup> )	725
Gravel (m <sup>3</sup> )	99
Stones (m <sup>3</sup> )	15
Lumber (m <sup>3</sup> )	10
Roofing (sheets)	187
Blocks	16,000
Others	-

ATTACHMENT B

THE 1966 SELF-HELP PROGRAM  
Recapitulation as of 31 May

1. GOAL	2,796 projects
2. BUDGET	136,730,000 VNĐ 1,432,456 US\$
3. PERFORMANCE	
Approved by Prov Com	1,838 projects
Funded	1,302 projects
Unfunded	536 projects
Completed	856 projects
Funded	508 projects
Unfunded	348 projects
4. GVN-USAID CONTRIBUTIONS	
Cash (GVN)	48,264,023 VNĐ
Cement (50-lb bags)	98,032
Roofing (sheets)	47,869
Echbar (kgms)	324,712
Bulgar wheat (kgms)	106,559
Cooking oil (kgms)	11,436
5. COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS	
Cash	4,620,836 VNĐ
Labor (mandays)	194,501
Sand (m <sup>3</sup> )	1,986.5
Gravel (m <sup>3</sup> )	1,615
Stones (m <sup>3</sup> )	-
Lumber (m <sup>3</sup> )	408.5
Roofing (thath)	100
Blocks	127,100
Others (bamboo)	7,236

## Revolutionary Development Cadre Activities During FY 1966

30 June, 1966

At the beginning of FY 1966, those GVN cadre engaged in pacification work in the rural areas numbered approximately 11,600 and were under the auspices or support of several GVN and U.S. agencies. The various categories and their strengths at that time were:

New Life Hamlet Cadre	-	4,200
Rural Political Cadre	-	600
Mobile Administrative Cadre	-	1,200
Advanced Political Action Cadre	-	2,300
People's Action Cadre	-	3,300

Both the GVN and the U.S. agencies involved in supporting the cadre program were aware that a fully coordinated and effective use of the cadre was not being realized. In a joint GVN-U.S. review of the cadre programs, it was concluded that the APA Cadre were relatively more highly motivated and effective due to having received an intensive ten week course of instruction at a National Training Center and having higher pay scales and better logistical support. Accordingly, it was decided to consolidate all of the above listed cadres into a single category (Revolutionary Development) and with one U.S. agency (AID) providing the major advisory support and logistical assistance. The proven strengths of the APA and PAT cadre programs (centralized training, fair pay, and good logistical support) were also incorporated into the GVN, with advice and assistance from all involved U.S. agencies. A more comprehensive concept of pacification that included many innovations in population and resources control, economic development, and the involvement of the population in local government in their own defense.

National training centers for cadre were expanded at Vung Tau and Pleiku (the latter for Montagnard Cadre) and by the close of the fiscal year, the in-training load of cadre at Vung Tau was 5400 and at Pleiku over 1,000. Construction of an additional cadre training center is underway at Long Hai in Phuoc Tuy Province, and it is anticipated that the cadre in-training load will expand to total approximately 11,000 by end FY 67. Trained and deployed Revolutionary Development Cadre in June 1966 is reflected in the following table:

<u>Cadre Groups</u>	<u>Number of Cadre</u>
443 Vietnamese Groups (40-59 members)	23,300
46 Montagnard Groups (65 members)	3,000

Current planning is to expand the cadre forces to a level of 100,000 by the end of CY 1968. These cadre, if successful, will provide the base on which the GVN will eventually build a system of administration, law and justice in the rural areas of South Vietnam.

## PROGRESS IN THE HIGHLANDER AFFAIRS

### PROGRAM IN FY 1966

#### SUMMARY

FY 1966 was a year of significant progress in highlander affairs, and a year which ends with great promise for the future. The GVN has elevated its Highlander Affairs office to the rank of Special Commissariat, and installed Paul Nur, the most competent and widely respected highlander now serving the government, as its head. II Corps Commander General Vinh Loc has placed his confidence in Nur, as has the Prime Minister. Collaboration between the Commissariat, the new Refugee Commissariat and the Ministries of Justice and Education, all involved with highlander programs, has been established. The relationship of trust and close collaboration established between the former USAID project manager and the Commissariat has continued without interruption. As a result to the FUIRO rebellion is clearly in sight, and the security situation in the Central Highlands is vastly more favorable than one year ago. The Commissariat's programs are moving ahead towards fulfillment of long standing highlander aspirations. The work of the provincial Highlander Affairs Services has been strengthened through increased commodity and logistics support, and will, hopefully soon, be further enhanced by the delivery of 26 trucks and scouts to the Commissariat. Final architects plans and cost estimates for highlander boarding school facilities are being prepared by the provinces; a total of VN\$ 30,000,000 is ready to be released to them after approval of the submissions. Scholarships for 100 secondary and university students have been obtained through the Asia foundation, and more are planned for next year. Ten of eleven highlander agricultural and technical training centers are now in operation. A decree re-establishing the system of tribal courts was issued last July, and plans for its implementation are being made. Plans are also being prepared for the surveying and distribution of land titles for highlander farmers, and for the construction of doss-houses for highlander visitors to Saigon and six provincial capitals.

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The capabilities of the provincial highlander affairs services to serve refugees, victims of natural disasters, of the VC and of military actions have increased greatly during the past year, thanks to increased availability of commodities from USAID and the voluntary agencies, and excellent USAID logistical support. 100 tons of rice was provided by the Asian Christian Conference and shipped to the provinces in November and December, 1965. 15 tons per month of CARE rice are now being shipped to the provinces through ORC, on a schedule proposed by the Commissariat. An additional 31 metric tons of Commodities were shipped to the provinces in November, 1965 and 40 tons in May, 1966, in addition to frequent ad hoc shipments to meet emergency situations. The ability of the provincial services to serve the highlander peoples should be further enhanced when each of them receives either 3/4 ton truck or an International Scout from USAID.

The trucks are arriving now, a year after they were promised; the PA/PR on the scouts has unfortunately not yet left USAID Saigon.

In education, great progress has been made. After an initial survey trip made in November, 1965 by USAID Highlander Affairs and Education Offices, together with officials of the GVN Ministry of Education and (then) Directorate of Highlander Affairs, a credit of VN\$ 30,000,000 was made available to the Commissariat, from the American Aid chapter of the national budget, for the construction and enlargement of boarding facilities for highlander students in seven provinces. Recent visits to each province, by the project manager and Region II Education Advisor, together with a representative of the Commissariat, have brought final agreement on detail as to what is to be done. Architects plans and estimates are now being made; Phu Bon's have been submitted. Funds will be released upon approval. Completion of these schools is expected at the end of the year. During FY 1966 100 scholarships, of VN\$ 9,000 each, obtained from the Asia Foundation for 100 Highlander secondary and university level students. This program is going to be greatly expanded in the coming year.

The Highlander Agricultural Training Centers, originally planned for FY 1965, are now in operation in ten of the eleven provinces for which they are programmed. In June of last year, only five were in operation. Difficulties, particularly in extension work have been hampered somewhat by personnel cuts in the 1966 Revolutionary Development budget. The MRD has now agreed, however, that additional cadre can be hired upon the request of the provincial chief.

Another program which has made great progress in the last year is the Truong Son Cadre program. Although this is not a USAID sponsored activity, many USAID representatives are reporting favorably on the efforts of the Montagnard PAT cadre among the highlander peoples, and are finding this a useful channel for providing assistance to highlanders in inremote areas.

Progress may also be reported in the initial steps towards the realization of two of the major long-range programs of the Commissariat: the restoration of the tribal courts and the distributions of land titles to highlander farmers. On July 22, 1965, General Thieu signed a decree providing for the restoration of a system of tribal courts, in which disputes between Highlanders would be tried by Highlander judges on the basis of customary law with the right of appeal to the national court system. Elections for judges, on the village, district and province levels have been held in Tuyen Duc province. Conversations between the Commissariat and the Ministry of Justice are now under way to establish means of implementing the decree. General Loc has also expressed his desire to see this program implemented as soon as possible. The question of funds for the support of the court system remains the most difficult to solve. The Commissariat has

also devised a program and timetable for the survey and distribution of land titles. The project Manager is in contact with Dr. Hickey, of the Rand Corporation, and with MACV, in order to find the best means of implementing the program once launched by the GVN.

Major problems encountered in the past year included; slowness on part of GVN officials in implementing programs for highlanders, neglect of highlander populations by local Highlander Affairs offices and other agencies, and services and problems with food contractors for highlander boarding schools particularly in Darlac province, where lack of food caused the closing of many schools. These problems are being overcome. The creation of the Commissariat, and the build-up of an active staff by Commissioner Nur, has given a marked impetus to activities for the benefit of the highlanders, and interest on the part of General Loc and other key GVN officials has also increased. On the provincial level, the Commissariat is replacing its non-standard representatives as fast as the availability of new personnel. Officials of the Commissariat have met with members of the Ministry of Education, and with Mr. Winer, Chief of the USAID Education Division, to discuss ways of insuring that rising costs will not again affect the boarding school food rations.

RARIemer:ntt  
6/30/1966

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Reports Officer, Field Operations

DATE: June 30, 1966

FROM : Mr. Chambers, RF, PF, CA

SUBJECT: Special Report, Popular Forces/Regional Forces Programs.

1. During the past year several programs have been initiated to improve the lot of the Popular Forces soldier. This soldier usually lives with his dependents in field fortifications. His pay is 1400\$VN per month. The programs are:

- a. Housing: USAID has been providing cement and roofing for popular forces housing as a self-help program. This program has been operating on an Ad hoc basis but is now being formalized in a coordinated effort. 698 housing units have been completed to date with 15,100 tentatively programmed for CY 1966. Up to 20 sheets of roofing and 15 bags of cement may be approved for each family unit. The objective is to provide housing which meets, without exceeding, the minimum standards of the hamlet or area he is defending.
- b. RF/PF Training Centers: USAID has also been providing cement and roofing for this program on an Ad hoc basis. The Regional Advisory Det. is currently preparing plans for a more formal program which envisions one training center per province.
- c. Popular Forces Food Supplement: At the request of Gen. Westmoreland a food supplement is being issued to Popular Forces dependents by CRS under the provision of Title I of PL 480. Subject to availability of commodities and transportation each dependent will receive the following on a monthly basis

Bulgar Wheat	3 Pounds
Corn Meal of Rolled Wheat	3 "
Cooking Oil	1.5 "
Powdered Milk	1.5 "
Total	<u>9 "</u>

574,272

Since there are an estimated 700,000 PF soldiers and dependents it is apparent that very large tonnages are involved in the program. In excess of 2200 Metric Tons per month must be distributed if the supplement is to be provided on a continuing basis.

## YOUTH AND SPORTS PROGRAM FY 1966

The USAID Youth and Sports Program was expanded significantly during the FY 1966. Progress has been made in helping VN youth realize their potential as a constructive force in their country through education, civic action and social welfare programs. FY 1965 saw this program in its embryonic stages: the Student Flood Relief Effort through which 800 students went into the disaster areas in November, 1964 to help the flood victims, the creation of the National Voluntary Service which is Vietnam's domestic IVS, and the beginnings of the 1965 Summer Youth Program. These initial USAID support efforts to youth and student groups were unilateral due to the barrier which existed between GVN and youth and student leaders. However, as a result of GVN officials being younger and more sympathetic to the aspirations of youth, closer cooperation between GVN and USAID in supporting youth programs has emerged during the FY 1966.

The 1965 Summer Youth Program was the first nationwide youth program to be supported by USAID. It was designed to meet the revolutionary aspirations of VN youth by allowing them to carry out small scale socio-economic projects in the rural area and urban slums of Vietnam. Over 200 work camp were initiated in 27 provinces and the cities of Saigon and Danang. Typically, work camp activities concentrated on small repair and construction projects for schools, dispensaries, wells, latrines, and refugee houses. Over 7,000 students participated in the program.

It is difficult to measure the success of the 1965 Summer Youth Program for its objectives were intangibles such as leadership training, development of civic responsibility, and promotion of GVN/youth cooperation. Nevertheless, some progress was made in the fulfillment of these objectives and a number of constructive youth programs evolved.

One of the programs to evolve out of the 1965 Summer Youth Program was an experiment in youth government, the Eighth District Development Project. A group of youth and student leaders are governing the Eighth (and poorest) District of Saigon. The District Chief, a young military officer and graduate of NIA, has used his training to streamline the administration which governs the District's 150,000 people. During the past ten months, 45 Section Development Councils have been elected, 100 self-help projects have been carried out, cooperatives have been formed, medical care has been brought to the people for the first time, and vocational and adult education courses have been established. Over 60,000 voluntary work days have been contributed by the people and 10,000 by the youth volunteers. The work of these young people is significant for it exemplifies the potential of youth in their national development program and demonstrates how GVN and the U.S. Mission can work with and assist youth in their effort.

A second program to evolve out of the 1965 Summer Youth Program is the New Schools Movement which is designed to modernize the Secondary School System of Vietnam. By encouraging and training young teachers to participate actively in student affairs, the Ministry of Education hopes to develop civic and extracurricular activities, physical education and competitive sports programs, health education courses, effective student governments and closer student/teacher relationships. The program was initiated in four pilot schools in Saigon and later expanded to eleven schools in the Saigon/Gia Dinh area. In September, the program will be introduced in twenty province schools. USAID has given commodity support and program assistance.

In addition to these two programs, increased civic action and welfare activity has taken place in the provinces. USAID has continued commodity support and program guidance to province youth and student groups undertaking these kinds of programs.

As a sequel to the 1965 Summer Youth Program, a similar program has been launched this summer, the 1966 Summer Activities Program, which is being jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Social and Cultural Affairs and USAID. Major activities will include: (a) approximately 300 work camps; (b) youth leadership training seminars; (c) technical training programs; (d) community development, recreation, and sanitation; (e) a publicity campaign; and (f) a national work camp and seminar. Anticipated involvement in the program is between 10,000 and 12,000 young students. To date, 26 provinces have functioning programs and five more are making plans. During the month of June and first week in July, forty-five work camps will take place involving approximately 4,000 students.

As part of a Student Summer Employment Program, approximately 150 students will work with IVS and USAID personnel in the field teaching literacy and sanitation, organizing recreation programs, and assisting on agriculture programs. These students will be stationed in Chieu Hoi centers, refugee centers and at Agriculture stations.

To further assist Vietnamese youth in their effort, USAID for a year has brought 30 U.S. graduate students to Vietnam to work in the field. These summer interns are highly select and will work as assistants to the Provincial representative.

Three months ago, the USAID physical education and sports program began with the assignment of a full time advisor to the Ministry of Education and Sports. Considerable progress has been made in building relations with officials and individuals interested in developing this program. Activities are still in their initial stages and include the following:

- (a) a training program for elementary school instructors;
- (b) use of military personnel in secondary school physical education programs as instructors;
- (c) work with the Saigon Student Union Athletic Committee;
- (d) the development of a village level sports program; and
- (e) training and assistance to the National Field and Track Team.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Jim Teague, Reports Office

DATE: July 2, 1966

FROM : Emil G. Lindahl, Chief, Labor Division

*Emil G. Lindahl*

SUBJECT: Progress of Labor Program during FY '66

*Teague*

The Labor Division and Labor Program of AID were newly created during FY '66; therefore, most of the activity has been confined to recruiting the necessary staff to implement activities in the following areas:

ManpowerProgramming

Skill Training (Apprentice Training, and on-the-job, single skill training)

Employment Services

Workers Education (Trade Union Development and Leadership training)

Women's Trade Union Social Welfare

For all practical purposes, little has been done except to seek to recruit advisors in the above areas of activity. There are three other areas of activity where some progress has been made beyond recruiting. First, the formulation of the highly publicized Junk Fleet that served to overcome distribution of counter-insurgency and other types of commodities from the main ports of Danang, Nha Trang and Saigon to provincial areas in between. This was an agreement worked out with the Fisherman's Federation (a trade union made up of fishermen). Aside from solving distribution problems, the arrangement with the Fisherman's Federation included the establishment of the Fisherman's Welfare fund that is financed by a 10% tax on the income derived from hauling cargo. This Fisherman's Welfare fund is going to provide the seed capital for what may best be described as a fisherman's credit union-type lending agency that, when fully operational, will remove the money lender from the life of the average fisherman who has always been a debtor. The successful implementation of this credit union would have great social and political impact on the fishing villages which heretofore have been dominated by money lenders. The Fisherman's Welfare fund has already financed four social welfare centers in Phan Thiet. The Junk Fleet being a new activity of the Fisherman's Federation, because of going into provincial areas the Fisherman's Federation normally did not frequent, have made themselves known to more fishermen than otherwise might be the case. As a result, there are at least 10,000 new dues-paying members in the Fisherman's Federation.

FO.

Received

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1500/July



## DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL WELFARE DURING FY 1966

Activities of the Ministry of Social Welfare during FY 1966 were considerably streamlined, and aimed at meeting priority social needs, rather than try to solve the entire gamut of social problems in the country.

This concentration on priority areas showed remarkable results in lessening some of the pressing social problems. Activities were mainly directed towards rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquents, increasing the capacity for care of orphans, aged, and the rehabilitation of beggars and control of prostitution. Considerable progress was also made in establishing day care centers, community centers and low cost restaurants. Strong effort was made to activate social welfare programs on a provincial level rather than just in Saigon-Cholon. A school lunch program feeding 60 thousand children will be expanded to 200,000 in September 1966.

This year's budget of 225 million piasters, 50 million more than that of 1965, was all obligated as of May 1st, 1966. Even greater progress is expected next year as this Ministry is no longer responsible for Refugee Relief, which program made a too heavy drain on the resources and personnel of this Ministry, and caused neglect of other social programs.

In addition to 28 existing Old Folks Homes, the Ministry of Social Welfare is building 10 more in Thua Thien, Vung Tau, Vinh Binh, Chuong Thien, Bac Lieu, Chau Doc, An Xuyen, Phong Dinh, Kien Tuong and Binh Long. The "Phu My" Old Folks Home at Thi Nghe is being expanded. The daily allowances granted to the Old People were raised from 10\$ to 18\$ according to local costs.

### Child Protection Program:

#### Orphanages:

Throughout the country there are presently 73 orphanages containing 10,346 children.

#### Day Nurseries

Within the framework of child protection, 63 day nurseries each day take care of 6,000 children. Most of the day nurseries are private. Noting the importance of these institutions with regard to families of laborers and soldiers in which both parents have to work, the SWM has granted assistance to philanthropic groups to establish day nurseries.

The Ministry is looking for locations to build 11 more day nurseries.

#### Community Centers and Social Centers:

At the end on 1965, the Ministry completed 3 Community Centers in the chief towns of Dinh Tuong, An Giang and Vinh Long and 3 Model Social Centers in district chief towns of Tay Ninh, Chau Doc and Gia Dinh.

School Dormitories:

Since June 19, 1965, the MSW granted for the construction of and equipment for 21 school dormitories in provinces at the cost of 12,808,000\$ so that children of primary and high schools living far away can have a place to live. Right now, the number of dormitories has reached 33, and Kien Giang province will build one at the cost of 1,500,000\$. When Can Tho has a University, the MSW will build a campus for the students.

Low-Cost Restaurants:

We have now 60 low-cost restaurants compared with 44 low-cost restaurants existing before June 19, 1965. During the last six months of 1965 the number of customers reached 3 million during the 4 first months of 1966. We have already 3 million meal takers. In addition to these low-cost restaurants we have also 5 lunch counters at the primary and high schools of Binh Duong, Vinh Long, Phong Dinh, Long An and Khanh Hoa.

Slum Clearance:

For slum clearance in cities and countryside, the MSW has granted 7,773 bags of cement and other materials valued at 891,155\$ to build sewers and replace 4,000 foot bridges by timber bridges.

<u>Operation Allowances</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Observation</u>
Orphanages	9,850,690\$	15,512,850\$	+ 5,662,160
Day Nurseries	1,015,700\$	1,936,200\$	+ 920,500
Old Folks Homes	10,336,475\$	13,605,352\$	+ 3,268,877
Boarding Houses	182,000\$	791,000\$	+ 609,000

Included in 1966 projects are:

32 low cost restaurants in Provinces, 28 in Saigon, 1 Beggar's Rehabilitation Center, 3 Community Centers, 2 Juvenile Delinquent Centers, one for boys, one for girls, 63 day nurseries, 33 student boarding homes, 11 doss houses. There are 73 orphanages in the country. Most supported to some degree by this Ministry.

While progress is being made, these activities only scratch the surface of social needs and trained personnel are almost completely lacking in this Ministry.

While Free World Assistance and an increase in the number of voluntary agencies operating in the country has been of great help, lack of coordination with this Ministry by some Voluntary Agencies has created problems. We expect this situation to resolve itself shortly.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Reports Officer, Field Operations

DATE: June 30, 1966

FROM : Mr. Chambers, RF/PF/CA *all*

SUBJECT: Special Report, Military Civic Action.

1. A USAID supported civic action program was initiated in CY 1966. Under this program USAID provides selective commodity support to ARVN, RF, PF, United States, and Free World forces engaged in civic action efforts.

The current budget provides the following for support of this program.

- |                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| a. CY 1966 Budget             |                |
| (1) Piastres                  | None           |
| (2) Dollars                   | 255,000        |
| b. CY 1966 Commodity Support  |                |
| (1) Cement, 3,000 Metric Tons | \$75,000       |
| (2) Roofing, 100,000 sheets   | <u>180,000</u> |

2. A total of \$40,972.20 of the above had been expended as of 15 June.

## PERSONNEL IN THE FIELD

One change in emphasis during the last year has been to further strengthen the USAID field organization and to delegate greater responsibility to the Regional Directors for independent action. USAID also built up the regional staff to provide improved services and backstopping to the provincial functions. Since July 1, 1965, USAID has nearly doubled the number of personnel actually serving in the field (187 - July 1, 1965; 327 at the present time). These personnel are also augmented by persons stationed in Saigon but who travel in the provinces a large proportion of their time. Even among the Saigon based personnel which now number 516, approximately 15% may be considered Saigon field staff in that they are working on project activities such as advisors to the Saigon Police precincts, which, if the projects were located elsewhere, could be carried out in the same manner.

## PERSONNEL

Significant changes in Mission program emphasis have occurred in the last year which have had a considerable impact on personnel and manpower needs. This is particularly true since the Honolulu Conference in February. We currently have 1447 U.S. direct hire positions established, with 827 U.S. direct hire employees on board. This represents an increase of more than 50% in established positions since last July. Additionally, the Mission employs nearly 200 U.S. contract personnel obtained under company, university, and personal services contracts. By the end of the calendar year we plan to increase the contract staff to nearly 400. Included among these are some 178 IVS employees. We also have 2,200 Vietnamese local positions and employ some 300 third country nationals. Not included in these figures are over 200 people--U.S. Military Medical Teams, Voluntary Agency Personnel and Free World Assistance teams, who are not on USAID rolls, but for whom we provide operational direction and varying degrees of administrative support. By October this figure will go to 800.

Although some difficulty has been encountered by AID Washington in getting well qualified people to come to Vietnam, the concentrated recruitment campaigns which are being conducted

in a number of major cities in the U.S. and AID/W's efforts to transfer personnel from other AID Missions are gradually resulting in increased on board personnel. Current on board staffing represents an increase of over 50% over that of last July. We still, however, have 413 positions vacant, with 328 more nominated but not physically here.

In the past year a number of new offices have been established and greater emphasis has been given some areas. For example, the Office of Refugee Coordination was established last fall to provide needed leadership and to focus U.S. and Voluntary Agency activities in supporting the GVN effort to meet the expanding refugee requirements. The Honolulu Conference has placed added emphasis on rural development, and sizable increases in staff have been made in the Public Health and Agriculture Divisions to recognize these changes. Our Office of Program and Economic Policy, which also includes the Commercial Import Program was strengthened to give added control and increased capability for handling this important area. The Office of Special Projects was added to provide a more careful scrutiny into possible diversion of commodity imports and relatedly, the Audit Staff has been augmented to provide increased end use checks.

Also added during the past year is a new Labor Division which when more fully staffed will provide technical guidance to the Labor Ministry in meeting the country's increasing demands for improved skills and a better trained manpower resources.

Considerable effort has been expended and is continuing by the Mission to evaluate and assess requirements and programs to insure that maximum utilization of personnel and resources is achieved and we feel real progress has been achieved in this area in the past year.

The attached chart provides a Division by Division staffing comparison between July 1, 1965 and the present.

Attachment: a/s

COMPARISON OF USAID AMERICAN DIRECT-HIRE & PASA STAFFING  
 JULY 1, 1965 and JULY 1, 1966

OFFICE OR DIVISION	JULY 1, 1965		JULY 1, 1966	
	APPROVED POSITIONS	ON BOARD	APPROVED POSITIONS	ON BOARD
Director's	5	2	14	10
AD Management	34	29	69	43
AD Financial Mgt	24	17	43	26
AD Logistics	35	37	86	59
AD Prog & Econ Pl	40	29	77	50
AD Special Prof			15	9
AD Field Opns	152	103	174	158
AD Public Hlth	118	91	390	125
AD Public Sfty	118	98	160	107
Agriculture Div	29	28	101	32
Education Div	23	19	36	27
Industry Div	10	9	17	9
Labor Division			7	1
Public Admin Div	26	20	49	26
Public Works Div	60	44	92	64
Office of Ref Coord			49	23
Secretarial Support	44	37	69	58
JUSFAC	17	15		
TOTAL	725	578	1447	827

## FREE WORLD ASSISTANCE

As a matter of policy, the U.S. Government has actively sought to increase economic, technical, and humanitarian assistance to Vietnam from all Free World foreign sources. Last year at this time 29 Free World countries had contributed assistance to Vietnam. This year the number is 34. The major developments in the past year have involved much closer coordination between the U.S. and U.N. agencies. In April of this year, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, Mr. Walter Kotschmig, and the Deputy to the Director of the Special Fund of the U.N., Mr. Martenatte, visited Saigon for discussions on an expanded U.N. program in Vietnam. Some of the specific projects being discussed are the establishment of a marine fisheries institute, a demonstration farm, social welfare institute, and community schools.

We are also working very closely with regional agencies, such as the Mekong Committee. In this connection such projects as the My Thuan bridge and the development of irrigation and transportation in the Lower Mekong are being considered. During the course of the recent visit of Mr. Hart Schaaf, Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee, representatives of a dozen countries were called together to discuss financial possibilities.

There has been an increased role of non-governmental groups in the provision of purely humanitarian assistance, such as the recent donation of approximately \$30,000 worth of medical supplies and equipment by West Berlin citizens and the offer of a 12-man medical team from the Philippines under the auspices of Operation World Freedom, to be stationed in Long Khanh Province

Highlights of the major Free World contributions within the last year are tabulated below:

		<u>Estimated \$ Value</u>
<u>Argentina</u>	Authorized the purchase of milled bread wheat.	290,000
<u>Australia</u>	Two 11-man surgical teams at Long Myen and Bien Hoa Provinces.	260,000
	Training of 120 Vietnamese students in Australia.	220,000
	16,000 blankets and 14,000 cases of condensed milk for the refugee program.	115,000
<u>Canada</u>	Emergency hospital units, the first unit to be shipped in the summer of 1966.	700,000
	Social textbook printing, agreed upon in May 1966.	250,000
<u>Ecuador</u>	Medical supplies	2,160
<u>Germany</u>	870 tons of rice distributed in mid-June 1966 in Region I.	125,000
	145 tons of tinned beef and 200 tons of dried fish for refugees.	200,000
	Two mobile dental clinics.	62,500
	Pharmaceuticals from West Berlin citizens.	30,000
	Pharmaceuticals to be delivered throughout the year.	4,375,000
	Construction of social centers.	31,250
	3,000 ton hospital ship, THE HELGOLAND, with 145 beds and ambulances, 8 doctors and 30 medical personnel, to arrive in Saigon in July 1966.	2,750,000
<u>Great Britain</u>	Recruitment of a 9-12 man pediatric team to work in Saigon Children's Hospital under a continuing 5 year program.	1,400,000

		<u>Estimated \$ Value</u>
<u>Iran</u>	A medical team under the sponsorship of the Red Lion and Sun Society, assigned to Kien Hoa Province.	80,000
<u>Israel</u>	Junior Chamber of Commerce, Tel Aviv donation of sulfa tablets.	400
<u>Japan</u>	A medical team from Hokkaido University, stationed at Central Hospital, Saigon.	135,000
	829 bales of cloth, 57 cases of medicine and 18000 blankets.	300,000
	Neurological surgical team scheduled to arrive in August, 1966 to serve at Cho Ray Hospital.	
<u>Laos</u>	Cash gift for anti-communist refugees.	2,000
<u>Luxembourg</u>	Blood plasma and transfusion equipment.	20,000
<u>Netherlands</u>	Initiated plans to construct five TB centers in Saigon.	700,000
<u>New Zealand</u>	Augmented existing medical team at Qui Nhon to serve entire Binh Dinh Province.	
<u>Philippines</u>	Donation of clothing, food and medical supplies Operation Brotherhood.	11,000
	Provision of 12-man medical team under auspices of Operation World Freedom, due to arrive in July.	
<u>Switzerland</u>	Medical supplies from Lausanne Terre des Hommes	10,000
<u>Venezuela</u>	500 tons of rice.	10,000
	Total	12,268,916

Within the next month we will publish a complete inventory of aid to Vietnam, country by country, which will be available for distribution to the press.