

THE AMERICAN AID PROGRAM IN CAMBODIA

A DECADE OF COOPERATION

1951–1961

United States Agency for International Development Phnom Penh, Cambodia





"We live at a very special moment in history . . . Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Asia are caught up in the adventures of asserting their independence and modernizing their old ways of life. These new nations need aid in loans and technical assistance just as we in the northern half of the world drew successively on one another's capital and know-how as we moved into industrialization and regular growth. . .

" . . . the fundamental task of our foreign aid program in the 1960's is not negatively to fight Communism; its fundamental task is to help make a historical demonstration that in the Twentieth Century, as in the Nineteenth. . . economic growth and political democracy can develop hand in hand. . .

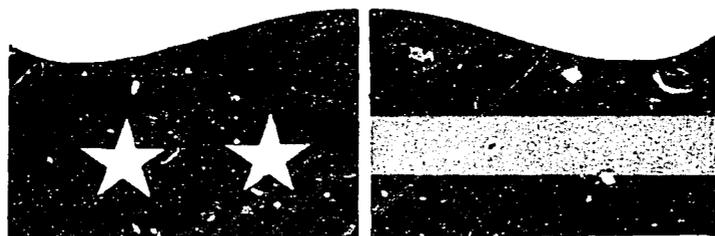
"The 1960's can be, and must be, the crucial decade of development -- the period when many less-developed nations make the transition into self-sustained growth; the period in which an enlarged community of free, stable and self-reliant nations can reduce world tensions and insecurity. . ."

*President John F. Kennedy
in his address to the
Congress of the United States
on America's aid programs.
March 22, 1961*

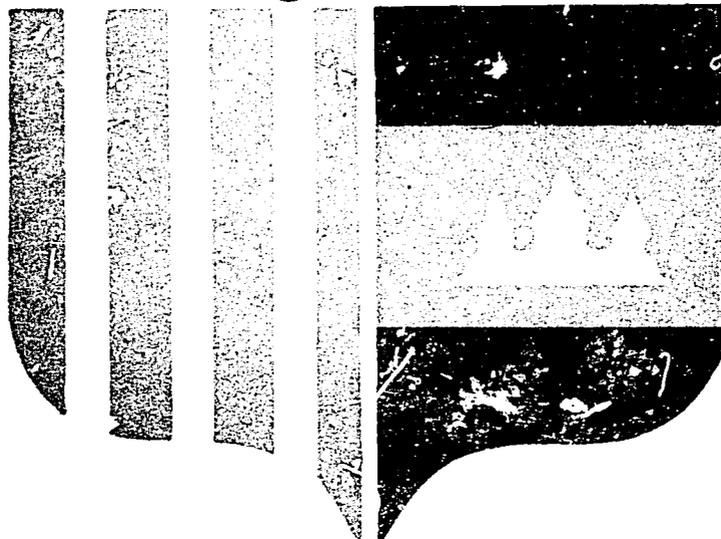
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ខ្មែរ-អាមេរិកាំង
សហប្រតិបត្តិការ



United States Agency for International Development Phnom Penh, Cambodia



AMERICAN EMBASSY
PHNOM PENH CAMBODIA

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

This year marks the Tenth Anniversary of American cooperation with the program of economic and social progress inaugurated and carried forward by the Royal Government of Cambodia under the inspiring leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Looking back, it was a decade of remarkable achievement. Giant steps were taken in developing free public education, in modernizing agriculture, in public health and in public works, in economic expansion and in the advancement of internal and external security, as well as in many other fields such as fisheries and forestry.

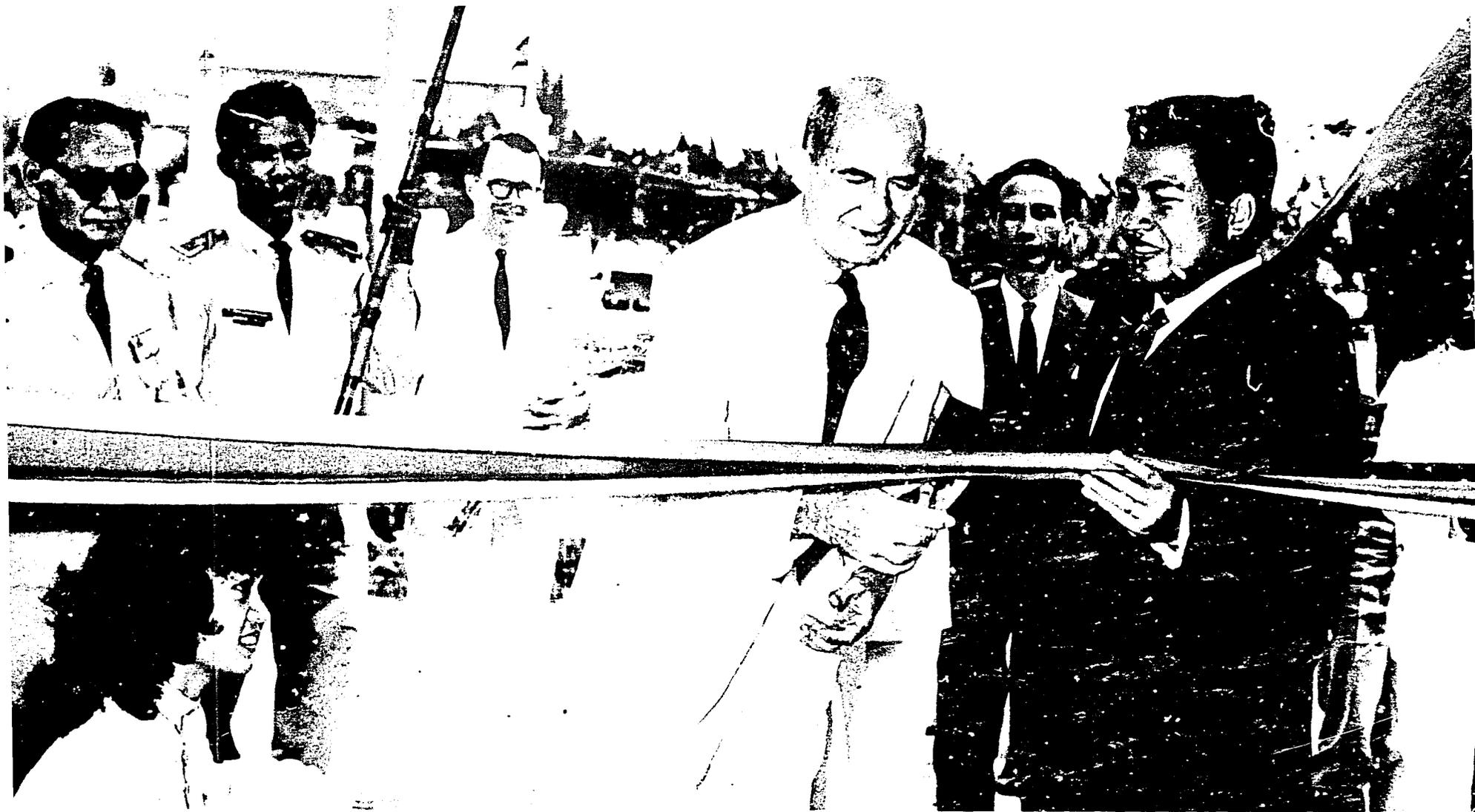
In these 10 years this ancient and yet modern nation has been laying the foundations essential for continued progress and prosperity. The Cambodian people are vigorously engaged in strengthening and extending these foundations, in an atmosphere of liberty and security.

The United States is proud to have been associated with the Royal Government of Cambodia in the great work which has been accomplished to date and looks forward to continuing cooperation with Cambodia in helping to further its goals of progress and peace within a framework of democracy and independence.

William C. Trimble

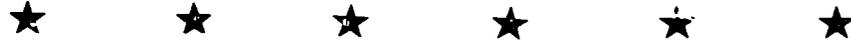
William C. Trimble
U. S. Ambassador
to Cambodia





American Ambassador William C. Trimble, at the invitation of the Chief of State, cuts the ribbon at the inauguration ceremonies of the model elementary school at Stung Treng,

one of 14 built in as many provinces by the American aid program to assist the Ministry of Education disseminate its improved elementary curriculum to the provincial schools.



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OPERATIONS MISSION TO CAMBODIA
PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA



The task of transforming a nation into a modern, self-sufficient state capable of preserving its freedom and raising the living standards of its people is going forward rapidly in Cambodia. The American and Cambodian people have made substantial contributions toward this end.

The text and photographs in the following pages summarize this noble and challenging task in a decade of cooperation between Cambodia and the United States.

There is no important aspect in Cambodia's development which does not owe much to this cooperative effort.

Cambodia provided the determined leadership, the planning and nationwide cohesion which are vital in the shaping of a developing nation.

The United States contributed to Cambodian resources, the economic aid and the technical assistance required for the planning, implementation and execution of the many projects, all of them basic to Cambodia's future progress.

Benefits resulting from this joint Cambodian-American effort are already seen in increased income, in a greatly expanded school system, in better public health, in improved methods of agriculture, but, most importantly, in a more wholesome life for the future.

Much hard work remains to be done. The Cambodian people have the imagination and determination to get it done.

The United States will continue its cooperative assistance in this worthwhile task.

Walter A. Traut



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— A NATION REBORN —

A Nation Reborn
Its Determination
And the Goals It
Works to Attain

In their drive to prosperity and a better life for all, the Cambodian people are favored by many circumstances, but chief among them is the wise and forthright leadership of the Head of State, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

United as they are in the triple image of the Nation, the Throne, and the Religion, the Cambodian

people enjoy the domestic tranquility that is indispensable to progress; and their progress is free of myriad obstacles that can thwart the most dedicated kind of initiative. There is land for those who want it, the economy expands at a faster rate than the growth of the population, more revenue is available to increase the productivity of the economy and a growing number of young Cambodian specialists are

preparing themselves for responsible roles in government, industry, commerce and farming, in science, law, medicine and teaching.

The charter of the nation's progress is the Five Year Plan Preah Norodom Sihanouk which coordinates and synthesizes the energies and capabilities of the Cambodian people. Their effort is buttressed by the activities and accomplishments of assistance programs carried out in Cambodia by several countries and by international organizations like the Colombo Plan and the United Nations.

This report deals with America's aid program, larger in funds and scope than all others combined, and which this year will mark its tenth anniversary of cooperation with the Royal Government in efforts to realize the goals set for the nation by the Chief of State.

These goals are:

... to direct the maximum of the nation's resources into economic and social development;

... to improve and expand the national system of free public education;

... to increase the quantity and quality of agricultural yields;

... to improve the quality of the public health services;

... to increase the capacity of the Police Royale to maintain the domestic order that is necessary for progress;

... to stimulate the industrialization of the economy;

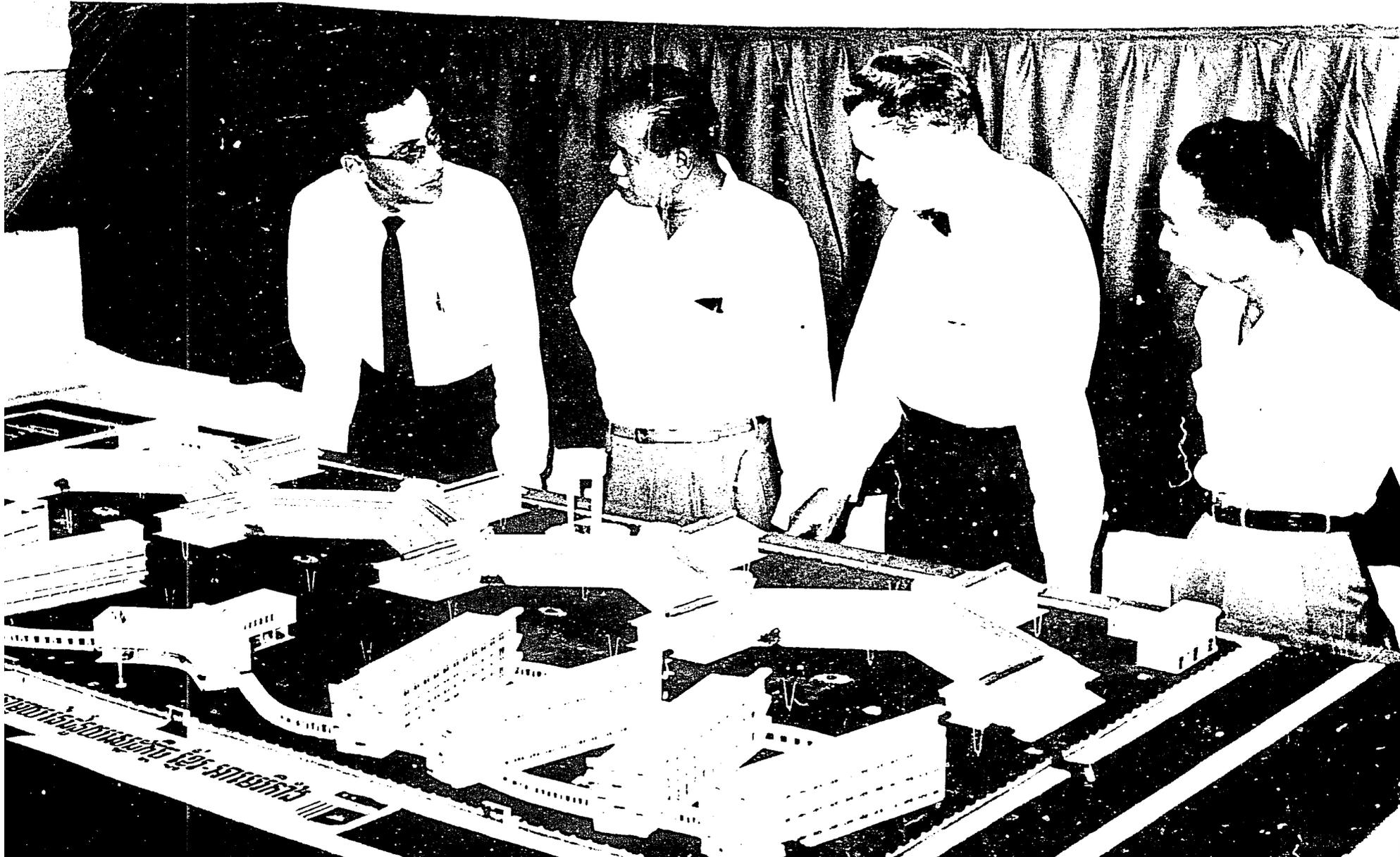
... to improve and expand the infrastructure;

... to modernize the Forces Armees Royales Khmeres.

The American aid programs have supported the Royal Government's efforts to attain these goals by grants, as of June 30, 1961, of \$227,568,600 for economic aid, and of \$65,925,000 in goods and services supplied under the military aid program; a total of \$293,493,600.

We report here on the accomplishments of the collaboration between the Royal Government and the American aid missions to promote the nation's economic and social progress and to strengthen the independence won for the people by His Royal Highness, the Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

FOR
ALL CHILDREN



NATIONAL EDUCATION

U.S. Aids progress
in Education
\$3,606,300
442,823,500 †

Nothing attests more eloquently to the Chief of State's determination to improve primary, secondary, technical, university and adult education than the allocation of a quarter of the national budget to provide better education for all.

An impressive record has already been made, evidenced by Ministry of National Education figures comparing the number of schools, pupils and teachers before independence, in 1954, and now.

INCREASE IN SCHOOLS, PUPILS AND TEACHERS

PRIMARY			
YEAR	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
1939/40	1,301	58,965	—
1954/55	2,481	280,500	3,520
1960/61	3,545	542,676 a	10,236

a Does not include 16,203 students in private schools.

◀ *Mr. Iv Chay Iv Yan, Director of the National School of Arts and Crafts, and his assistant, Mr. Long Chhay Ve dit Khy, confer with the director of the American aid mission Charles*

SECONDARY			
YEAR	COLLEGES LYCEES	PUPILS	PROFESSORS
1939/40	1	300 (Approx.)	
1954/55	9	4,202	79 (39 b)
1960/61	33	20,401	981 (224 b)

b Indicates number of French staff.

In addition, a University of five faculties (Law, Medicine, Administration, Literature and Sciences) and seven technical schools have been established.

A recent statement to the Congress by American President John F. Kennedy reveals the harmony of the Cambodian and American views on the importance of education to national growth in material and spiritual matters.

President Kennedy said: "As our own history demonstrates so well, education is in the long run the

A. Mann and the mission's chief advisor in education, Dr. W. H. Loper, over model of new school to be constructed and equipped by American aid program.

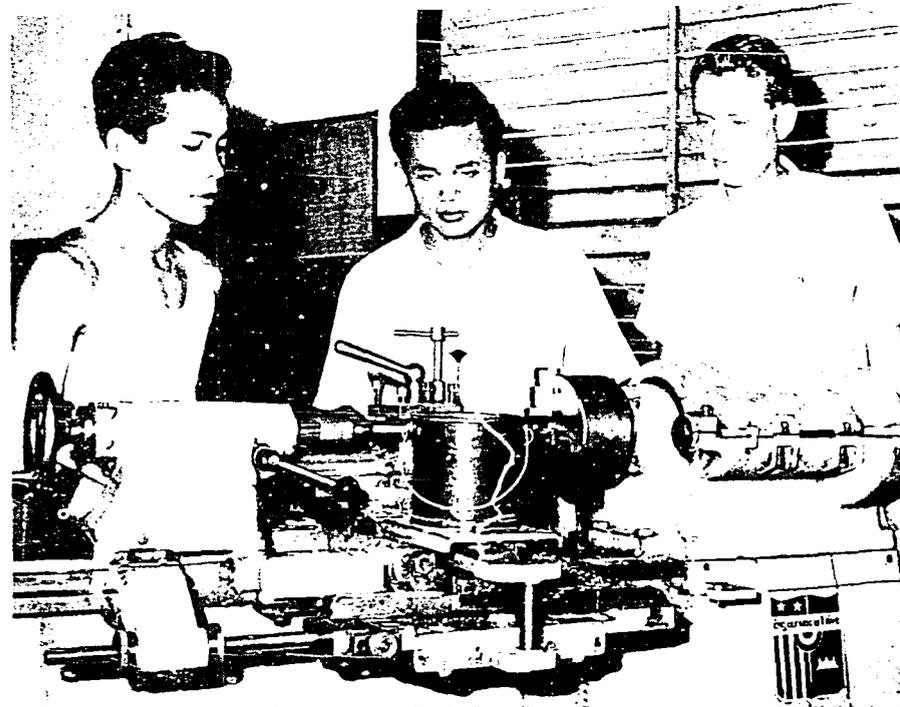
chief means by which a young nation can develop its economy, its political and social institutions and individual freedom and opportunity.”

Cooperation between the Ministry of National Education and the aid mission to expand and modernize the nation's education program has been and continues to be a major emphasis in the American aid program. The construction and equipping of elementary, secondary and specialist schools, and the new project of the technological institute; assistance in the development of more qualified faculty and of improved curricula; and assistance to meet the demand for more English instruction are some of the cooperative efforts to improve education at all levels.

The Technological Institute

In June of this year, the agreements were signed under which the aid mission will construct, furnish and train the Cambodian faculty of a technological institute in Phnom Penh which will offer four-year courses of study in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. More than fifty Cambodian students will be enrolled in leading American schools of engineering, who, on completion of their studies, will form the nucleus of the faculty of the institute. Until they assume all the teaching activities, a group of American engineering teachers will teach the estimated 700 students.

The physical plant of the technological institute will consist of lecture classrooms, an auditorium, a library, dormitories for the students and residences for some of the faculty, and physics and chemistry laboratories as well as special laboratories for each of the three branches of engineering. All of these will be furnished with modern



At the National School of Arts and Crafts, a student operates a lathe while his instructor and an American vocational education specialist watch his work.

equipment used in American engineering universities.

The graduates of the institute will build and operate the highways, bridges, dams, irrigation projects, reservoirs, factories, power plants and power nets that will bring the benefits of modern technology to all parts of the Kingdom.

The National School of Arts and Trades

With the growth and diversification of industry since independence has come an increased demand to train young Cambodians to become qualified electricians, mechanics, draftsmen, surveyors, technicians, machine operators, wood and metal workers and to prepare them for engineering studies.

To meet this demand, the National School of Arts and Crafts (Ecole Nationale des Arts et Metiers) will be expanded: when finished in 1963, the new school will have four large classroom buildings with 22 lecture classrooms, seven design rooms, five science laboratories and three amphitheatres. There will be 23 shops, six for sheet metal, four each for wood working and electricity, three forge shops and two each for radio repair, automobile and diesel repair and metal working.

The over-all plan calls for administrative offices, conference rooms, a library and a visual education room. A residence for the Director will be added later. Faculty housing for 12 instructors and their families is now in use.

The planned enrollment is approximately 1,600 students who will pursue two courses of study; one that will make them skilled workers in the crafts noted above, and the other, emphasizing science and mathematics, will prepare them for engineering studies at the university level. Future faculty members for the expanded school are already in American universities that prepare teachers of industrial arts.

Specialists in trade and industrial education have advised on the planning of the buildings and the organization of the curriculum. A team of teachers from a leading technical school in the United States will be engaged to serve as advisors on the installation and operation of shop machines and laboratory equipment and to collaborate in the instructional program with the present staff and the future instructors now studying in America.

Shop, laboratory and classroom equipment, some

already in use, has been ordered in the total value of \$ 583,370; while the construction costs of the expanded school are estimated at 83,000,000 riels.

The Khmero-American Friendship School

In 1958, the Ministry of National Education started a school at the Lycee Sisowath where the pupils, beginning in the fourth grade, receive all their instruction in the English language, except, naturally, for the courses in Cambodian language, history and traditions.

With the collaboration of the aid mission, this school will become the Khmero-American Friendship School. The site for the school, contributed by the city of Phnom Penh, is at the corner of Boulevard Norodom and Rukhak Vithei Samdech Pan, on which, as the American contribution, the classrooms, laboratories, library and administration building will be constructed. The school will accommodate 900 pupils in a program that will extend through the second baccalaureate.

The development of the Khmero-American Friendship School is evidence of the emphasis that the Ministry of National Education places on encouraging the teaching of English.

To help meet the demand for English teachers, language laboratories contributed by the aid program have been installed at the National Institute of Pedagogy (Institut National Pédagogique) and at the Primary Teachers Training Center (Centre de Préparation Pédagogique) at Kompong Kantuot. The language laboratory consists of recording and playback equipment on which the student, under the direction of a fluent instructor, first listens to a

recorded natural American voice speaking a sentence of ordinary social usage. The student then imitates the pronunciation and inflection of the tape-recorded voice by recording his own delivery of the sentence. Then, by comparing his imitation with the original, he practices until he speaks the sentence as a native speaker would utter it.

Since 1958, an English language teaching specialist has taught English and the methods of teaching English to 32 students at the Institut Nationale Pédagogique. Nearly 600 students have practiced English in the language laboratory there.

As another measure to assist in the improvement of English instruction in the secondary schools, two-week seminars were held in 1960 and 1961 for nearly one hundred teachers of English from both private and public secondary schools. Intensive courses were given in the pedagogy of grammar, vocabulary-building and correct pronunciation. At the end of the seminars, the participants were presented with a small collection of books of special use to the teacher of English both in the classroom as exercise books and for his own study. The books were presented by the British Council, the aid mission and the Asia Foundation, the latter a private American organization dedicated to promoting greater understanding between Asia and the United States.

The American Embassy has provided seven American teachers of English who have worked in the provinces teaching classes of students in the lycees and in the Lycee Sisowath and the Ecole Nationale des Arts et Métiers in the capital.

Special intensive courses in English are given to persons selected by the Royal Government to study at leading American universities on grants provided by the aid mission.

◀ *English teachers improve their command of English by practicing in the language laboratory at the National Institute of Pedagogy.*



The Primary Teachers Training Center at Kompong Kantuot is the major cooperative effort to prepare qualified teachers for the Kingdom's rural elementary schools.

The Primary Teachers Training Center at Kompong Kantuot

One of the best known examples of cooperation between the Ministry of National Education and the aid mission is the Primary Teachers Training Center (Centre de Préparation Pédagogique) at Kompong Kantuot, where nearly 800 students are enrolled in a four year course designed to train them as instructors in rural primary schools throughout the Kingdom. Its first class was graduated this year.

The institution is a complex of 60 separate buildings erected and furnished at a cost of 44,000,000 riels

contributed by the aid mission. It includes 32 classrooms, seven laboratories, eight dormitories, administrative offices, a library, a kitchen-cafeteria and faculty housing for 38 families and eight single instructors.

The heart of Kompong Kantuot, however, is the dedication of the staff under the direction of Mr. Ho Tong Ho and the enthusiasm of the student body in developing together a program of primary school education that will fulfill the needs of the rural population.

To assist in the instruction of modern pedagogy and to advise on teaching methods in elementary schools, a six-man team of American education specialists is engaged under the aid program to work at Kompong Kantuot with the faculty and students.

Model Elementary Schools

Another vital element in the plan to assist in the improvement of rural education is the Model Elementary School. There are 14 of these, one in each province (except Ratanikiri and Koh Kong) built at an average cost of 2,100,000 riels. Each model school includes six regular classrooms, two larger workrooms for home economics and industrial arts, a clinic or health room, one administrative office, a library, and an assembly room.

At these model institutions, teachers of the provincial elementary schools will be able to observe the methods of pedagogy and use of teaching materials, developed in part with the assistance of aid mission specialists, and adapt them for use in their own schools. Thus, with the model school as a kind of "seed bed," the Ministry of National Education has the means of intro-



Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk presents a diploma to a member of the first class (1951) of teachers to graduate from the Primary Teachers Training Center at Kompong Kantuot. The ceremonies were held in the presence of members of the government and of the diplomatic corps, among them (right rear), American Ambassador William C. Trimble.

ducing rapidly its new curriculum and methods throughout the Kingdom.

Model Secondary Schools

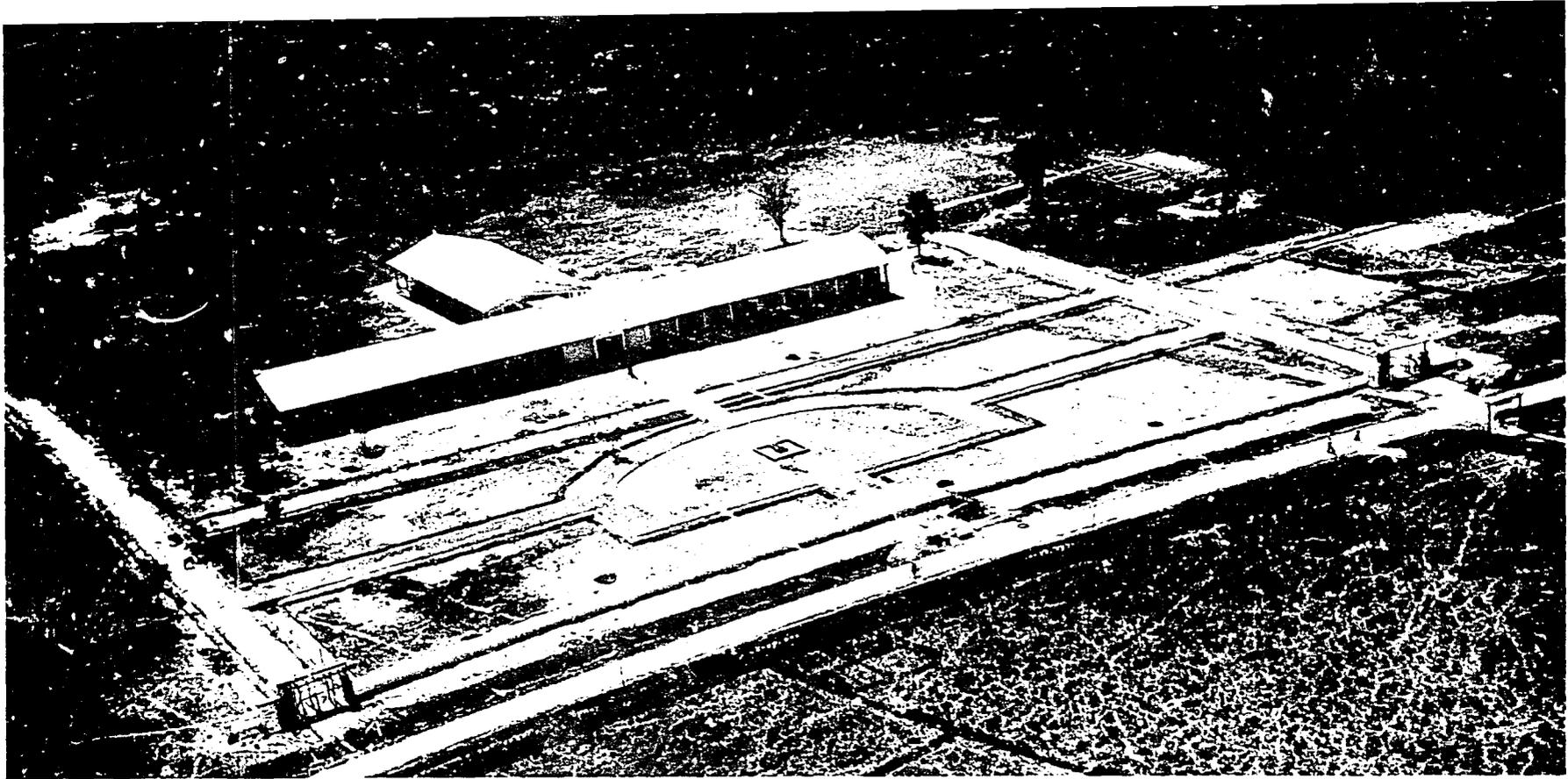
In addition to the 14 Model Elementary Schools, five secondary school buildings of 10 or 12 classrooms each have been built at Kampot, Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom and Pursat. At each of these schools an additional unit will be designed to include an industrial arts shop, a home economics room, a commercial education classroom and science laboratories. Like the model elementary schools, they will be demonstration schools from which a new curriculum and teaching methods can be disseminated to the rural secondary schools.

Seminars

As another measure to introduce improved teaching methods, the Ministry, with the cooperation of the aid mission and several of the United Nations agencies, held seminars for teachers and ministry staff. Eight of these summer conferences were held in 1961 and were attended by 915 teachers, school directors and officials of the Ministry.

Among the most successful of these was noted earlier -- the two-week conferences for teachers of English in public and private schools held in the Institute National Pédagogique.

Another important and successful seminar was convened for eight weeks at the Dekcho Damdin school for 26 provincial supervisors and demonstration team members of manual arts instruction.



The model elementary school at Stung Treng with its library-auditorium is one of a group of 14 built by the American aid

program to help the Ministry of Education improve and expand rural public education throughout the country.

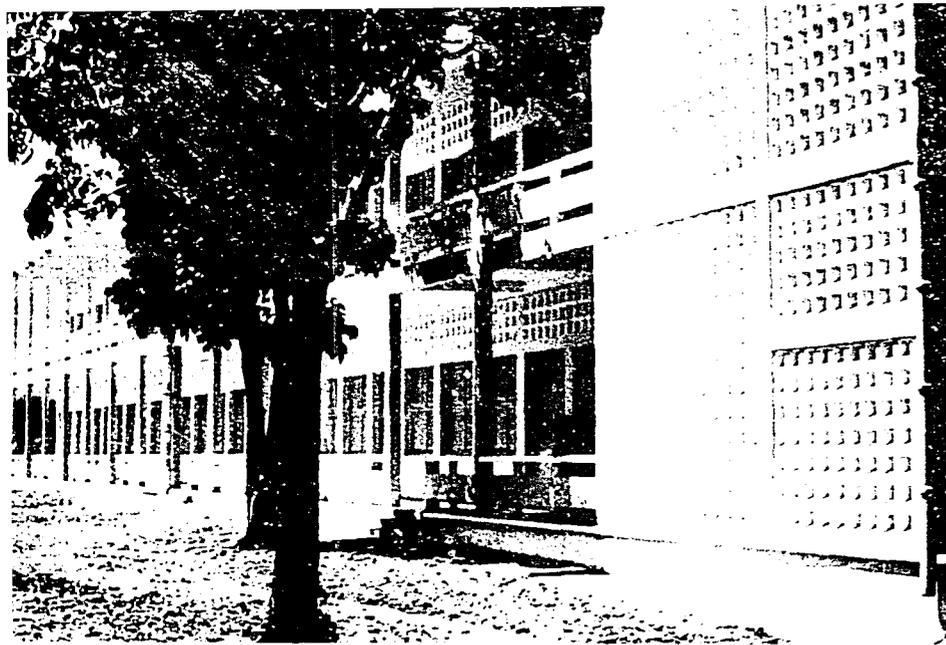
Over 60 directors and teachers in the model elementary schools and members of the Ministry of Education attended a seminar devoted to the development of the curriculum of individual and community health and modern methods of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic.

Office of Pedagogical Services

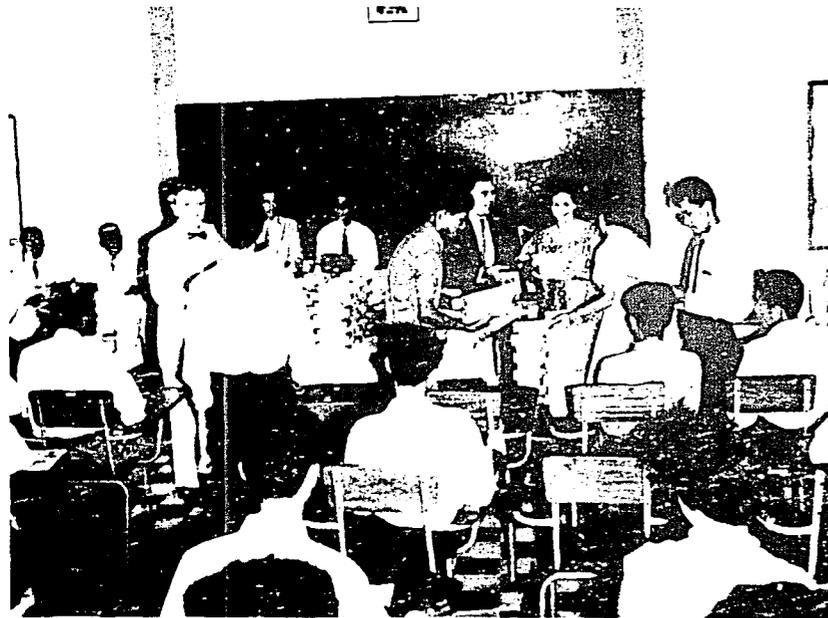
In order to support the tremendous expansion of the education system, provision has been made under the aid program to assist the Ministry of National Education in the establishment of an Office of Pedagogical Services

(Bureau des Services Pédagogiques) which will produce textbooks for all levels of the school system, prepare teaching materials, develop curricula and perform research tasks and services for the schools.

Now under construction on Monivong Boulevard, the three story building will house the Division of Promotion of Practical Arts (Section de Vulgarization des Activités Pratiques) where special curricula in manual arts, domestic arts and agriculture education will be developed for the elementary schools. A professional library for educators, a statistical section and another section to



This is the model secondary school at Kampot. Its modern curriculum will include science, languages, domestic and manual arts and commercial subjects. It is one of five built and equipped by the aid mission.



standardize examinations will also form part of the Bureau.

Community Education

We have so far described a very broad program aimed at the classroom student; but if the rural adult population is to participate in the national economic and social advance, an education effort must be developed for them.

Realizing this need, the Ministry of National Education has long encouraged the program of Community Education (Education de Base). And with the cooperation of the aid mission, the physical plant at the Centre de Formation des Educateurs de Base at Tonle Bati was expanded and improved.

At the center, an average of 80 young men and women are given one school year of instruction in health, sanitation, nutrition, gardening, home economics and village improvement. They are then sent to work with the adult population in rural areas. Three hundred of the 335 graduates to date are so employed at present. Many of their programs of adult education take place in the 14 salles communes which have been constructed by the aid mission in provincial capitals and other cities in the Kingdom. Equipped with motion picture projectors and a small library, they serve as a central meeting place for the community for educational and social activities.

Specialists from other ministries assist the Ministry

English teachers of public and private secondary schools receive certificates on the completion of a two-week intensive seminar in improved methods of teaching English. Some of their teachers during the seminar present a small library of useful books on teaching English.

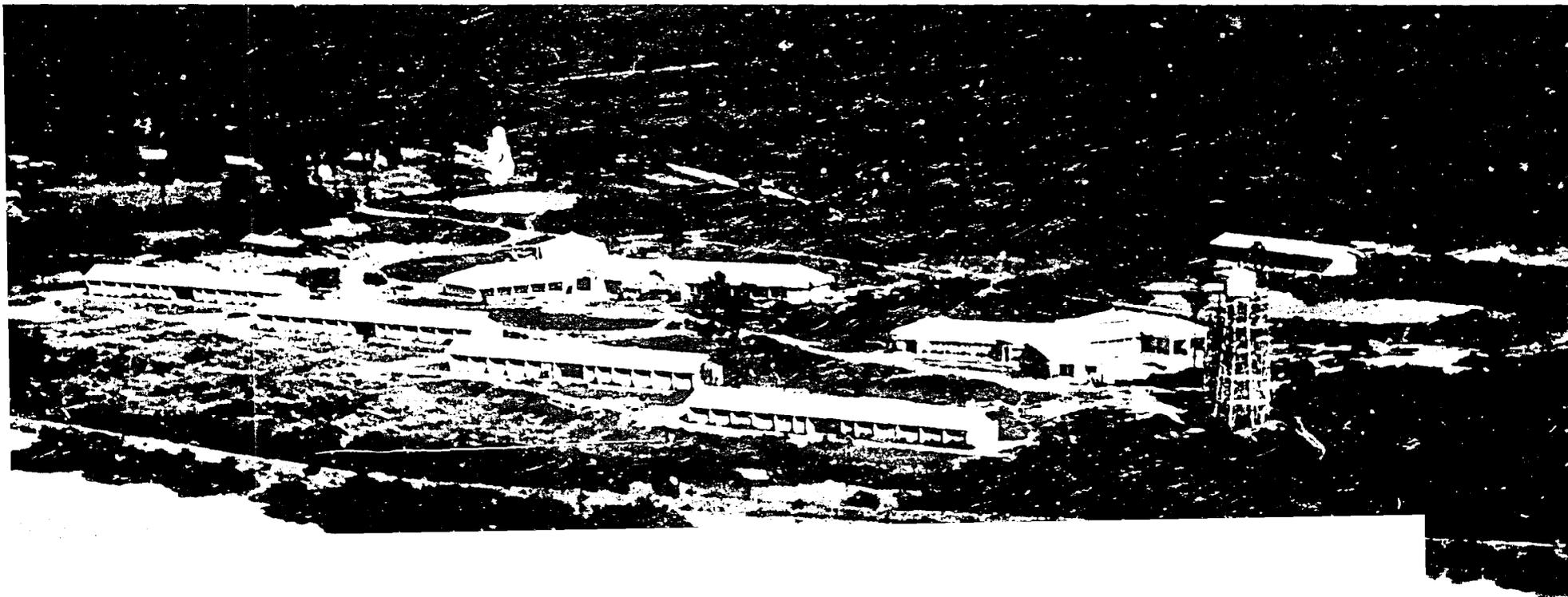
of National Education in the teaching program at Tonle Bati. The aid mission and such United Nations agencies as the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization have also furnished experts.

The goal of the Royal Government is more and better education for all the people and to have at home

The Centre de Formation des Educateurs de Base at Tonle Bati, whose physical plant of four dormitories (foreground) classroom building (left rear) and dining room-kitchen is now

its own specialist schools and university faculties. The Royal Government's energy and appropriations to achieve this goal have produced the results noted at the head of this short survey. The role of the American aid program, in its contributions of funds and the assistance of experienced education specialists, has been to help the Royal Government achieve those goals to develop the nation's greatest resource -- its people.

complete, enrolls approximately 80 men and women students per year to work with the adult rural population throughout the Kingdom on village health and education programs.





— AGRICULTURE —

U.S. Aids progress

in Agriculture

\$4,944,300

351,571,500 †

“For us Cambodians, our entire economic and political independence depends on the strength and prosperity of our agriculture. The loss of the latter would mean the end of the former.”

The Chief of State at the ENAES,
January, 1958.

Thus the goal of Royal Government is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of farm yields for better consumption at home and higher income from exports, to diversify the nation's agriculture and to raise the standard of living of the farm family. To assist the Royal Government realize these goals, the American aid program in agriculture has been active in several sectors: there are at present 32 American experts working side-by-side with specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture on the various phases of implementing the Five Year Plan goals in agriculture.

National School of Agriculture

The major new field of cooperation is the plan to develop a National School of Agriculture which will

◀ *Students at the National School of Agriculture and one of the six American agriculture education specialists examine healthy bean plants in one of the School's demonstration plots.*

include instruction at the university level and thus provide Cambodia with an ever-increasing number of the agricultural specialists needed to increase and improve agricultural production.

The plans for the new National School of Agriculture (Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture, d'Elevage et de Silviculture ENAES) call for the development of a curriculum and construction of an administration building, classrooms, laboratories, dormitories and farm buildings to graduate 100 students annually. The school will also operate a farm to provide students with the necessary practical experience.

An American team of agricultural education experts, consisting of an agricultural engineer, an animal husbandry specialist, a forester, a veterinarian, a horticulturist and an agronomist—all faculty members of the University of Georgia—are working with officials of the ENAES to plan the new school and its facilities and to develop its curriculum.

The aid mission has made available an initial sum of \$516,000 and 1,250,000 riels for equipment and

The American team of faculty members of the University of Georgia is working with officials of the National School to expand its plant and improve its curriculum.

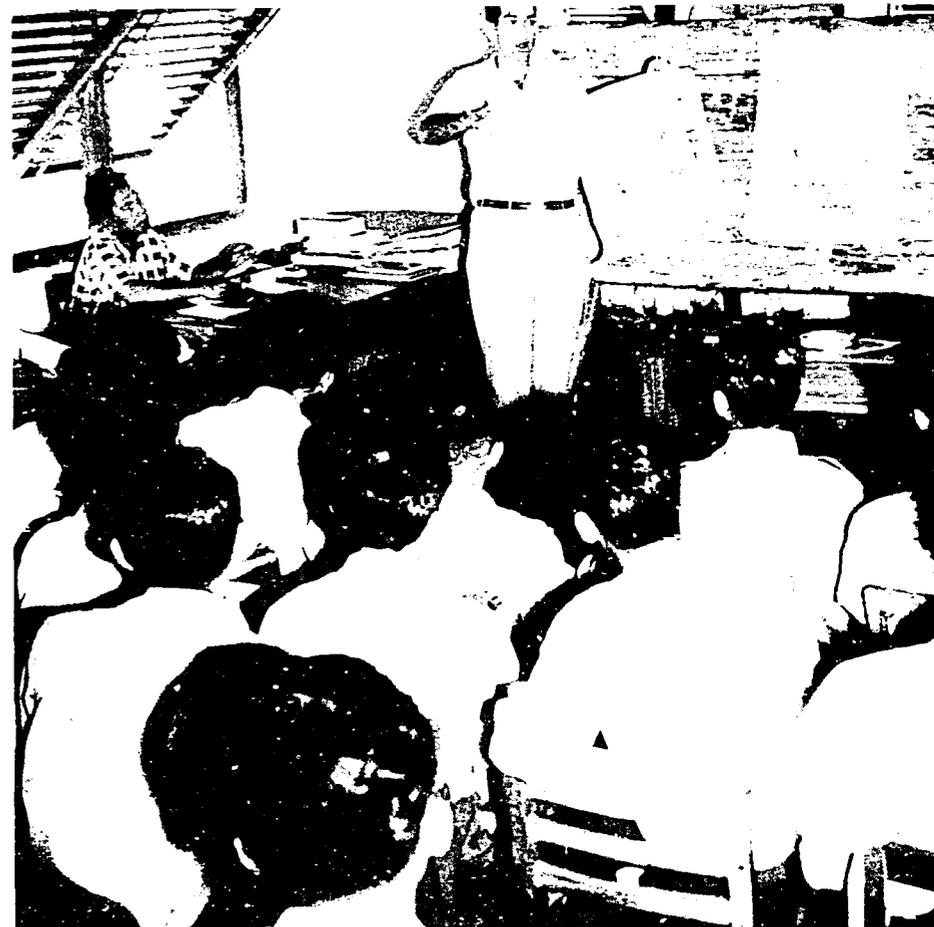
23,625,000 riels to commence construction of the new facilities for the National School of Agriculture as provided for in the Five Year Plan. There has already arrived in Cambodia over \$169,000 worth of equipment consisting of textbooks, audio-visual equipment, farming machinery and swine, cattle and poultry for instructional purposes at the school.

Assistance in the form of vehicles, farm equipment, hand tools and improved poultry and livestock sheds, laboratory supplies and teaching materials and the construction of a dormitory has been furnished to the Prek Leap School of Agriculture.

Extension Service

Extension work brings help to the farmer on his farm. The cooperation between the Extension Service and the aid mission is based on a theory which has proven itself throughout the world: that the farmer who operates his own farm is anxious to learn new methods of cultivation, to use improved strains of seed, to add vegetables or rubber as a second crop when it is proven to him that he can grow these crops successfully on his own land. One farmer convinced can convince hundreds of others by simply showing to them the results of his own work.

American extension experts have worked daily with the Extension Service to accelerate the development of its educational services which will bring to the farm families the proven methods fundamental to increasing and diversifying agricultural production. Several means are in use—films, posters, demonstrations to model farmers and the widely read bulletin *Kassakar*.



Posters are a method of proven value to show farmers how to care for their crops and animals. They are being used more and more by the Extension Service. American specialists, one of whom is shown addressing a class, work with the Extension Service to help develop educational materials directed at the farmer.

Crop and Soil Improvement

Improved cropping practices through the use of fertilizers, pesticides and higher yielding seeds and plant varieties and better cultural practices are the keys to increased agricultural production. Extensive work in these fields has been conducted on pepper, rice, ramie, corn, vegetables and fruits. Very promising results have

come from Agronomy Service's station at Kck Patry where fertilizer trials, conducted for the past four years, show that the use of the common nitrogenous weed Tontrean Khet produces rice yields two to four times higher than average yields. Experiments with chemical fertilizers, manure and compost there have also proven highly successful on various crops.

That Cambodian agriculture must emphasize crop diversification is a fact stressed repeatedly by the Chief of State. To promote this, over 600 improved American horticultural and field crop varieties have been introduced into Cambodia. These include field corns, Hawaiian sweet corn, Hawaiian tomato, Granex onion, Yolo wonder pepper, Florida egg-plant and many varieties of sugar cane, ramie, jute and manioc, and improved banana,

At the Agronomy Service's station at Kok Patry, trials in experimental plots have demonstrated the effectiveness of

papaya, avacado and guava fruits -- all crops which can be produced in commercial quantities.

In planning for industrial agricultural crops, various agronomic studies, field trials and processing tests have been completed on jute for the planned jute mill and plantation at Battambang; on ramie and Kenaf fibers for home processing and export; and on sugar cane for a refining industry.

A modern, complete soils testing laboratory will soon be built in Phnom Penh whose facilities will permit evaluation of a comprehensive survey of the various types of soils. On the basis of the soils survey, land will be cultivated with the most productive crops for the particular soil type. Farming guided by such scientific research will be more economic and productive.

various fertilizers and various concentrations of fertilizers in increasing yields of rice and other crops.



Assistance is being provided to establish a Central Experiment Station to direct the work of the regional stations at Battambang, Kompong Cham, Svay Rieng and Siemreap.

Livestock Improvement

A program of cooperation designed to improve and protect the nation's herds of livestock and swine and poultry flocks has already achieved notable success.

One example is the new 2,000 hectare livestock station at Stung Keo (Kampot) now being developed by the Veterinary Service and a team of five American farmers. When finished the farm will include six experimental pastures, barns, repair shops, a training center and housing for workers.

Six bulls, three each of the American Brahmin and Santa Gertrudis breeds, selected from prize winning herds in the United States, have been imported for the station. The special characteristics of these animals are that they produce a large quantity of beef (the mature bull weighing about 450 kilos compared to the average weight of the native cattle of 300 kilos), they thrive in tropical climates on forage of the kind found here, and they have been used with marked success in the livestock improvement programs in several other countries.

At the Stung keo station, each bull will be pastured with about 20 yellow cows and the improved progeny will be sold to farmers by the Veterinary Service. At a later date, artificial insemination of cows owned by farmers throughout the nation will be possible. The livestock improvement program will then be producing

healthier, stronger and bigger animals for better consumption at home and increased revenue from export.

At his own farm in the central part of the United States, the head of the American team has raised livestock and grain for 20 years. The other four members are all recent graduates of leading American agricultural universities where they have specialized in particular branches of agriculture; one is an agricultural engineer, another an agronomist, the third an animal husbandman and the fourth a general agriculture technician. The team was selected by the International Voluntary Services, a private organization in the United States, which has assembled several such specialist teams and sent them to work in more than a dozen countries.

The Veterinary Service appointed Mr. Meas Chansino to direct the development of the station, most of whose site was initially covered by jungle. Under his direction, the work of clearing the land progressed rapidly, so that in December, 1960, the grass nursery could be planted. Various grasses and corn are being tested in the nursery to determine which are the best to plant in the pastures for the animals' feed.

When the station is complete with all of its barns for the cattle, pens for swine, yards for poultry and housing for the staff, a school and a dormitory will be added to accommodate persons visiting the station to study its work and to attend short courses on specific aspects of animal husbandry.

Students at the Ecole Nationale d'Agriculture, d'Elevage, et de Sylviculture, officials of the Ministry, model farmers cooperating with the Extension Service and



In the grasses nursery at the Stung Keo Livestock station, strains are tested to select the best as cattle feed. Veterinary service staff and five American farmers are developing the farm, whose site had to be cleared from jungle, as a demonstration center of practical, scientific methods of raising more productive livestock, swine and poultry.

private farmers are expected to avail themselves of the courses after the school and dormitory are completed.

Each new feature added to the farm will be the result of applying to conditions in Cambodia the proven methods of scientific livestock farming. Thus each activity of the farm will, in fact, be a model and a demonstration of proper techniques and management. But the emphasis will be on the practical application of proven methods, so that the farmers who visit the station to observe the methods used there will be able to apply them on their own farms.

The barns and pens for the livestock, swine and poultry will be clean and airy, the animals will be fed a diet designed to keep them healthy, promote their rapid growth, and, in the case of the swine and poultry, achieve large litters and high production of eggs. All of the animals will be inoculated against disease. The farm will keep records of production and feed on all the animals so that proper conclusions may be drawn about the techniques introduced. That kind of research will provide the basis for recommendations to the Veterinary Service for dissemination to farmers on measures to raise more productive farm animals.

During the period of 1955 to 1960, several campaigns to control Rinderpest were undertaken to preserve and maintain existing herds. The disease is now almost eliminated.

Improvement in the breeding of swine and poultry, started several years ago, was undertaken by importing outstanding foundation breeding stock of swine and poultry from the United States and Japan, establishing chicken hatcheries, constructing a pilot feed mill operation and developing a system of distribution of the improved breeds of animals to local farmers.

As of March 1961, the hatcheries in Cambodia were capable of distributing 1,000,000 chicks per year. A pilot feed mill is now producing excellent balanced animal feeds for swine, poultry and cattle. Other projects under way are a new feed mill in the Phnom Penh area, a poultry inspection program, an attack on foot and mouth disease and a training program for research in veterinary service.

Credit and Cooperatives

The Office Royale de Cooperation is meeting with increasing success in helping farmers to establish multi-purpose cooperatives which serve three main functions directly related to increasing the farmer's return from his production. These purposes are: to provide credit, to assist in marketing at greater profit and to provide lower costs on the commodities that he needs -- seeds, fertilizer, farm tools, clothing and other necessities for himself and his family. One significant example of the importance of cooperative enterprise is the corn cooperatives of Kandal province whose members in 1961 realized a profit 25 to 35 per cent higher than their neighbors chiefly because they marketed their corn through OROC rather than selling it as individual farmers at harvest time or earlier. Contributing factors were that the farmers used corn cribs of new design to store the corn with minimum loss, then shelled the corn

Members of the Chouri Dang corn cooperatives weigh and store their dried corn in the warehouse as one of the cooperatives presidents and an American expert examine apparatus which measures the moisture content of corn.



themselves using new machines, and turned over the corn as a cooperative to OROC which stored it, protected it from weevils and marketed it at a time when it commanded a high price.

OROC's capital of approximately 150,000,000 riels contains a contribution from the aid program in the amount of 42,000,000 riels granted to assist OROC's encouragement of farmers to join cooperatives, to provide loans at reasonable interest and to improve the professional training of OROC's staff.

Irrigation

Eight important irrigation projects support the Chief of State's "water policy" and have made possible the cultivation of 70,000 hectares of land.

Early in 1960, the Chief of State inaugurated the Barai Occidental at Siemreap in ceremonies attended by the farm families who benefit from the reconstructed Barai.

Speaking on that occasion, American Ambassador William C. Trimble said: "Beyond its practical results, the reconstruction of the Barai Occidental, accomplished by Cambodian officials, Cambodian engineers, Cambodian workers with the help of American advisers and some 40,000,000 riels and nearly \$1,000,000 worth of construction equipment, evidences the harmony that exists between the determination of the Cambodian nation to progress towards prosperity in freedom, and the desire of the United States to help Cambodia in this cause. . . .

"The reconstruction of the Barai Occidental, I am happy to say, is not an isolated example of American assistance to the economic and social development of Cam-



The Chief of State, Ambassador Trimble and Mr. Mann operate the gates of the main distribution canal at the Barai

bodia. It is, in fact, one more example of the progress we can make together, each one respecting the other's goals, his institutions and his right of independence, for it is in that spirit that America aids Cambodia."

Other irrigation projects are the colmatage canals on the Mckong, Tonle Sap and Bassac Rivers, and the

Occidental at the inauguration in February of 1960 of the reconstructed irrigation system, a model of its kind.

dike systems at Kompong Sne, Prey Nop and Choeung Prey. Work on the Bovel dam will commence this year and will increase the productive capacity of 30,000 hectare of land.

At the Genie Rural's Repair Shops in Phnom Penh all of the heavy machinery used on irrigation construction

projects throughout the Kingdom are maintained and overhauled by a Cambodian staff of mechanics, electricians and automotive and heavy equipment specialists. Five Filipino mechanics and engineers were engaged by the aid mission to assist in their training.

Forestry

On Arbor Day in 1960, Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk said:

“Trees constitute an asset that may be used only with prudence and respect. They must be rigorously protected and exploited only in conformity with proven methods.”

Since the beginning of the American aid program in Cambodia, assistance to the government to protect and develop its forest resources has been one of the major projects of cooperation.

In an effort to protect forest stands from loss by fire, over 300 kilometers of firebreaks have been constructed by the Forestry Service and now protect 1,000,000 hectares of hardwoods and 13,000 hectares of pine. Over 200 kilometers of access roads have been built into important forest reserves. To complement this effort, the Service carries on a public education campaign utilizing fire prevention posters, a film and 20 fire control demonstration plots.

To preserve a continued supply of timber, demonstration plantings of 700 hectares of hardwoods have been made in a reforestation program, and a pine nursery was established at Camp de Rolland. To raise national production and to bring the benefits of the profitable

rubber industry to small farmers, over 400 hectares of “small holder” rubber plantations have been started in Kompong Cham province. Assistance has also been given to Forestry Service plantations near Pailin and Kompong Thom.

A team of five American forestry specialists are training Forest Service personnel in modern techniques of measuring forest resources. Prudent commercial and industrial forest exploitation on sustained yield basis can be planned only after a comprehensive forest resources inventory has been made.

A modern sawmill was constructed at Balaing and is now producing lumber for the prefabricated houses used in the resettlement projects at Ratanakiri and Bokeo.

One hundred and forty-five Forest Guards have been graduated from the Forest Guard School at Kompong Cham, whose curriculum was developed with American advice. Forty students are enrolled annually in the school's one year course.

Inland Fisheries

Assistance to the Fisheries Service has consisted of providing two Administration buildings, one in Phnom Penh and the other in Banam, and equipment needed to supervise fishing activities -- engines for five patrol boats, five jeeps, 12 outboard shells with outboard motors, and surveying and laboratory equipment.

More recently, a fisheries expert of the aid mission and Fisheries Service personnel began work on the planning of the fish culture program which the Fisheries Service is undertaking in accordance with the Five Year Plan.

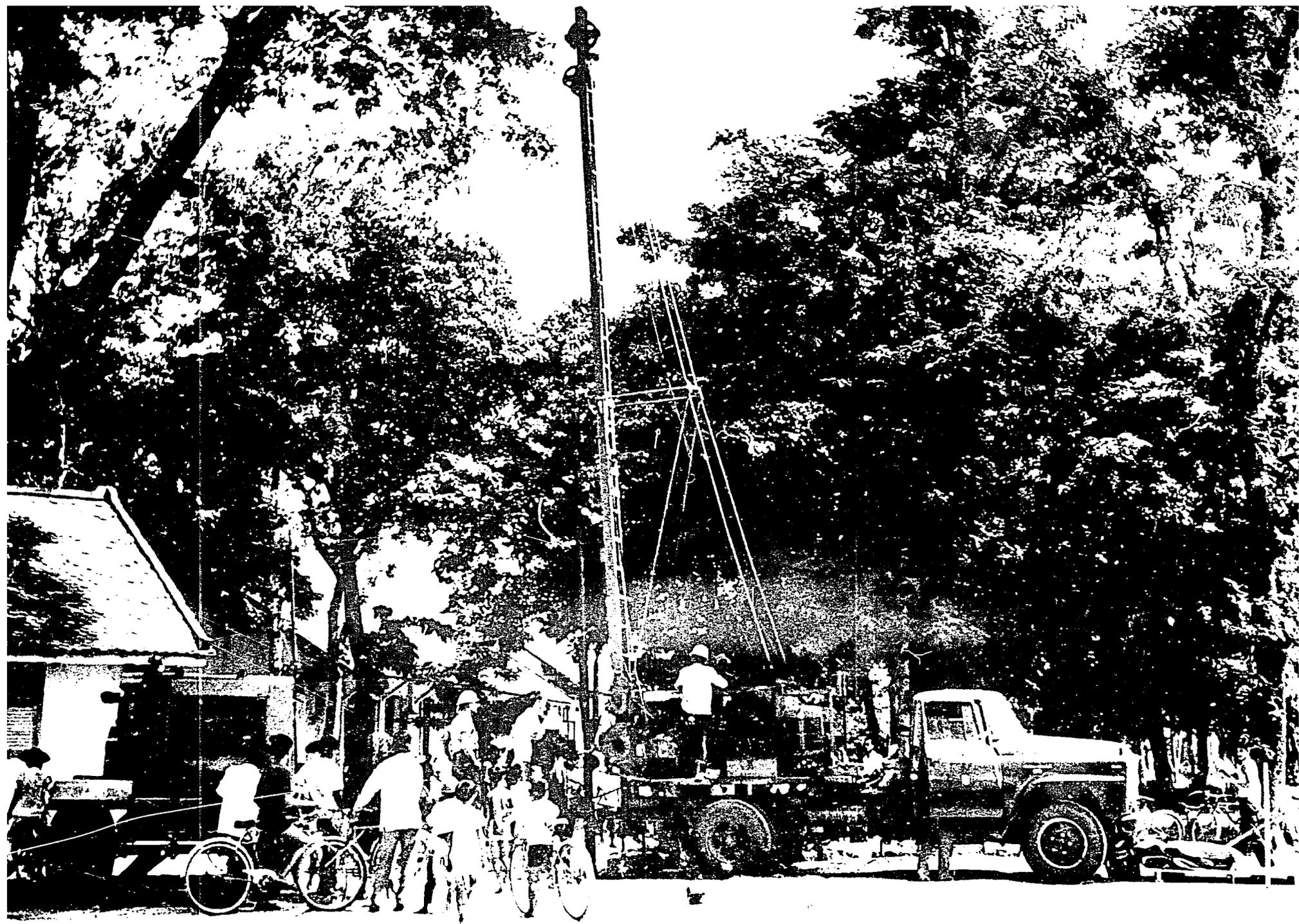
To assist the Ministry to carry out its broad program, the work of the aid mission in agriculture bears on every aspect of increasing the quality and quantity of farm yields, diversifying the national agriculture,

A team of Forestry Service personnel works with one of the American specialists on the study of the country's great forest

improving its flocks and herds and helping the dedicated officials of the Ministry of Agriculture bring to the farmer the information that he needs in order to produce more and better crops for himself and the nation.

resources of quality timber. Personnel are being trained in modern techniques of measuring forest resources.





PUBLIC HEALTH

U.S. Aids progress

in Public Health

\$3,123,600

149,527,000 †

The Five Year Plan Preah Norodom Sihanouk stresses in the field of public health improvement of health service to the rural population. The major project of the aid program to assist in that effort is to construct and equip a rural health center with a 30 bed general hospital in Kompong Trach (Kampot). The center will offer in-patient and out-patient care; second, it will serve as a training center for public health teams that work in the villages; and third, it will be a model for the development of similar installations planned for other provinces.

A public health physician, a public health nurse, a health-educator and a hospital administrator of the aid mission will work with the director of the center and his staff to advise on treatment, and assist at clinics to instruct villagers in sanitation and how to prevent disease. They will also help in the training programs that will be conducted continuously for the ministry's rural health teams—the physician, nurse and health educator who travel from village to village to teach sanitation, hygiene, child and maternal care and, more importantly, the practices that prevent disease.

Records on the incidence of disease, infant and adult mortality and the medical needs of the rural community will be kept to guide the establishment of the other rural health centers foreseen in the Five Year Plan.

Considerable progress in improving rural health services has already been made by means of special organized mass control programs conducted by the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the United Nations' World Health Organization and the aid mission to eradicate malaria, yaws and small pox. There remains, however, a large number of diseases associated with poor sanitary practices, improper diet, inadequate infant and maternal care and certain communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and trachoma, that can only be reduced by carrying out an integrated program of medical care and public health at the provincial level. Such a program requires a force of health workers, including public health physicians, public health nurses, mid-wives, sanitarians and basic health workers, all indoctrinated in the principles of good public health practice. To train them will be the prime purpose of the center. Pending the construc-

Implementation of the "water policy" of the Head of State has as its objectives to provide adequate, safe water for peo-

ple in all parts of the Kingdom; a crew of Cambodian and American technicians drills one of the wells at Svay Rieng.

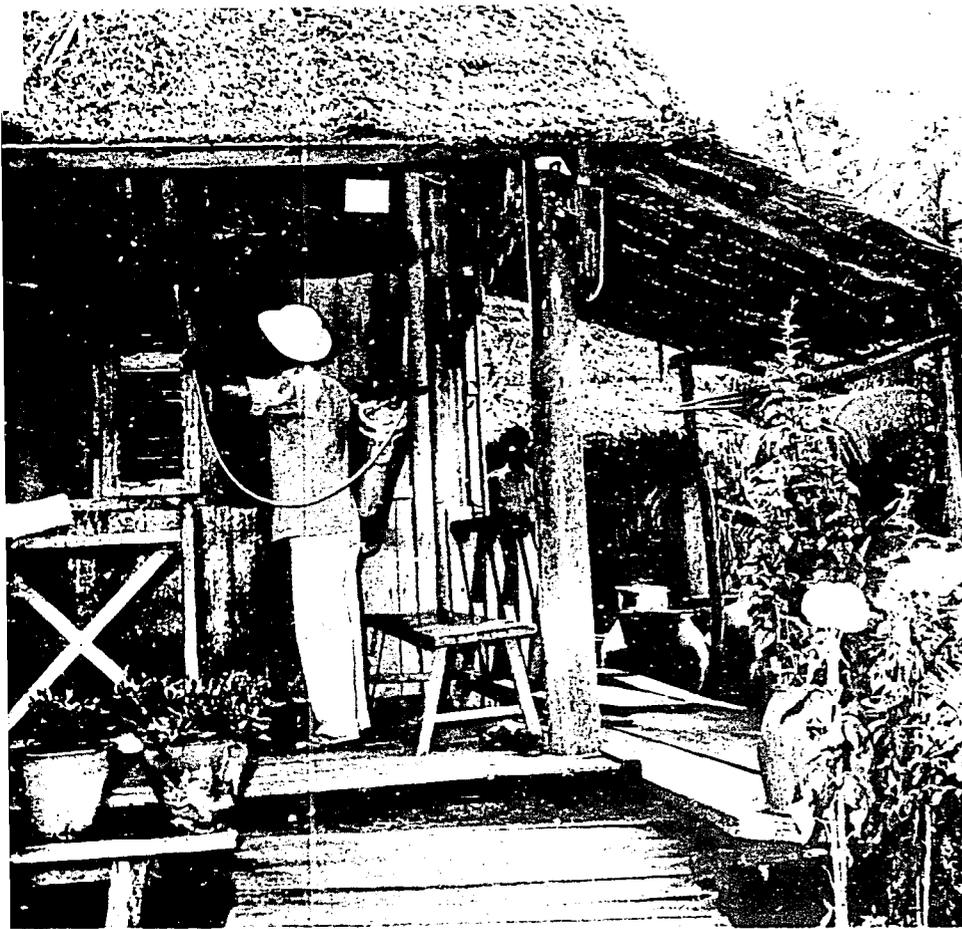
Malaria Eradication

The campaign to eradicate malaria is an example of close cooperation among the Ministry of Public Health, the World Health Organization and the aid mission to whose success each has contributed in an important measure. The campaign continues under the direction of Dr. Keo Phan, chief of the Malaria Eradication Service. The Service provides the personnel for the DDT spray teams and administrative work. Specialists in malaria eradication are assigned by WHO to advise on the campaign. The contribution of the aid program has been chiefly to provide a fleet of 28 trucks and spare parts, the DDT, the spray gear and some laboratory equipment for the campaign which began in 1954.

The importance of eradicating malaria has been summarized by the Director of Medical Services *Dr. Thor Peng Thong* as follows:

“Malaria regions cover an area of 120,000 square kilometers out of a total area of 180,000 square kilometers of the Kingdom, and the population living there is about one million inhabitants. Malaria is important, less for the number of deaths it causes than for incapacity for work which it produces. In this regard, it is the principal cause of invalidity in all malarial areas of our national territory. . . Malaria hinders the development of many regions of the country where the soil is very rich, thus weighing heavily on the national economy.”

Currently, the aid program is assisting in the research work being carried out in Snoul (Kratie) to discover a more effective method than spraying to be used in areas where the rate of transmission is higher than in those areas where the campaign has either elimin-



Teams spray DDT on dwellings to kill the mosquito which carries malaria. Begun in 1954, the campaign to eradicate the debilitating disease continues as a cooperative effort of the Ministry of Public Health, the United Nations World Health Organization and the aid mission.

tion of the center, a public health physician of the aid mission will, at the invitation of the Ministry, work at the Kampot provincial hospital with Mr. Kim Chin, Médecin Chef for the province of Kampot, to survey medical needs, to act in an advisory capacity on care, and to assist in the development of the preventive medicine instruction programs.

ated the debilitating disease or sharply reduced its incidence.

The continuing program to eradicate malaria will stress training of personnel and the improvement in operational methods; in both of these activities the assistance of the World Health Organization and of the aid mission has been assured.

Other Health Facilities

The mission's contributions in previous years to the development of health and health training facilities include:

the erection, in collaboration with the French Government, of a building for the Royal School of Medicine;

the construction and equipment of the Kantha Bopha Pediatric Center in the Preah Ket Mealea Hospital;

the expansion of the nursing and midwifery school;

the gift of equipment for a 100-bed hospital and the sum of 2,000,000 riels to complement the donations of 3,500,000 riels by the Chief of State and of 6,500,000 riels by the Royal Government and private persons to construct a hospital for the Bonze;

the Takhmau Health Center, built and equipped in 1958, whose programs are also assisted by the WHO and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

The Chief of State confers with monks at the dedication of the Kantha Bopha Pediatric Center.

Safe Water Sources

The Royal Government has long emphasized the necessity of obtaining safe, clean water for its citizens and its importance is reflected in the Five Year Plan Preah Norodom Sihanouk and in the "water policy" of the Chief of State. The aid mission has vigorously supported the realization of this goal by contributing a total of \$2,500,000 worth of pumps, pipe, water treatment plants and other materials as well as drilling rigs that introduce new and different well drilling techniques to Cambodia.

Under the direction of Mr. Chhut Chhœur of the Water and Electricity Service an organization was started in early 1960 to train personnel to operate and maintain



well-drilling equipment in an orderly, efficient manner. At the end of 1960 this new organization had made outstanding progress: 346 wells, of which 301 are productive, were drilled in 12 provinces. These wells are listed in the following table:

Wells Drilled During 1960

Place	50mm size		150mm size		800mm size	
	Productive	Dry	Productive	Dry	Productive	Dry
Siemreap	95	0	5	0	2	0
Svay Rieng	84	8	0	0	0	0
Takeo	12	5	1	0	4	1
Kompong Thom	47	3	3	0	0	0
Kompong Speu	15	14	0	0	10	4
Prey Veng	1	1	2	0	0	0
Phnom Penh	2	0	0	1	3	1
Kandal	4	0	1	0	1	0
Kep	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kompong Cham	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kg. Chhnang	4	0	4	0	0	0
Kratie	0	0	5	0	0	0
	265	31	22	2	20	6

In the future, more wells will be drilled annually as the teams' experience increases.

A second rotary well rig delivered in 1961 by the aid mission makes possible an annual program of 800 wells 50mm. and 120 wells 150mm. in diameter. In order to realize the maximum production, the fast-drilling rotary machines drill exploratory wells. When these

machines find ground water, the slower-drilling, but more economical percussion machines are then employed to drill wells for production. Thus the two rotaries act as "scouts" for the four percussion rigs.

Smaller, truck-mounted rigs are used to drill the 50mm. wells. Because of their low cost and rapid construction, a large number of 50mm. wells can be drilled for villages, schools and dispensaries. Each of these wells is provided with a hand pump and can serve many families.

Five City Water Projects

Wells can also be used to supply large scale Water systems. In 1960 pumps were installed in Svay Rieng and Kratie where clean, pure water is now distributed to the inhabitants in those provincial capitals without the expense of large treatment plants.

Water systems at Siemreap, Kampot and Kompong Thom have been supplied by the aid mission with pipe, fittings, pumps for the construction of the necessary basins and filters.

A further important aspect of the well drilling program is the long range survey to find the locations where ground water is available in large amounts as well as the areas where there is no water. Thus, in the future, it will be possible to recommend where an industrial plant, a school, a hospital or any structure needing water should be built.

In this broad well drilling program, American technicians help to train well drillers, welders, mechanics, warehousemen and supervisors. With trained personnel



Workmen lay the pipe for new water system installed in Kratie, one of five provincial capitals whose water supply

and the new equipment, the Ministry's goals can be met and even surpassed to bring to the people in all parts of the Kingdom safe, dependable sources of water.

To concentrate on improving health services, particularly for the rural population, to wage a methodical and scientific campaign to rid the country of malaria and other debilitating diseases, to bring safe water to more and more communities throughout the

systems have been improved as a result of collaboration between the Ministry of Public Works and the aid mission.

Kingdom are efforts that attest to the broad concern of the Royal Government to work ceaselessly to improve health conditions for all the people. For the individual who benefits from these and other efforts to improve his health environment and thus his standard of living, the result is not only better health, but also a great increase in the potential of that individual, by virtue of his better health, to contribute to the nation's general economic and social progress.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OFFICE

10



— THE ROYAL POLICE —

U.S. Aids progress
in Royal Police
\$4,143,900
10,860,500 †

At the heart of the nation's economic and social growth is the nation's internal stability. It is the role of the Royal Police to maintain this stability that the farmer may plant, harvest and market in peace; that commerce and industry may flourish and that the national infrastructure may be developed.

To assist the Royal Police increase its capacity to carry out this mission, the American aid program has concentrated on four main areas of assistance:

- . . . to improve the police radio communications network;
- . . . to deliver vehicles that increase mobility;
- . . . to standardize the police arms;
- . . . to participate in the introduction of modern police methods and training.

Police Radio Net

The headquarters station in Phnom Penh will consist of five 100-watt receiver-transmitters of which three

◀ *All elements of the Royal Police are increasing their efficiency to protect the law-abiding citizen. Here, a group of Municipal*

are to be in operation at all times, thus permitting simultaneous transmissions in either voice or Morse code with three provincial stations of the Provincial Guard. The two other radios will be kept as spares to replace units undergoing routine inspection in the headquarters maintenance shop which is also a part of the system. An identical unit to the headquarters station will be established at Takhmau.

The first radio station of the Provincial Guard was installed at Lomphat (Ratanakili). It consists of two 100-watt receiver-transmitters (one for use, one as spare) complete with power generator and antenna system. The same equipment will be installed in all provinces at Provincial Guard headquarters as well as in their installations in the cities of Kep and Sihanoukville.

Forty receiver-transmitters will be provided to the mobile units of the Provincial Guard which will enable them to maintain contact with their headquarters while on a mission of law enforcement.

The system will be complete with the installation in 700 sroks (counties) and major phoums (villages) of

Police study fingerprint identification with an American specialist, utilizing the famed Henry system.

Vehicles Increase Mobility

92 Jeeps, 144 three-quarter ton trucks and over 50 other vehicles have been supplied to all units of the Royal Police, particularly to the Provincial Guard to increase mobility. The Provincial Guard was also supplied with 37 motors for boats to enable them to improve their patrol activities on the Tonle Tap.

A garage, soon to be built in Phnom Penh by the Royal Government, will be stocked with spare parts and equipped to maintain and repair the fleet of vehicles.

Standardized Arms

The program of standardization of arms will supply the Royal Police with modern police weapons and, at the same time, simplify and make more economical the procurement of uniform ammunition for the new weapons. The completion recently of the Municipal Police's new firing range in Bek Chan made possible the beginning of training courses in the use and maintenance of the weapons.

Police Academy

A most important area of cooperation between police authorities and the aid mission, especially from the point of view of developing police officials trained in modern methods, is the construction and equipment of the Police Academy, consisting of seven classrooms and laboratories, dormitories for 210 men and housing for seven faculty members.

A motion picture projector with police subject films, a slide projector, a photo laboratory, and other visual



Officers of the Royal Police inspect a radio transmitter, part of the equipment to be installed to link Phnom Penh with Provincial Guard headquarters in all the provinces and each provincial capital with major counties and villages.

smaller receiver-transmitters, permitting contact with the headquarters of the Provincial Guard, but also capable, in case of need, of reaching national headquarters directly.

A radio communications specialist is teaching a class of 12 members of the Royal Police the operation and maintenance of the system. Some of these men will be assigned to the field posts, others will be instructors in the school provided with the system where operators and maintenance specialists are to be trained.



Part of the fleet of three-quarter ton trucks delivered to the Provincial Guard to increase its mobility is inspected by a group of Royal Police and American officials. In the left background are Mr. Sua Hell, chief of the Municipal Police conversing with Mr. C. Robert Moore, counsellor of the Amer-

ican Embassy. Captain Nuon Thay, Lt. Khoan Kuy, Lt. Chhay Te, Mr. Ben Kabo and Mr. Stuart T. Baron, deputy chief of the American aid mission (foreground), inspect the trucks after brief turnover ceremonies at the Police Academy.

classroom equipment were also supplied to furnish the classrooms.

American police experts work at the Academy with the Royal Police not only in the radio course, but also

in the maintenance and use of arms and the establishment of special courses in modern police methods. These include the use of cameras and chemical processes in the collection of evidence, techniques of recording data about automobile accidents, traffic control measures and pre-

sentation of evidence in court. Experts provided by the French aid program teach a basic curriculum in law, the techniques of legal arrest and crime detection methods. This broad range of subjects is taught both in the one year course and in short courses to members of all elements of the Royal Police.

The instruction carried out under the Director of the Academy, Mr. Om Chum, is supplemented by field trips and problems where actual conditions are simulated to whose solution the Police trainees apply what they have learned in the classroom.

Identification Systems

An American police specialist teaches a group of Municipal Police and National Police in the Henry System of fingerprint classification, a system used by major police units all over the world.

He also works with another group of police technicians in a course in the utilization of photography to

Royal Cambodian police zero in on targets at the new range at Bek Chan in demonstration of their skill before top Cambodian and American officials, including Ambassador William

solve such problems as the detection of crime, the preservation of evidence and the detection of altered documents.

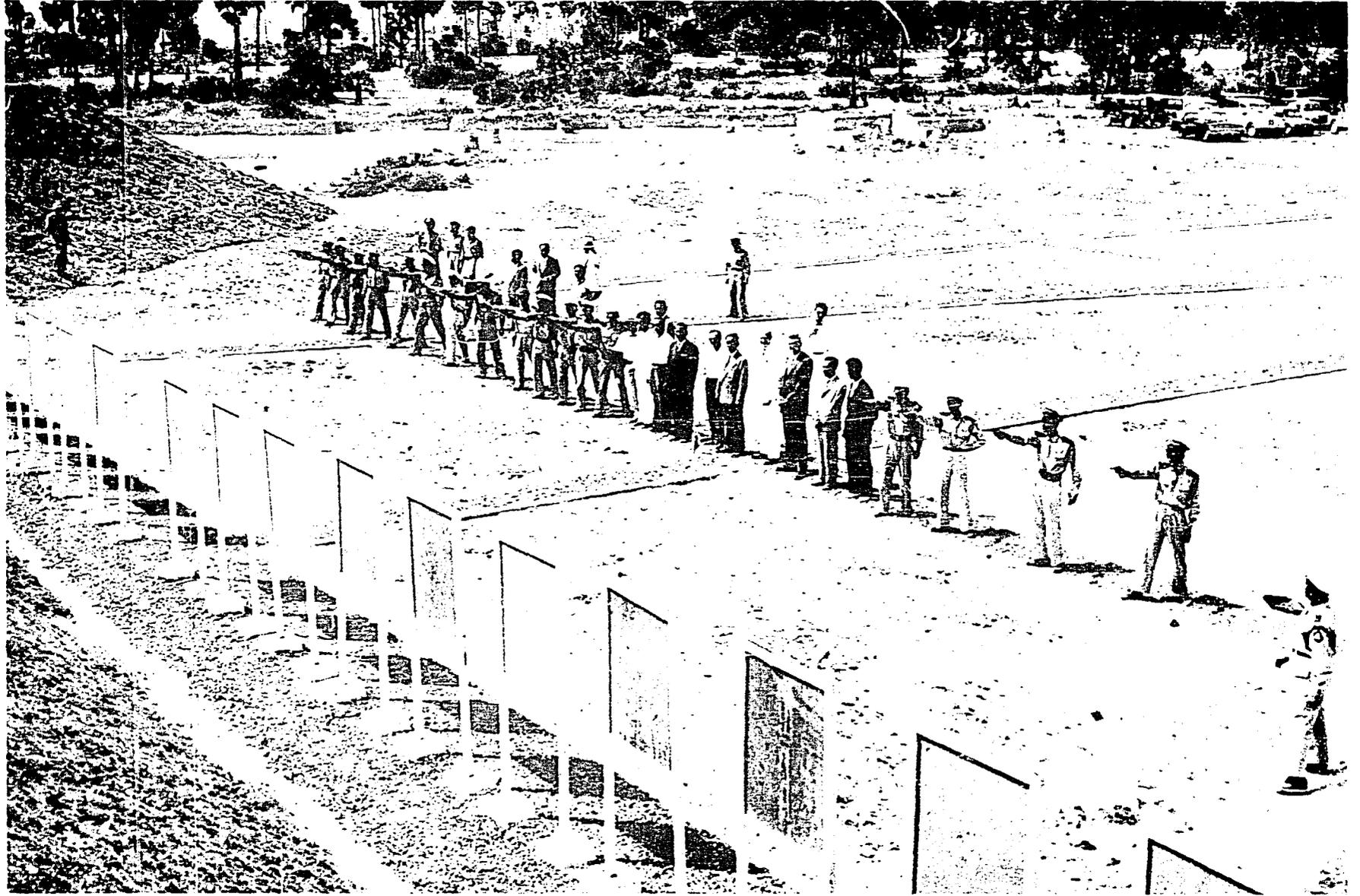
American Women Teach English

Several American women instruct about 100 students in the English language at the Royal Police Academy in a course of about five hours instruction per week.

Traffic Control

In an earlier phase of the cooperation with the Royal Police, equipment was supplied to enable the traffic police to undertake a program of traffic control measures. The effects are evident in the area of the Central Market, along Boulevard Norodom, at the construction site on Boulevard Monivong and in many provincial capitals and cities.

C. Trimble. The modern target range was provided as an integral part of the program to train the Royal Police in the use and maintenance of their newly-standardized weapons.





— PUBLIC WORKS —

U.S. Aids progress
in Public Works —
\$29,080,500
630,017,500 †

With the struggle for independence crowned with success and internal security restored, the Royal Government's prime task in the area of public works was to improve and expand the infrastructure - - to repair damaged roads, bridges and other communications and to augment the communications net for broad economic development.

The Khmer-American Friendship Highway

The Khmer-American Friendship Highway, linking the capital with the growing port city of Sihanoukville is the foremost example of cooperation in the field of public works. Taken together, the highway and the port, built under the French aid program, guarantee Cambodia's direct access to the sea; their importance to the national economy and national independence is thus self-evident.

Stretching 226 kilometers, the highway, to which the aid program contributed \$24,376,000 and 259,948,000 riels, and to which the Royal Government contributed 30,000,000

riels, is the largest single cooperative aid project. It is a tribute to the cooperation between American and Cambodian laborers, heavy construction equipment operators, surveyors, technicians and engineers who built it through jungles and mountains within the short space of two years.

In July of 1959, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, then the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, and American Ambassador William C. Trimble joined in cordial ceremonies dedicating the highway to Cambodian-American friendship.

Messages of dedication from His Royal Highness and the then President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, are inscribed in Cambodian and English on the base of the monuments erected at each end of the highway. The Chief of State's message reads:

"This is a highway of friendship, built through the cooperative efforts of Americans and Khmers who have worked in a spirit of liberty and fraternity toward the goal of economic independence of this country.

◀ *U.S. Interior Secretary Frederick A. Seaton is shown with Prince Sihanouk and U.S. Ambassador Trimble at ceremonies*

inaugurating Khmer American Friendship Highway in July, 1959. Highway links capital with Sihanoukville.

Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia." And President Eisenhower's message states:

"This highway, built by the joint efforts of Cambodia and the United States of America, is the symbol of the friendship of the peoples of our two countries, and of our mutual desire for a free, independent prosperous Cambodia.

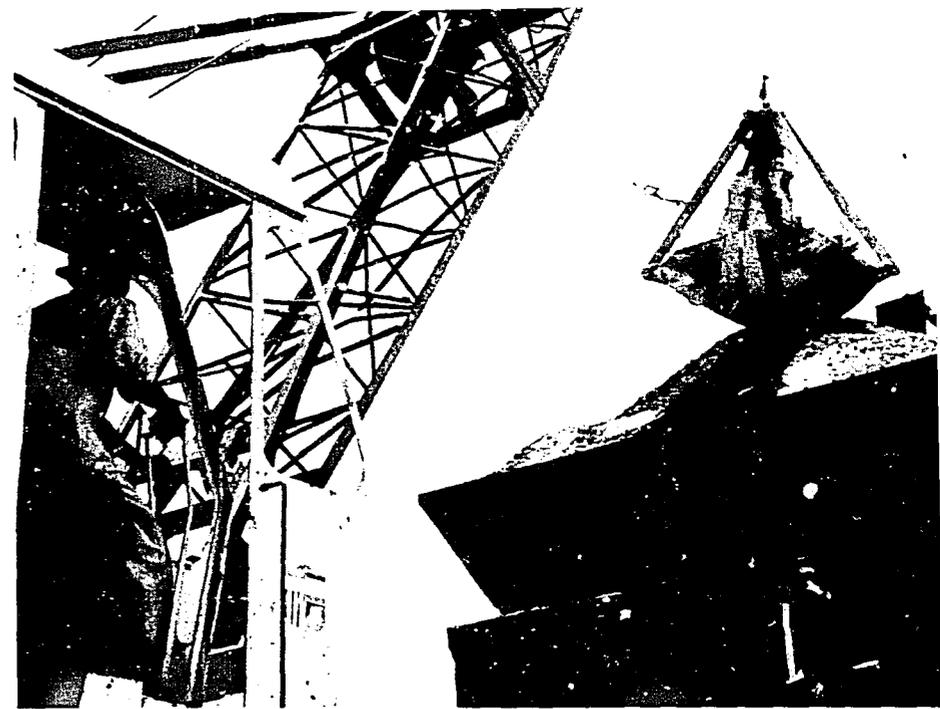
Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America."

As in the case of the Barai Occidental, the American engineers trained the Cambodian workmen to operate the heavy construction equipment, and, as the highway approached completion, the Cambodian employees were operating nearly all of the cranes, graders, scrapers, bulldozers and other machines. Another program to train mechanics to maintain and repair the equipment was begun while the highway was under construction and continues with the assistance of an American specialist.

When the highway was finished nearly \$ 6,000,000 worth of heavy construction equipment used on the highway was presented to the Offices des Engins Mecanique and to FARK.

This equipment consisted of 34 tractors, 23 road scrapers, 20 rollers, 12 road graders, ten cranes and shovels, two asphalt plants and two stone crushers and 77 trucks of all kinds, among a variety of smaller pieces of engineering equipment.

A team of American engineers is working with experts of the Offices des Engins Mechaniques to repair the road between Kilometer 110 and Kilometer 180 where



This crane operator's skill is representative of ability of personnel of the Office des Engins Mechaniques to operate all kinds of heavy construction equipment.

the surface will be removed and the foundation of the road strengthened. The road will then be resurfaced. The cost of the repair work and of the necessary materials and new equipment is being borne jointly by the Royal Government and the aid program.

Today, the Offices des Engins Mecaniques and FARK are at work on road construction projects throughout the Kingdom, utilizing the trained men and the construction machinery that built the highway.

In addition to the highway, nearly 1300 kilometres of roads were constructed or repaired elsewhere in the Kingdom in a cooperative effort to improve the existing road net. In the course of the construction of these roads 43 bridges were built along national routes 1, 3, 5, and 6.

In support of the development of Sihanoukville, which is growing in population every month as its capacity increases to handle more ships and larger cargoes, the aid program has engaged an American engineering firm to survey the Tuk Sap River to determine its capacity to supply Sihanoukville with water and power. The results of the survey now in progress will indicate the power and water supply capacity of a dam on the river and will include preparation of design of a dam.

Airport Improvement

To satisfy the growing need for better air communications, the aid program has supported the improvement of the airports at Siemreap, Battambang, Kratie, Stung Treng and Kampot to expand their facilities and render them useable under all weather conditions.

New equipment ordered for the Siemreap Airport will permit the control tower to deal simultaneously with a larger number of arriving and departing planes under conditions of maximum safety and dependability. A radio telephone circuit between the Siemreap and Pochentong airports will replace the radio telegraphic system now in use.

Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Radio Range (VOR) navigational equipment will soon be installed at Pochentong Airport. It provides an unlimited number of precision radio courses to guide the pilots of several airplanes simultaneously to the airport. As a navigational aid of the latest type, it will permit all-weather traffic. All the new equipment is identical to that used in major airports in the United States and other countries.

Five officials of the Civil Aviation have visited the United States to study airport flight safety and control

methods to enable the management of Pochentong to keep pace with its expanding traffic.

Cooperation with Office of Dredging

Residents of the capital, Phnom Penh, are enthusiastic over the accomplishments of the Office of Dredging, which, since 1955, has kept the Phnom Penh port open

One of 43 new bridges built to rehabilitate communications destroyed during the period of insecurity.





Two of the four dredges purchased for the Office of Dredging keep the port channel clear, and by pumping the silt into

marshland, create valuable property. Pipelines carrying silt are supported by pontoons.

for ocean-going vessels up to 3,500 tons and used the silt to fill and render habitable and commercially valuable over 700 hectares of swampy land. The Mall stretching between the Bassac and the Monument of Independence and much of Boulevard Monivong are the most prominent examples of this work.

Two 30 cm and two 20 cm diesel suction dredges, which together with their spare parts cost about \$2,000,000, were supplied under the aid program to carry out these operations.

The Office of Dredging recently purchased a 30 cm portable dredge to dredge silted rivers along the Tonle Sap to improve them as means of commercial transportation and to provide water for irrigation and potential industrial use.

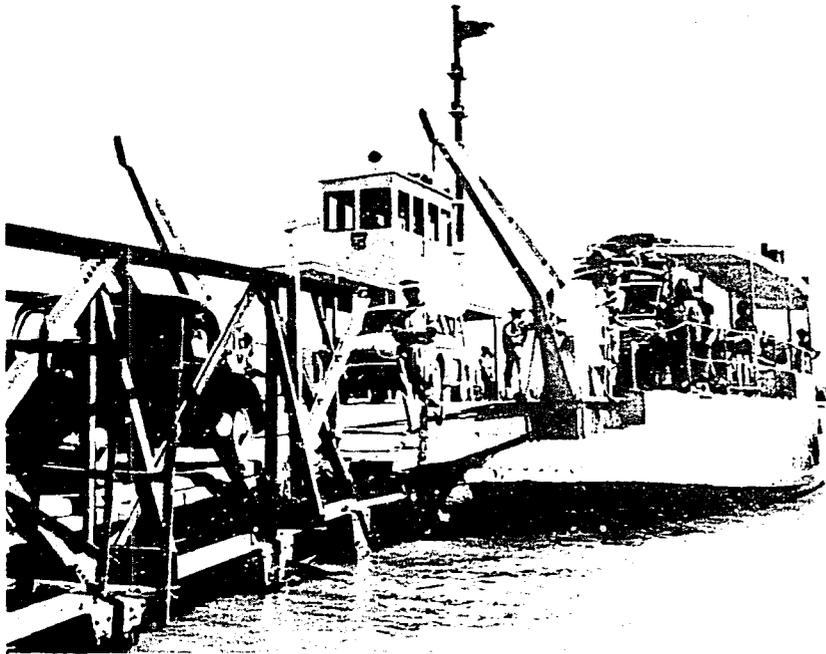
The Office of Dredging also participated in the development of the harbor at Sihanoukville by dredging part of the channel and depositing the fill to support the road from the quai to the Khmer-American Friendship Highway.

Materials Laboratory

A materials-testing laboratory at the Ministry of Public Works, equipped with apparatus from the United States, will provide facilities to test the strength and other physical properties of all kinds of construction materials to insure that they meet specifications requirements. The result of this kind of control over construction materials is evident in the improved quality of work obtained and directly affects construction costs, a significant factor in view of the large public construction program that the Royal Government has undertaken and scheduled for the future. An official of the Office d'Urbanisme et d'Habitat worked in the Philippines with the National Highway Construction Department to study the operation of its materials-testing laboratory.

Another project approaching completion for the Ministry of Public Works is a garage workshop which will be equipped with the machine tools necessary to carry out mechanical and electrical repair and body work on all of the official vehicles of the Royal Government.

These are the major projects undertaken to assist the Royal Government in its broad efforts to improve the economic infrastructure, the condition that makes progress possible in every other social and economic field. More and better roads and bridges throughout the Kingdom, the smart appearance and operations of Pochentong airport, the far-sighted planning in the capital city, the provincial capitals and in the villages is evidence of the Royal Government's emphasis on infrastructure.



This ferry at Prek K'dam speeds traffic across the Tonle Sap. Another is in service at Neak Luong.

Ferry Boats and Tug Boats

Two 40 ton ferry boats were purchased for use at Neak Luong on the Mekong and at Prek K'dam on the Tonle Sap. They have speeded traffic at these important crossing points and permit the ferries in use to be withdrawn from service for periodic repairs.

The Port of Sihanoukville recently received two 27.5-meter diesel-powered tugboats to move ships in and out of the harbor and to berth them at the quai-side. One of the tugs is outfitted with fire-fighting equipment and thus adds to the safety of the Port.



— FISCAL MANAGEMENT —

U.S. Aids progress
in Fiscal Management

\$344,500

1,645,000 †

As the country presses on to realize the goals set forth in the Five Year Plan Preah Norodom Sihanouk, as the economy becomes more productive with increased consumption at home and more revenue from abroad, the Royal Government will modernize its procedures for preparing new plans for the nation's further progress.

In an economically developing nation it is especially important for the National Budget, the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance to have up-to-date and accurate data on government spending and revenue, not only to determine that all departments of the government stay within their allocated budgets, but especially to be able to manage government operations more effectively and to predict on the basis of reliable data what productivity the economy can attain in order to set future goals and schedules and to direct the emphasis of further planning.

To assist the Ministry of Finance to modernize its procedure for the assumption of these broad responsibilities, the aid mission will provide a complex of 12 electrical-mechanical data-processing machines developed by the world-famous American firm, the International

◀ *Mr. Kim Nguon Trach, former Treasurer, witnesses signing of contracts to provide IBM accounting machines for use in Ministry of Finance. Mr. Lazarevich of IBM is on left, Di-*

Business Machines, Inc. That company has invented machines that perform in seconds work that would take weeks for a battery of accountants and clerks to accomplish working by hand. The machines have worked a revolution in commercial, governmental and scientific calculating methods and are now considered indispensable.

The new machines will enable any office of the government to obtain fiscal data in a fraction of the time now required to produce them, and thus have a better control over its operations.

The twelve machines that have been ordered for delivery this year include some that record data on cards by punching holes in a particular order; verifying devices to check the accuracy of the data recorded; classifiers to separate the data by classes (such as "expenditures" from "receipts"); reproducers-summarizers to permit in-process checks on any computation; and calculators to perform addition, subtraction, division and multiplication functions and to produce a printed report of the final computation.

Three officials of the Ministry of Finance are now in Paris studying at the school operated by International rector Mann on right. *The machines will save much time in obtaining fiscal data.*

Business Machines to learn the theory and operations of the machines and, more importantly, how to apply the machines to particular kinds of fiscal problems and procedures.

Here in Phnom Penh, another group of 11 opera-

tors has been trained in the use of machines identical to those that will be purchased so that when the machines are installed, there will be a trained corps of personnel in the Ministry of Finance to provide a service that is central to its increasingly important role in the national progress.

— MASS INFORMATION —

U.S. Aids progress
in Mass Information
\$703,000
35,845,000 †

The two largest efforts of the American aid mission to assist the Royal Government in the development of mass communications media to reach the general population with information valuable for their economic and social improvement are the furnishing to the Ministry of Information of a modern offset printing press and the design and equipment of two complete studios of the National Radio.

The fully equipped offset printing plant, the only such

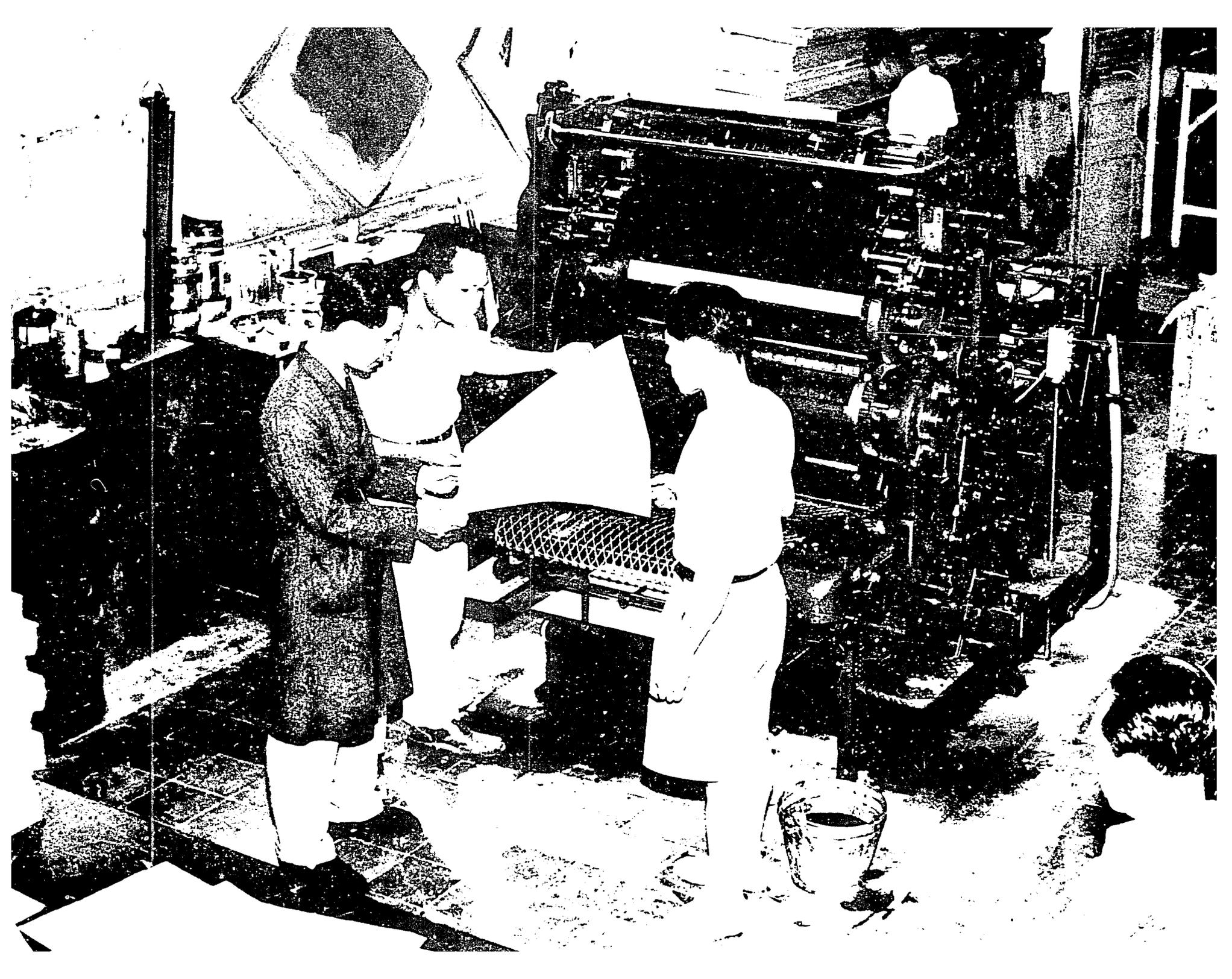
Proofs are checked on one of the new offset printing presses at the Imprimerie Royale. It is the only installation of its

installation in the country, has been functioning since 1956, and today is in operation at capacity.

Approximately 60 printing plant personnel have been trained in all aspects of offset production.

The radio project called for the redesign, remodeling and equipping of the two radio broadcasting studios, installation of a radio maintenance and repair shop, and the training of technical personnel. The studios have been in operation since the fall of 1961.

kind in the nation. Some 60 printing plant personnel have been trained in all facets of offset printing production.





— EXPERIENCE ABROAD —

U.S. Aids Progress In Providing Education And Travel Abroad

We have noted earlier the Royal Government's efforts and intentions to improve existing institutions of higher education and to establish new institutions with the goal of providing here at home the educational facilities to train most of the scientists, engineers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, craftsmen and other specialists for which the nation has a growing need.

The American aid program's current support for the attainment of this goal is exemplified in the Technological Institute, the National School of Agriculture, the National School of Arts and Crafts and, earlier, in assistance to the Royal School of Medicine, and the facilities of the Preah Ket Mealea Hospital associated with it.

The Royal Government plans naturally to staff these institutions to the greatest extent possible with qualified Cambodian faculty; therefore, a broad program of cooperation is now in progress between the ministries of the Royal Government and the aid mission to select promising young men who have attained at least their first baccalaureate for three- or four-year programs of study at leading American universities under scholar-

ships provided by the aid mission. The scholarship includes, in addition to the tuition, travel expenses to and from the United States, funds for books, board and room and a modest sum of pocket money.

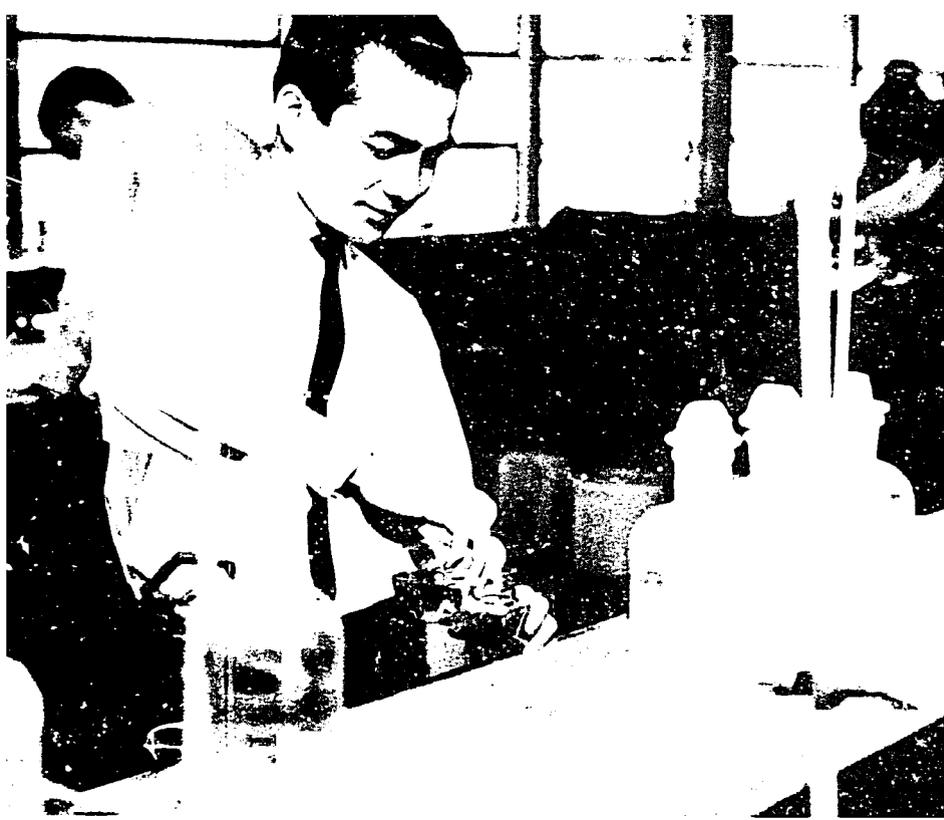
Education of Future Teachers

At present, there are 76 students enrolled in these programs: 46 are attending leading agricultural universities where they are studying such agricultural specialties as agronomy, animal husbandry, agricultural education, forestry and fisheries; 26 graduates of the National School of Arts and Crafts are enrolled in American institutions which specialize in preparing teachers of industrial arts; 4 others are studying public health.

To train faculty for the Technological Institute, approximately fifty qualified Cambodian students will be selected and awarded scholarships at some of America's outstanding engineering universities.

In the three- and four-year programs, the students study English composition, world history, a foreign language, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, in

◀ *National School of Agriculture graduates at airport, prior to departure for four years of training at Georgia University.*



Kim Srun performs an experiment in chemistry in a laboratory at Clemson College in South Carolina, where he is studying entomology—the studies of insect life—to prepare him for work in crop protection at home.

addition to the curriculum in their particular specialty. And, while the emphasis is always on Habu scholarship, the students are also encouraged to participate in the full life of the university they are attending.

Persons selected for the three-and four-year programs at American institutions begin the preparation for their study here in Pinnom Penh before their departure. Many of the wives of American staff members of the aid mission and of other American government agencies teach English to small groups of Cambodian students to help prepare them for their academic and social life in the United States.

This scholarship program is, as we have seen, intended to assist the Royal Government develop the teachers and experts whose training takes considerable time.

Visits to America, Europe, Asia

In a further cooperative effort, however, over five hundred officials of the Royal Government have traveled to the United States and Canada, to Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Denmark in Europe, and the Philippines, Japan, India, Malaya, Indonesia, Pakistan, Okinawa, Thailand, Vietnam and Hong Kong in Asia to observe activities in those countries in their fields of work.

Of these, officials of the Royal Government, over 100 have visited the United States, Canada and European countries on extended trips that ranged from three months to two years.

Officials concerned with all levels and types of education -- teacher training, primary and secondary education programs, rural education, preparatory of teaching materials and specialist education -- have traveled to all parts of America, where they met and conferred with educators, administrators, and government officials in charge of America's free public education system, and visited the school classrooms, laboratories and shops to see those education programs at first hand.

Thirteen officials of the Ministry of Agriculture have visited American government-operated agriculture research stations, as well as farms and research centers operated by the industries that process agricultural crops in America. These visits support the Royal Government's programs to increase agricultural yields and to improve



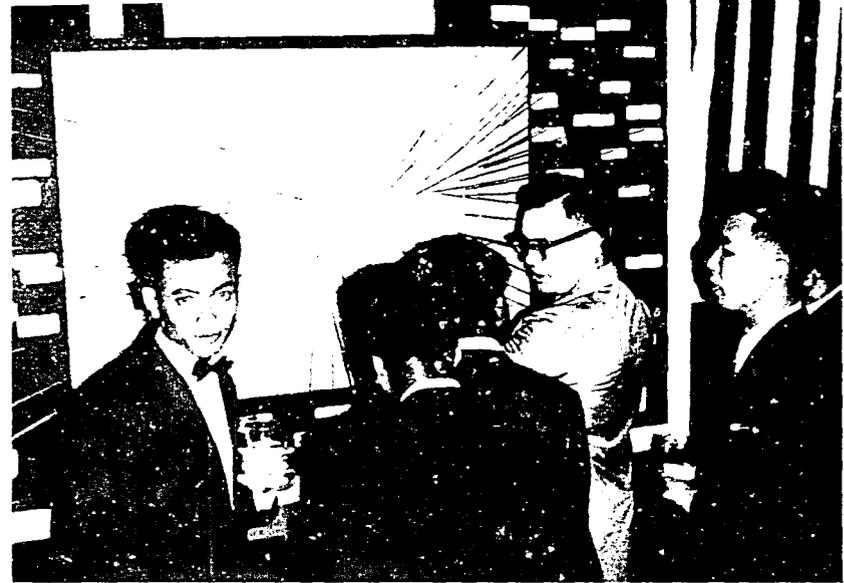
Director of the Primary Teachers Training Center at Kompong Kantuot, Mr. Ho Tung Ho recently visited the United States to observe teacher training programs for elementary schools and visited classrooms as shown above in several public schools, this one in New York City.

the quality of crops both for better consumption at home and increased revenue from exports.

Members of the Royal Police have worked with American police forces in major cities to observe the operation of police communications, traffic control and fingerprint and records identification procedures.

And other examples of opportunities to help develop specialists in vital fields may be noted in the visits by officials of the Ministry of Public Health to familiarize themselves with practices of public health administration in the United States; in study programs to train airport operations personnel of the Ministry of Public Works; and in the trips to America by officials of the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury to study methods of international financial relations.

And, finally, officials from nearly every Ministry



U.S. map, marked to show locations of schools where Cambodian students have been sent for study, was feature of a special reception given for more than 250 returned Cambodian students. Study and travel grants were provided by aid mission and other U.S. government or private agencies.

have made shorter visits, generally of six weeks to six months duration to observe the developments in their fields that have been undertaken by Asian nations which are also engaged in vast national programs to improve the material and spiritual conditions of their peoples.

The immediate purpose of cooperation between the Royal Government and the American aid program in providing opportunities for students and officials to study or to make observation visits to the United States or to other countries is, of course, to assist the Royal Government to develop the corps of specialists needed to realize the economic and social goals the Chief of State has set for the nation. In the accomplishment of that purpose there is the additional immeasurable value, shared by the visitor and the host, of Cambodians and Americans, Canadians, Europeans and Asians, by meeting each other personally, to know and understand one another's points of view and aspirations.



— COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM —

U.S. Aids Progress Through the Commodity Import Program ... How it Works

In this report we have indicated the expenditure of riels as well as dollars to carry out the projects under the American aid program in education, agriculture, public health, public works, assistance to the Royal Police and to FARK, and other aspects of coopération for progress.

We now briefly report the activities of the Commodity Import Program with which officials of the Royal Government and the commercial circles are very familiar, but whose activities and importance are less widely known to the general public. We may gauge its importance from the fact that the Chief of State once referred to the commodity import program as the "oxygen of the economy."

Virtually every industry uses machines or equipment procured under the Commodity Import Program; virtually every section of the economy, from the individual family farm to the rubber processing plants, has been aided by the U.S. financed import of products vital to the growth of the national economy.

As the chart shows, the range of the products imported is very great: from textiles to industrial machinery,

◀ *The expansion of Phnom Penh's electricity uses cables imported under the Commodity Import Program. Petroleum*

from medicaments to vehicles, from foods to petroleum products — products meant for the individual consumer, products that promote the expansion and development of commerce and industry, and products that add to the national infrastructure.

Since the inception in 1951 of the American economic aid program, funds made available for the import of essential commodities total \$162,640,600.

Because it supplies about 20 per cent of the nation's imports and is the medium for generating counterpart riels used to defray the costs in the Kingdom of joint projects, and to support FARK, the commodity import program has been indispensable to the success attained in ten years of cooperation for progress.

The problem faced by an emerging nation in a program of economic development is a difficult one: it means simultaneously to provide foods, drugs and other items that relieve distress, to introduce raw materials, machinery and vehicles for new industries, steadily to expand the importation of essential consumer goods, and to accomplish all these operations without impairing

products, machines and material for construction are other products imported to advance industrialization.

the nation's external reserves or provoking inflation at home. The success of the Commodity Import Program in achieving the objectives listed above is testimony to the wisdom of the financial policies followed by the Royal Government, as well as to the acumen and cooperation of the Cambodian and American officials and the Cambodian importers who have carried out the program.

Four Effects

The commodity import program has a four-fold effect on the national economy:

First, it provides the means for authorized Cambodian businessmen to import the foreign products that promote industry, improve transportation, mechanize agriculture, support building construction and add to the infrastructure;

Second, the amount of dollars allocated augments the flexibility of the hard currency resources of the Royal Government for other economically important purchases.

Third, the riels paid by businessmen who avail themselves of the dollar funds are deposited in a counterpart account at the rate of 35 riels to the dollar; and it is these riels that sustain the riel costs essential to the completion of specific projects under the aid program, and also defray some of the cost of pay and allowances for FARK personnel and the cost of most military construction.

Fourth, the National Budget is relieved of a considerable amount of the costs of maintaining the defense

More than a dozen of Cambodian foodstuffs are processed and canned by the Cambodians themselves, with some equipment

establishment. Meanwhile, the American military aid program, entirely separate from and additional to this aspect of the economic aid program, delivers the vehicles, arms, munitions, fuels and machinery needed to modernize the FARK and to make them logistically self-sufficient. The chart shows the classes of products imported, the amount of dollars assigned to each category of products, the total amount of riels generated by the use of the dollar fund, the amounts of expenditures in the Cambodian economy for goods and services to advance joint projects, and the sum allotted to FARK for pay and allowances and for military construction.

The decisions on how much funds to allot to each category of imports are reached in discussions between officials of the Royal Government and the aid mission; the management of the funds is entirely within the hands of the Royal Government. Flexibility is assured by reserving a sum that can be allotted later to other categories where new or greater needs develop.

Imports Add to Productivity

The diversifying economy needs the trucks, the fuel, the farm and industrial machinery, the electrical devices, the chemicals and the iron, steel and cement for construction so that it can expand to supply more goods and steel and services required by a more prosperous population. The imported items, in turn put to use in the Kingdom, increase the amount and quality of goods that Cambodia can produce for domestic consumption and offer on the world market,

supplied under Commodity Import Program. The canned products are for consumption both within the country and abroad.



Loans for Industry

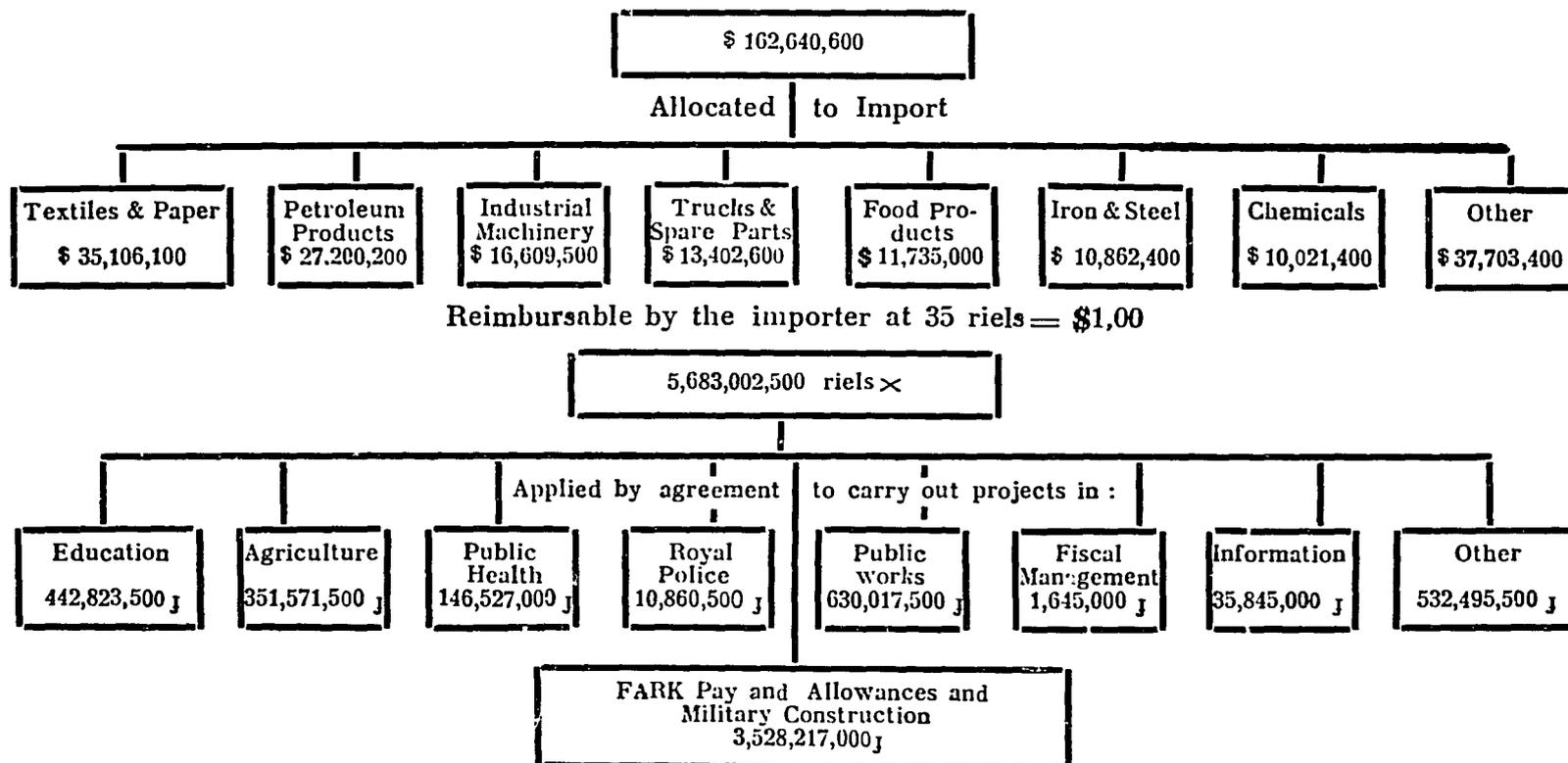
Since 1959, a sum of 36,000,000 riels has been made available from counterpart riels to promote the creation of industrial enterprises to process Cambodian products, to supply the domestic demand for finished products, and also sell them abroad. The Caisse Nationale d'Equipement, an agency especially created in the Banque Nationale to make loans to business men who wish to import machinery or other essentials from abroad for the

purpose of founding such industries, in collaboration with the aid mission, has made or approved 22 loans from these funds in the amount of 26,000,000 riels. Among the enterprises whose start was aided by means of loans from these funds are a sandal factory which uses native rubber, a canning plant which packs foods for export, a silk-weaving mill, and a combined chicken hatchery and fish farm. Additional funds will be made available to the Caisse Nationale d'Equipement to assist competent Cambodian businessmen to start or expand enterprises which contribute to the industrialization of the economy.

THE COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM

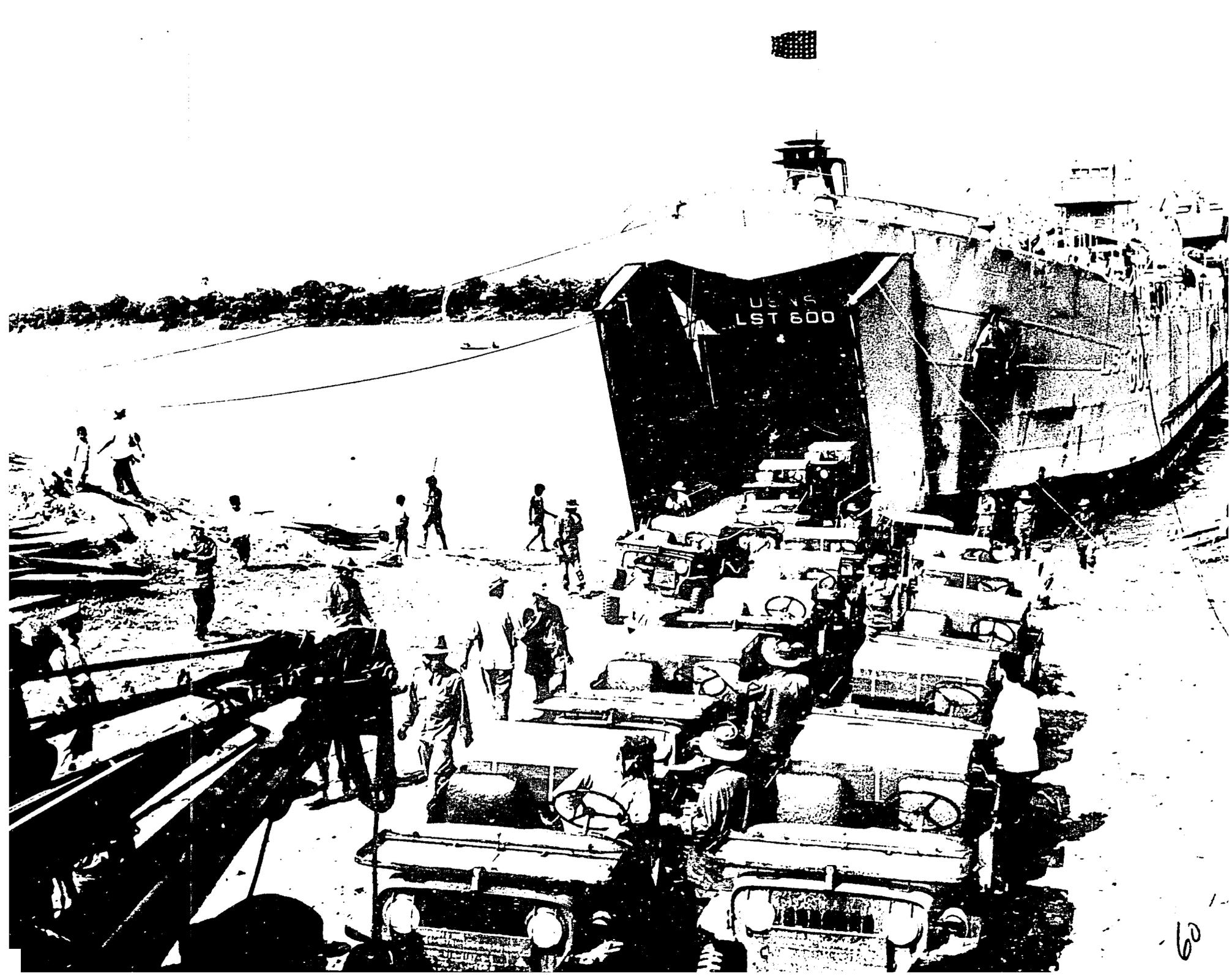
How It Works

(September 8, 1951 — June 30, 1961)



× Reimbursement was waived on imports in the amount \$ 269,100; thus, the equivalent of that sum, 9,418,500 riels, has been deducted from the amount of riels available for allocation to agreed projects.

The chart does not include 819,261,795 riels collected as customs by the Royal Government on products imported under the Commodity Import Program.



MILITARY ASSISTANCE

U.S. Aids Progress

in National Defense

\$77,925,000

3,948,217,000 ⌵

The United States Military Assistance Program to the Forces Armées Royale Khmères (FARK), inaugurated shortly after the Head of State won the nation's independence, has as its purpose to help the Royal Government develop a modern, mobile, self-sustaining force capable of protecting that independence and of maintaining internal security.

As of 30 June 1961 services and supplies in the value of \$74,200,000 have been made available to FARK under the United States Military Assistance Program toward the attainment of those goals. In addition, 3,528,217,000 riels have been made available through the Commodity Import Program. These two sums are entirely separate from the economic aid program.

Since 1955 the Military Assistance Program has developed in two phases.

After independence, FARK's immediate needs were satisfied by providing tanks, trucks, arms and supporting equipment for the Army, vessels and equipment for the Navy and planes and ground support material for the

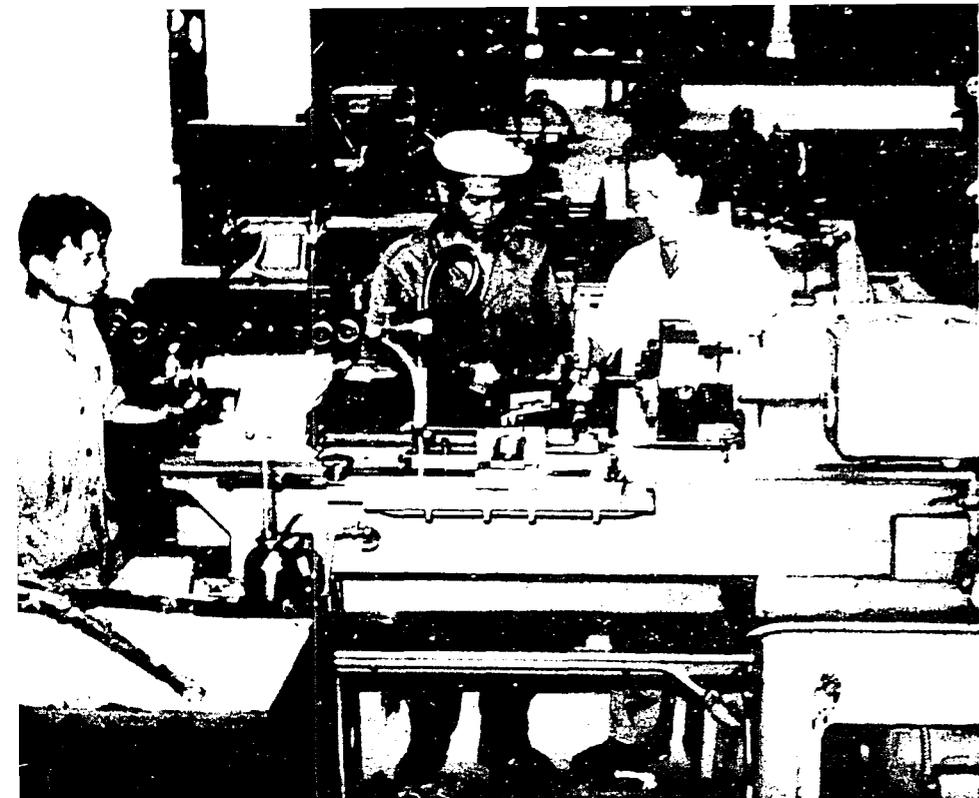
Air Forces. This effort constituted the first phase.

The second phase, which was developed as a result of close collaboration between FARK and the United States Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), has placed emphasis on increasing FARK's mobility and communications, modernizing its equipment and making the armed forces self-sustaining.

As the supply of new, modern material increases, more emphasis is placed on training personnel to maintain it and establishing methods of distribution, storage and optimum utilization of the equipment; therefore, as of July 1961, nearly 150 FARK officers and enlisted men have attended United States Armed Forces service schools and installations, both in the United States and in the Pacific area, for periods ranging from a few weeks to one year, to observe and study the use and maintenance of equipment delivered under the Military Assistance Program. It is expected that many more will be offered these same opportunities. Officers and enlisted specialists of the MAAG staff, assisted by American civilian experts, are working with the Forces Armées Royales Khmères to de-

New jeeps to improve FARK's mobility are unloaded at Prek K'dam. New jeeps, three-quarter ton trucks and two-and-

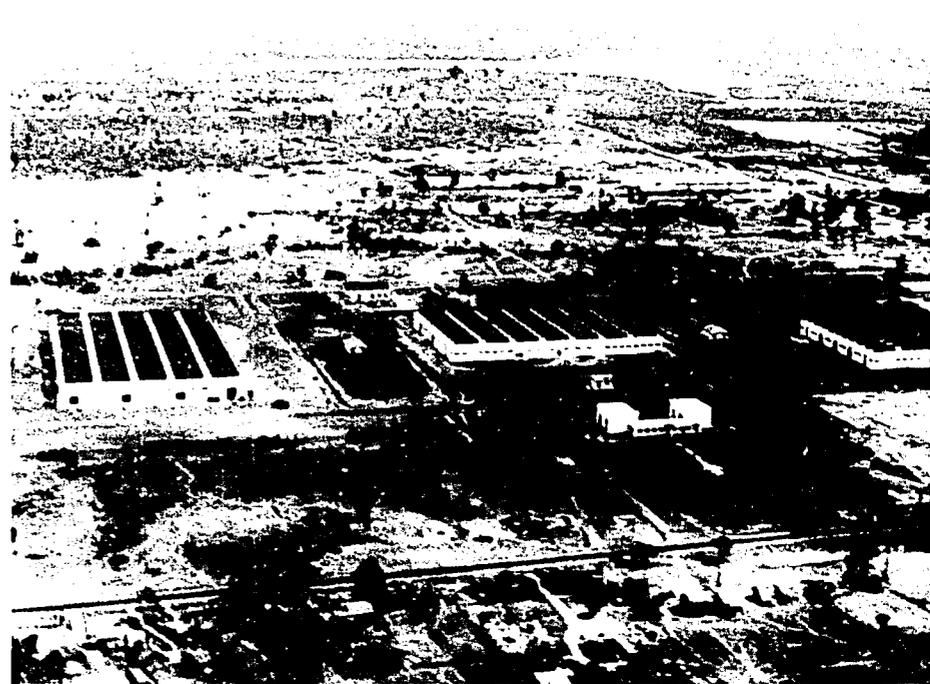
one-half ton trucks are replacing older models of general purpose vehicles previously delivered to FARK.



FARK personnel learn to operate machines like this boring mill at the Depot Logistique at Longvek, where electrical and mechanical repair facilities are being built and equipped to enable FARK to maintain its vehicles, tanks and weapons.

velop skilled line and staff personnel at home. The generous assistance offered under the French military aid program is also invaluable in strengthening FARK through training programs for officers and troops in strategy, tactics and modern arms.

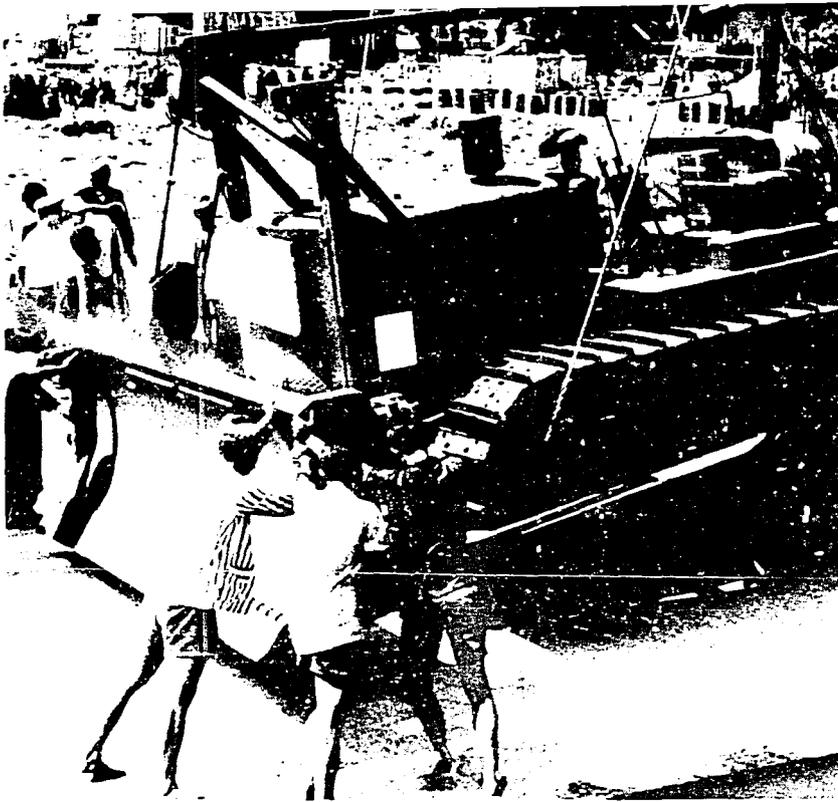
The United States Military Assistance Program is providing FARK with a variety of modern military equipment from jet planes to light observation air-craft, from tanks, bulldozers and trucks to sewing machine needles and thread.



The Vehicle Maintenance plant (left), the Depot Supply Warehouse for ordnance and quartermaster spare parts and materiel (center), the arms repair unit (right) are among the main installations of the Centre Logistique at Longvek.

One of the major projects of the Military Assistance Program is to replace FARK's fleet of general purpose vehicles--jeeps, three-quarter ton and two-and-one-half ton trucks--with new, post-World War II models. The vehicles are all delivered with spare parts so that maintenance of the vehicles can be performed in the field by the unit to which the vehicle is issued, thus ensuring maximum operational use and minimum "deadline" time for repairs.

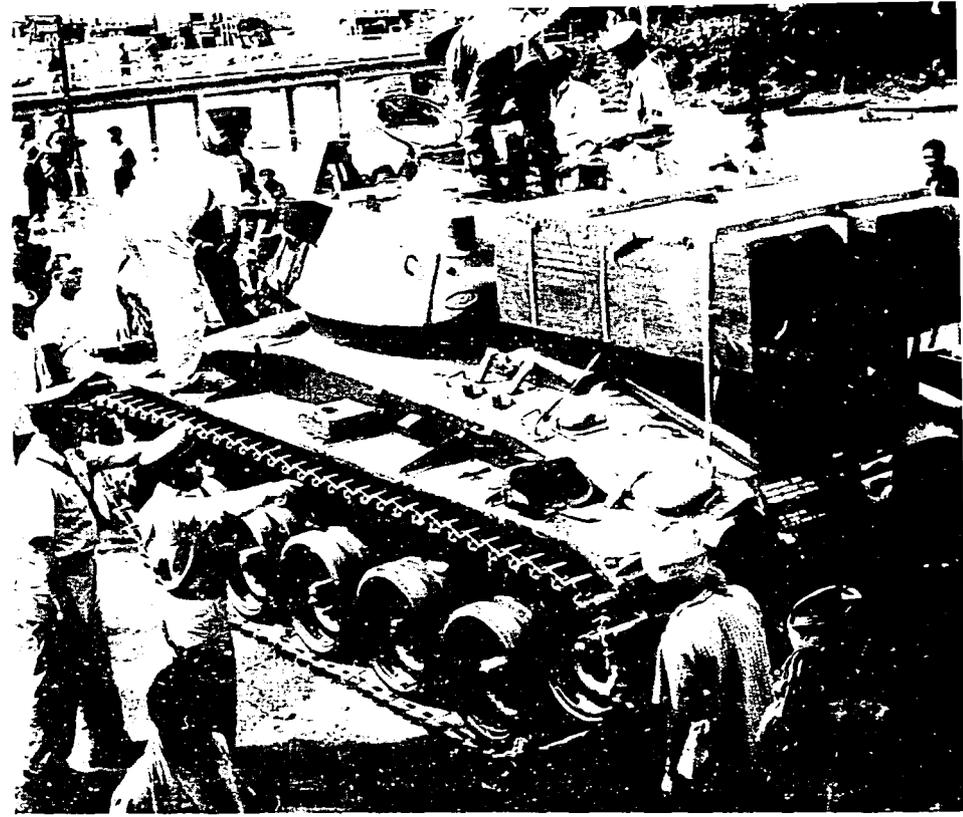
At the Centre Logistique at Longvek; meanwhile, an installation is nearing completion which will make



Here is one of the bulldozers, supplied to FARK under the U.S. military aid program, being unloaded at a Phnom Penh dock. The bulldozers are used not only for the usual army engineering tasks but also in the FARK civil action campaign.

FARK self-sufficient in its capacity to maintain all of its ordnance and quartermaster materiel.

The completed depot will comprise 34 different structures, including warehouses to store supplies and ammunition, various maintenance and repair shops, administration buildings, and a school to instruct FARK personnel in ordnance maintenance procedures and supply systems. Construction of several other shops, including a complete shoe factory and a clothing factory, has begun. The depot's motor repair shop is already in operation



Royal Cambodian Army and MAAG officers supervise unloading at the Estacade of one of the M-24 tanks supplied to FARK under the U.S. military aid program, which also is providing many other types of modern military equipment.

under the direction of FARK specialists.

In addition to the depot at Longvek, nearly 100 other buildings are included in a construction program developed cooperatively by FARK and MAAG. A new petroleum depot, located north of Phnom Penh, was put into operation in 1958, and eight military gasoline service stations are under construction elsewhere in the Kingdom.

Construction is finished on three 30-bed infirmaries located in Kompong Speu, Battambang, and Kompong

Cham. They are now being equipped with surgical, dental, X-ray and laboratory equipment in addition to beds and a supply of drugs and medications.

Another large construction project under way is the Navy Base of 22 buildings at Chruï Changvar which will be equipped with machinery and stocks to maintain naval equipment delivered to Marine Royale Khmère.

At Pochentong airport, four hangars and a concrete parking ramp for aircraft have been constructed for the Royal Cambodian Air Force (AVRK). Improvements are being made on the roads and taxiways. Storage and distribution facilities for aviation fuel and vehicle fuel will also be built at the AVRK base.

A Regimental Training Area at Romeas is now under construction and will consist of barracks, mess, facilities, school and training buildings, garages, administration buildings and the necessary power and water utilities to accommodate units of battalion size in combat training exercises.

Southwest of Phnom Penh at the Signal Depot a refrigerated signal warehouse will be built to store and preserve dry batteries used in field radio units.

The construction of these different projects--whose total cost exceeds 400,000,000 riels-- is financed from the counterpart funds generated by the Commodity Import Program. Part of FARK's expenditures for personnel pay and allowances-- to date a sum of 3,127,291,817 riels-- has been defrayed by allotment of counterpart funds,

thus relieving the National Budget of a considerable charge and freeing its resources for programs of economic and social action.

FARK HELPS RURAL PEOPLE

In addition to its increased capability to carry out its primary mission of national defense, FARK, using tractors, trucks, bulldozers, and construction equipment delivered under the Military Aid Program, is expanding its civic action program to help the rural population by doing for them tasks that are crucial to their progress but beyond their capability to accomplish alone. Throughout the Kingdom, FARK units level land, construct dams, roads, and irrigation ditches and canals, thereby improving living conditions and providing the basis for increased production by the rural family. This kind of mutual effort shows clearly the earnest desire of FARK to assist the people in the development of the nation, not only in the military sense but in the economic sense as well.

The Royal Cambodian Armed Forces have made great strides toward reaching the goal of a well equipped, trained military force capable of guarding Cambodia's independence. To help FARK attain the state of fitness and strength required for this mission has been and will continue to be the purpose of the United States Military Assistance Program. The success attained so far in cooperation between FARK and MAAG is self-evident, it justifies every aspiration for close and fruitful collaboration in the future.

AMERICAN AID TO CAMBODIA

(September 8, 1951 — June 30, 1961) ×

RECAPITULATION

	U.S. AID IN \$ (1955 - 1961)	U. S. AID IN RIELS (1955 - 1961)
Education	3,606,300	442,823,500 (1)
Agriculture	4,944,300	351,571,500 (1)
Public Health	3,123,600	149,527,000 (1)
Royal Police	4,143,900	10,860,500 (1)
Public Works	29,080,500	630,017,500 (1)
Fiscal Management	344,500	1,645,000 (1)
Mass Information	703,000	35,845,000 (1)
Other Projects	4,638,600	532,495,500 (1)
Commodity Import Program	162,640,600	
FARK Pay & Allowances & Military Construction		3,528,217,000 (1)
Initial Grant for FARK Pay & Allowances (1955)	12,000,000	420,000,000
Military Assistance Program	65,925,000	
Rice Delivery (1957)	2,343,300	4,722,700 (2)
TOTAL	<u>293,493,600</u>	<u>6,107,725,200</u>

× Does not include \$ grants prior to the establishment in 1955 of the aid mission in Phnom Penh.

(1) Counterpart riels generated by the Commodity Import Program.

(2) Refunded by the Royal Government from the sale of rice imported from America to help relieve the 1957 rice shortage. No refund was made for rice distributed free of charge. Riels applied to emergency fire and flood relief.

The recapitulation does not include 819,261,795 riels collected as customs by the Royal Government on products imported under the Commodity Import Program.