

U S O M

# ANNUAL REPORT



*For*

FISCAL YEAR 1962



VIETNAM

**UNITED STATES OPERATIONS MISSION TO VIETNAM**

**ANNUAL  
REPORT**

**FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962**



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## FOREWORD

The 1962 Annual Report expresses a mood. The text and illustrations are intended to represent the feelings and sentiments of the personnel of USOM/Vietnam and of the Vietnamese people as they saw their accomplishments and problems in looking back on the 12 months preceding July first of 1962. A natural tendency might have been to emphasize the role of insurgent activity in limiting what could be, or was, accomplished, but this would not be a true portrayal of the events. The aspirations of the people of Vietnam were the focus of the aid program in spite of insurgent activity. The pages of this report give evidence of this.

It remains to be said that within that focus the very real factor of an obstructing force from both within and outside of this free country was being considered deeply. Gradually, but more decidedly towards the latter months of the year under consideration, the total United States-Vietnamese effort began to reflect the changing significance of certain factors. It is to the credit of the Vietnamese people that both the earlier and the later efforts of this year have brought this country closer to approaching the goal of permanent peace, stability, and order.

JOSEPH L. BRENT  
Director

United States Operations Mission to Vietnam

# AGRICULTURE

An outstanding feature of the total program in Vietnam is that agricultural growth is occurring even under the current situation. By request of the Vietnamese government, USOM cooperates on most of the programs that benefit the rural population and the agricultural development of the country. Assistance is given in the efforts to increase and diversify the supply of food, and commercial production of non-food crops is progressing. Most of the agricultural projects have medium to long-range objectives, with emphasis on institutional development, training, and education. Normal short-range and immediate objectives were served this year even more intentionally in accordance with the change in emphasis during a transitional year of the country program. Assistance of all kinds is intended in this phase to produce consumable social and economic benefits for the mass of the rural population directly and rapidly. Close attention is paid to the realization that thousands of individual farmer decisions are necessary to the success of the programs.

## *Production and Programs*

### *Rice program*

Rice is Vietnam's principle food and its major agricultural crop. It is planted on about

2 1/4 million hectares, or about seventy percent of the total cultivated land. In 1961, the Mekong flood and severe insect damage in Central Vietnam, together with internal problems, reduced total production from the previous 5 million tons to 4.6 million. With a reduced margin it was necessary to import a small quantity of rice from the U.S. under Public Law 480, Title II.

Increased production is to be accomplished in several ways :

Superior varieties are being selected and multiplied for distribution. A testing and screening process has gradually reduced multiplied varieties from a total of 90 in 1958 to less than 25 for the 1962 crop. Seed distribution has increased from less than 400 tons in 1960 to 4,000 tons in 1961.

An intensive insect, rodent, and disease control program, described elsewhere in the report, will increase rice yields, especial where infestation has been severe.







Fertilizer tests show yield increases of 30 percent to 50 percent with recommended rates of application. Increased fertilizer use is being encouraged. Ways of giving the farmers a better ratio between fertilizer cost and paddy rice are being studied because current prices discourage fertilizer use.

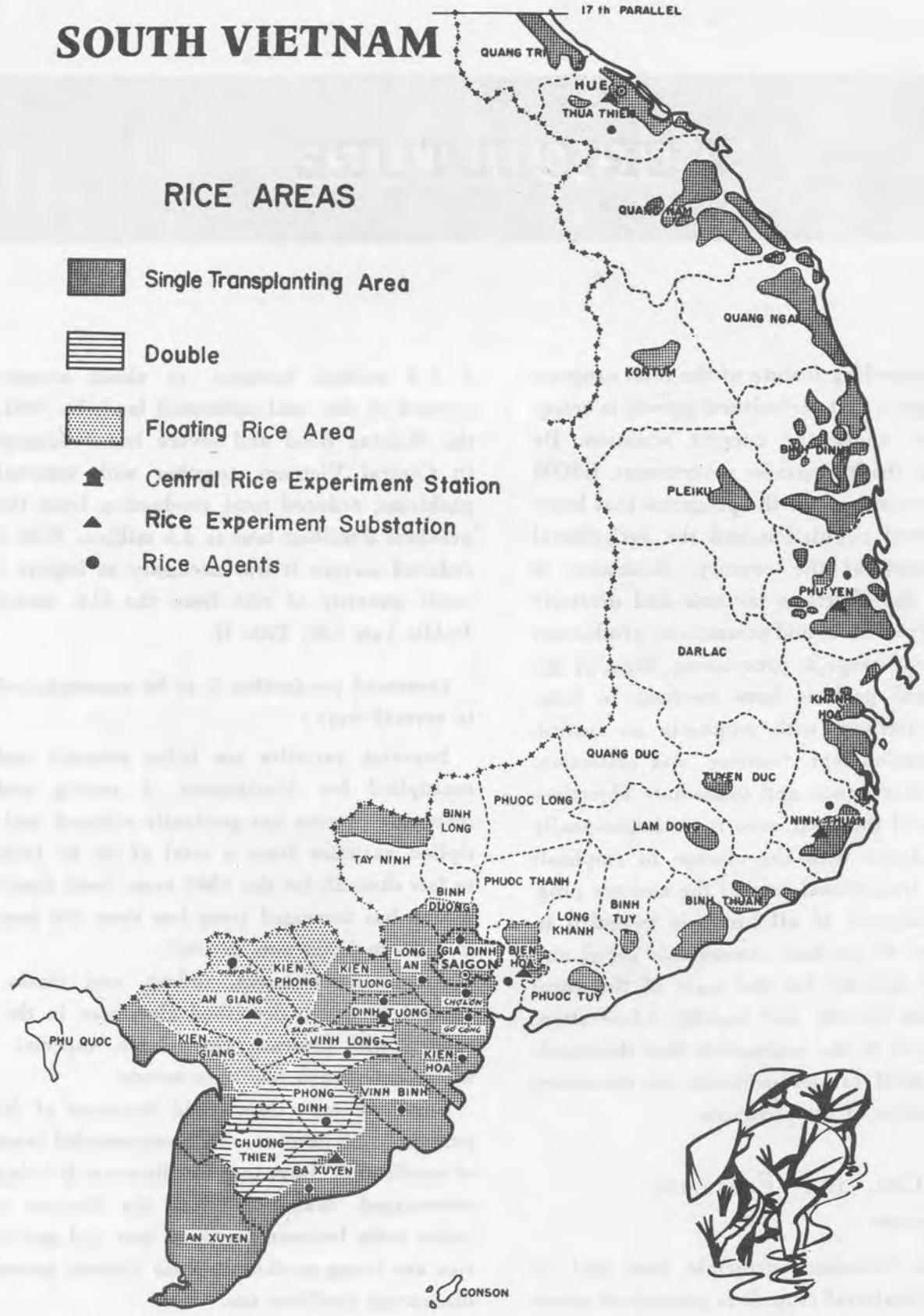
# SOUTH VIETNAM

17th PARALLEL



## RICE AREAS

-  Single Transplanting Area
-  Double
-  Floating Rice Area
-  Central Rice Experiment Station
-  Rice Experiment Substation
-  Rice Agents



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*Four thousand tons of good seed were distributed to rice farmers for the 1962 crop, through the joint efforts of the Rice Service, the farmers organizations and the seed growers.*

Increased irrigation, both by gravity and by low-lift pumping, together with better water management, provides a further means of increasing rice production through double-cropping. Fifty thousand hectares have been designated as being suitable for irrigation, with a much larger area probably suitable.

The new central rice station near My-Tho, in the center of the delta rice area, is now in operation with variety improvement, fertilizer tests and other research. A complete irrigation system is being constructed. Five substations are located in separate producing areas extending from the lower delta in the south to Hue, near the 17th parallel.

### *Vegetables*

Increased production and diversification of vegetables is increasing the farmers' income and broadening the diet. Gross return to the farmer for a crop of vegetables usually ranges from ten to thirty times that from an equal area of rice. However, greater risks, skills, and amounts of capital and suitable land are required. Achievements so far include :

Potatoes are being produced on a commercial basis after a long period of trials and some disappointments.

Dry-bulb onions were introduced on a semi-commercial scale in another USOM project and were highly profitable. Tests on a smaller



*Improved growing practices, including irrigation, were responsible for this fine stand of corn.*





*Thirty-day sweet potato plants -- a demonstration of results obtained using chemical fertilizer as top dressing.*

scale in other areas indicate that the onion is suitable to a large part of Vietnam.

A hybrid cabbage of phenomenal productivity was introduced from Japan. A program of farmer training and field demonstrations was carried out with the help of several technicians. Results were successful and commercial quantities of seed have been ordered for expanded plantings.

Sweet corn, although grown in neighboring countries, seems to have been unknown in Vietnam. American varieties generally have been erratic in performance, while tropical strains have done quite well. Beginning with a small packet of seed, Pajimaca variety has

reached the stage where thousands of ears have been sold for seed. This program consisted merely of multiplying and distributing the seed at little cost, and the demand spread from farmer to farmer.







Other new or improved crops may be produced commercially soon, based on continuing trials, including: cauliflower, cantaloupe, shallot, string beans, lima beans, garlic, chinese cabbage, asparagus, celery, lettuce, and tomato.

*Field crops* (see table of potential yields).

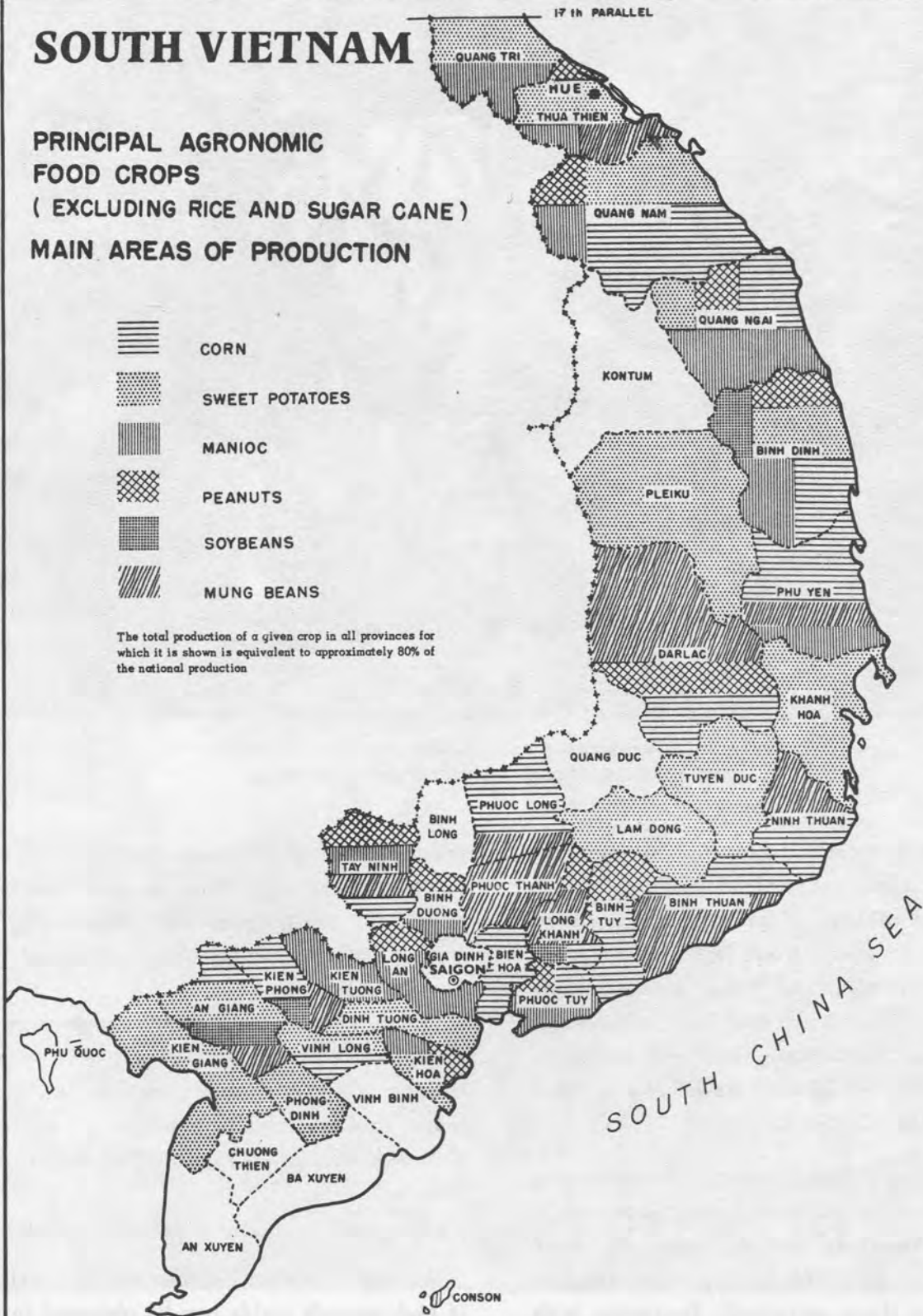
An export market for corn can be developed if high enough yields can be obtained to give the farmers a fair profit. Comparisons of

# SOUTH VIETNAM

PRINCIPAL AGRONOMIC  
FOOD CROPS  
( EXCLUDING RICE AND SUGAR CANE )  
MAIN AREAS OF PRODUCTION

-  CORN
-  SWEET POTATOES
-  MANIOC
-  PEANUTS
-  SOYBEANS
-  MUNG BEANS

The total production of a given crop in all provinces for which it is shown is equivalent to approximately 80% of the national production



varieties, including hybrids, from Central America, the United States, and Taiwan are being made. Trials show that growing corn under irrigation in the dry season shows promise if fertilizer and insecticides are used so that the full benefit of the water can be obtained.

Sowing soybeans at the proper time was convincing to farmers after a series of periodic plantings in a demonstration. At present, many farmers plant much earlier than appears to be advisable.

The peanut is one of the more widely grown crops in Vietnam. Yields are fairly high by western standards, but limited work shows some substantial increases are possible.

Commercial production of castor beans is being investigated in conjunction with a proposal for an oil extraction plant. American varieties, generally unsuccessful in the Far East, were found to have very productive plants under irrigation in the dry season. The intention is to establish castor beans or oil as an export.

### *Tree crops*

Cacao, on palm, and avocado have been introduced in the last three years. 1962 was the first year of production on any scale. The object of the introductions is to provide farmers, both Vietnamese and highland people, with a supplementary food source from permanent plantings. These crops can be processed in the home without additional tools and machinery. It is hoped, too, that highlander villages may become more permanent. Plants are sent to regions where lack of security prevents active participation by technicians. Cultural practices must be handled through agent farmers.

Demonstration of extraction and preparation have brought an encouraging response. Candy and a hot cocoa drink can be made from the farmers' own cacao beans. Surplus can be sold to a co-op for large scale fermentation and drying. Candy manufacturers are anxious to tap this local source of chocolate but are reluctant to do the fermenting and drying.

Farmers now know how to extract palm oil, and how to cook with the oil and «butter» produced by fruit from their trees. Cooking oil and margarine manufacturers are interested in the new source of oil, but are waiting until a more sufficient quantity is available before committing themselves to new production facilities.

Avocado is a new product and at present is most acceptably eaten with hot soup. Poor grades and over-production can be used to fatten hogs.

Banana cultivation in Vietnam has been stimulated by the demand for bananas in Japan. Japanese technicians have selected a Vietnamese banana for export. One large planting was made in the south this year and a larger one is being prepared in Central Vietnam. Three new types of cooking bananas (plantain) were introduced from the Philippines as an additional food for marginal farmers and refugee villagers.

A program for rapid production increases of orange, pummelo, tangerine, and mango trees in government nurseries is under way. Although this is primarily a project of the Vietnamese Government, USOM is making a substantial contribution to production expenses and in technical assistance. In the nurseries, seedlings from American seed will be grafted with local varieties and fourteen



*Avocado, a new crop for Viet-Nam, shows rich promise.*

American varieties, selected for their suitability to Vietnam. Small numbers will be distributed to farmers for comparison with their present varieties.

A similar but smaller program for production of plums, pears, and like fruits is intended to take advantage of cool, mountainous areas. In answer to the farmers' desire for improvement of what they have already, American and European fruit trees and grafting wood have been introduced and distribution has started.

### *Other fruits*

In the drier areas of the Coastal Plain, where a large irrigation system is planned, grapes and figs have promise. A demonstration of pruning and managing grapes indicates that vines can be stimulated to make much more vigorous growth than that now obtained. Figs are easily grown and are now being propagated for observation and preliminary distribution.

In Vietnam, Dalat strawberries are famous for flavor but their appearance is not attractive. New, more attractive and productive varieties have been asked for by farmers. Yields have been increased one-third with new varieties and the producing season of all varieties has been lengthened as much as one-half by proper control of pests. Finally farmers were shown how better packing would get more good berries to the market.

### *Fibers*

Approximately 9,000 hectares of kenaf were harvested in 1962, a 200 percent increase in acreage over the preceding year. Major growing areas included Land Development resettlement villages in the Central Highlands, Tay-



*Kenaf fiber here being loaded for export to Japan, is the major source of income for thousands of resettled farmers in the highlands.*

Ninh province, and some in the southern provinces. Kenaf fiber production was estimated at 9,000 metric tons, including retted fiber and scraped ribbons.

The Land Development Directorate set up a grading and baling operation in Saigon patterned after similar operations in Thailand. USOM is obtaining two high-density bale presses to prepare the fiber for export shipment. USOM also provided 800 excess property U.S. army ammunition carts that are being used by the farmers to transport kenaf stems from the fields to the retting pools.

At Hung-Loc station fifty light-sensitive and light insensitive varieties were planted and

produced 4.5 metric tons of seed, which were distributed to farmers.

At Eak-Mat station, fifteen late-maturing kenaf varieties were planted for evaluation and fertility trials.

At Nha-Ho and Hue stations, additional plantings were made of several light-insensitive kenaf varieties.

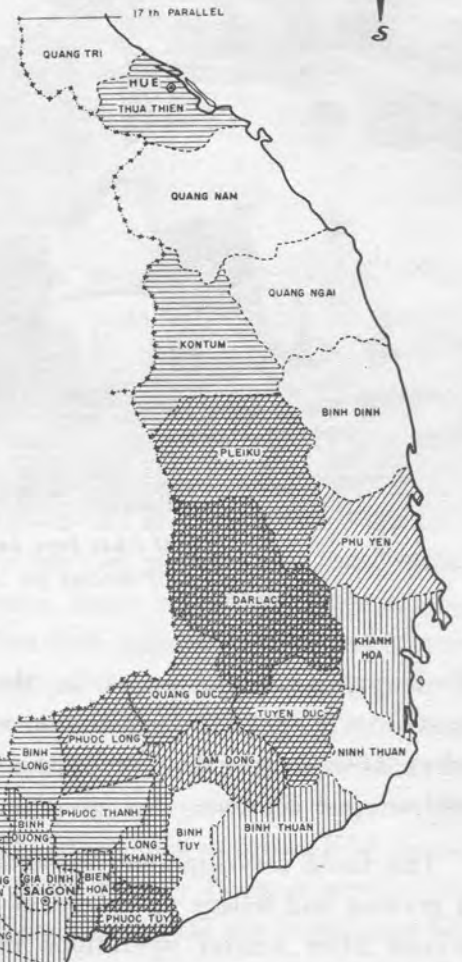
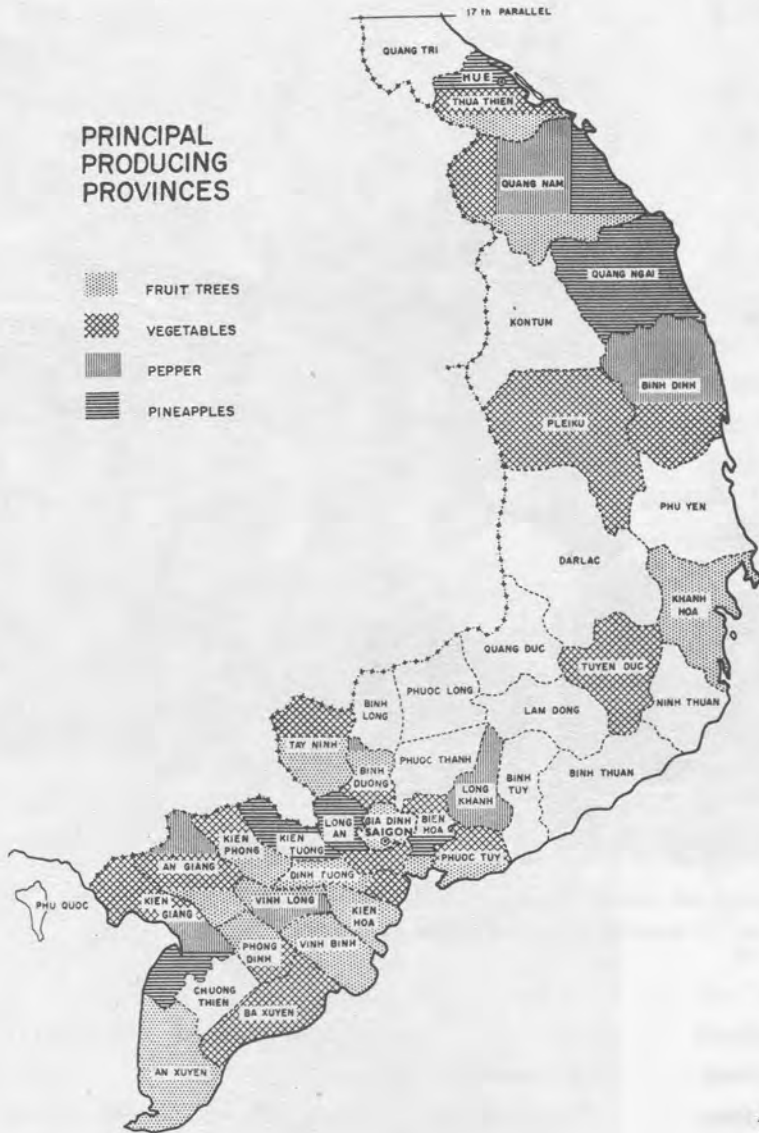
The jute acreage harvested in four southern provinces fell twenty-two percent from the preceding year to 1,410 hectares due to poor security and the fall flood. Jute fiber production was 1,350 metric tons. At My-Thoi nursery, thirty jute varieties were planted for evaluation, seed multiplication, and fertility trials.

# SOUTH VIETNAM







## PRINCIPAL PRODUCING PROVINCES

-  FRUIT TREES
-  VEGETABLES
-  PEPPER
-  PINEAPPLES



## FIBER CROPS

-  KENAF 16 PROVINCES
-  JUTE 4 PROVINCES
-  RAMIE 7 PROVINCES
-  ABACA 18 PROVINCES



Seven thousand abaca plants from Hung-Loc station were distributed to farmers and nurseries in fifteen provinces. Demonstrations were held at the station for 4-T agents on cultural methods and extraction procedures.

The Piassava plam has been introduced to provide a source of bass fiber for broom and brush making. The original seed came from Liberia, but additional seed has been ordered from Nigeria and Brazil.

There are about 850 hectares of lacquer planted in Vietnam. Nine hectares are in production this year and six hundred will be tapped next year. The production in 1963 will be about 2,400 kilos.

#### *Livestock development*

From the project livestock stations, free distribution to selected farmers during the year totaled 43 buffaloes, 30 head of cattle, 478 hogs, 6,567 chickens, and 17,817 hen eggs. 80 buffaloes, 624 head of cattle, and

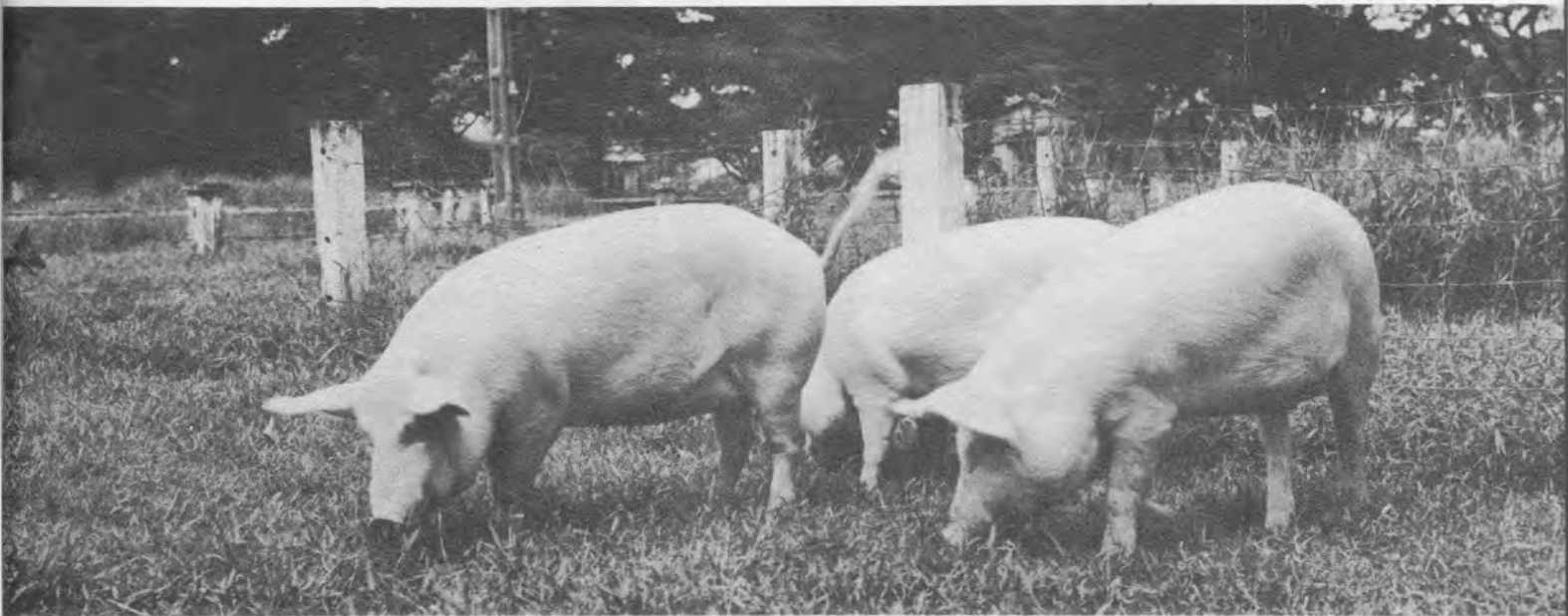
3,960 pigs were made available to farmers on a share-the-offspring basis.

Increased numbers of commercial farms and of other livestock industrial enterprises illustrates the emphasis on private livestock farming. Reports show the existence of 63 private cattle farms, 24 hog farms, and 2 poultry farms in various provinces. In the vicinity of Saigon, four commercial hog farms keep about 200 hogs at each farm and two poultry farms raise 10,000 to 20,000 broilers each.

A private mixed-feed factory has been established in the capital city. Crystallized albumen and powdered duck egg yolk worth 10 million piasters were exported to Europe by a plant in the city.

Slaughtering at government controlled abattoirs increased over 1961 except for pigs, the shortage of which was caused by flood damage and the lack of security. The high cost of feed also contributes to this shortage.

*Improved strains like these Yorkshire -- local crosses are sold cheaply to start thousands of farmers in the pig business.*





*Forage studies are important in increasing Viet-Nam's livestock production; an IVS technician and his counterpart are collecting data on cuttings.*

Animal disease was well controlled during the year. During the Mekong flood, 60,000 vials of penicillin and 250 cans of sulmet were sent to the stricken area and measures were taken for the prevention of diseases. Hogs and ducks were also donated to the flood victims. A rinderpest outbreak in Cambodia threatened Vietnam, so several thousand vaccinations were given buffalo and cattle, mainly in the border areas. Control of other diseases was carried out by thousands of immunizations given for hemorrhagic septicemia, blackleg, anthrax, hog cholera, necrotic enteritis, swine plague, avian pest, fowl cholera, fowl pox, and rabies.

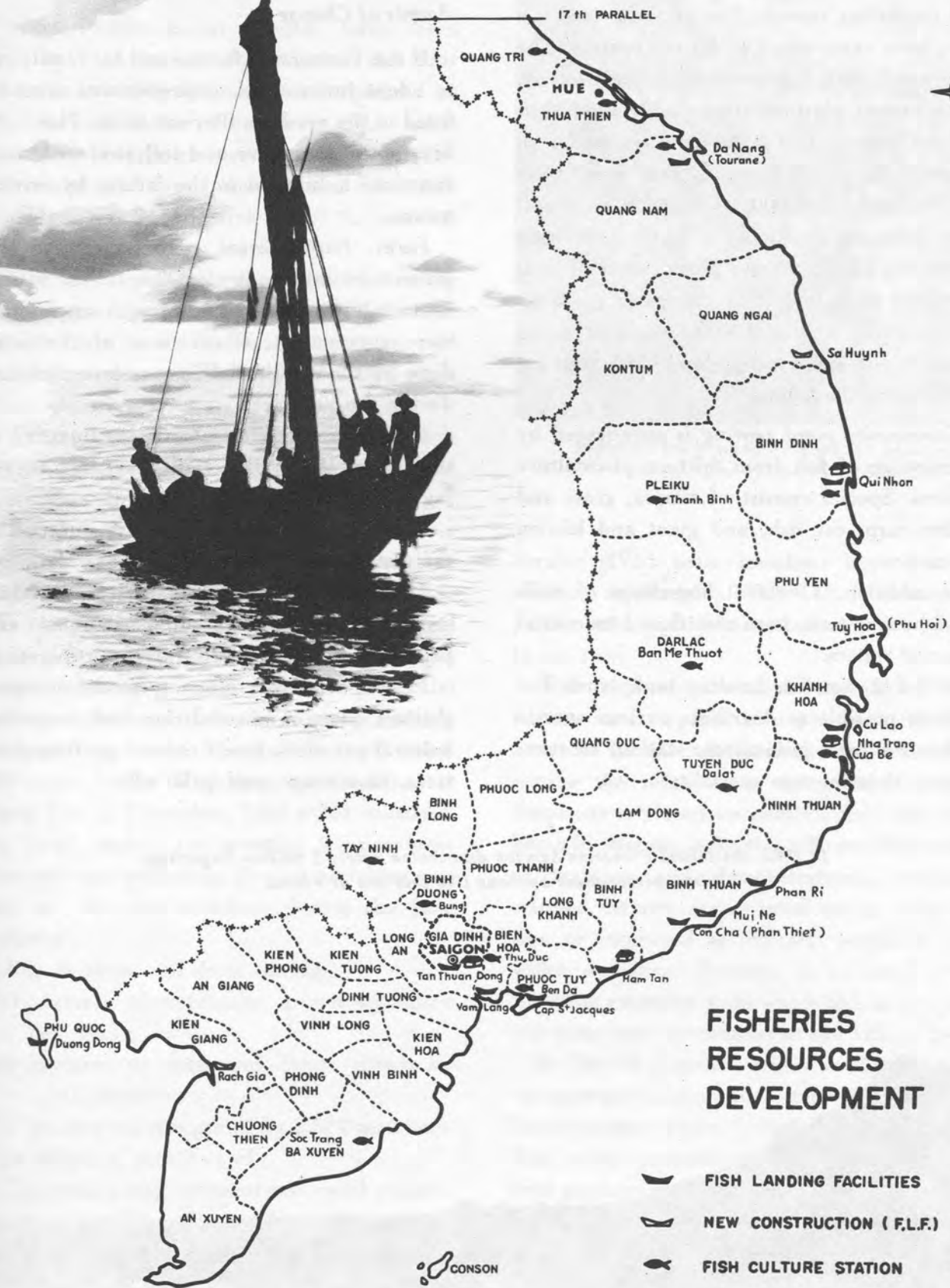
### *Fisheries*

The major activity in *marine fisheries* is the construction of port fish-landing facilities as part of the national fish receiving, distributing,



*This modern fish landing being built at Qui-Nhon is an important link in Viet-Nam's development marine fisheries.*





## FISHERIES RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

-  FISH LANDING FACILITIES 11
-  NEW CONSTRUCTION ( F.L.F. ) 3
-  FISH CULTURE STATION 13
-  COLD STORAGE PLANT 4

 CONSON

and marketing system. Ten of these facilities have been constructed at fishing centers. The equipment includes generators, ice-crushers, motor pumps, platform trucks, scale and hoists.

*Junk motorization* is the main reason for an increase in the fish catch this year from 230,000 tons to 250,000. Of 39,000 fishing craft now operating in Vietnam, 3,500 have been motorized. Fish catch per unit of man effort is increased three-fold. Time formerly spent by sailing junks waiting for the wind or being rowed is now spent fishing, and older men are returning to the fishing fleet.

*Community pond rearing* is encouraged by distribution of fish from thirteen pisciculture stations. Species consist of tilapia, grass and golden carp, cat fish, and giant and kissing gouramies.

In addition, 3,000,000 fingerlings of milk fish (chanos) have been distributed to coastal estuarial waters.

A 2 1/2 ton fish hauling tank truck has made it possible to distribute various species of fish fry from pisciculture stations to rural areas with minimum mortality.

### *Agents of Change*

If the Vietnamese farmer and his family are to adopt innovations, improvements must be fitted to the needs as they see them. This combination of educative and technical assistance functions is brought to the farmer by several means.

*Farm Improvement Agents*, under the present situation, are perhaps the closest contacts that the farmer has with the Vietnamese government. Illustrations of the work done by these trained Vietnamese technicians during the year are :

652 training schools of one-day duration at the village level, with 15,816 persons attending ;

43 training schools of three-day duration at the district level, attended by 2,235 trainees ;

24 observation tours to visit experiment stations, livestock breeding stations, and private farms, with 840 farmers participating ;

Result demonstrations on model compost shelters, plots of selected rice seed, improved cultural practices, insect control, grafting fruit trees, fiber crops, and palm oil.

*In 1962, the Inland Fisheries Service distributed nearly 2 million fingerlings from pisciculture stations like this one at Pleiku.*



*Home improvement Agents* have been restricted by the security situation, but four inservice training schools were organized in the national office for twenty-eight home agents coming from twenty-three provinces. The training of four hundred local volunteers has increased the effectiveness of this service. Activities include :

Demonstration work done with the newer crops — cacao and palm oil — to determine acceptability by the Vietnamese consumer and possibilities for marketing of bitter and sweet chocolate wafers ;

Loans of small animals and vegetable seeds — 60 pigs, 600 ducks, 30 chickens, and 36 kilos of seed.

*Rural Youth* clubs have been organized in twenty-two provinces with an enrollment of 33,582 club members under the supervision of 34 provincial agents and 1,575 local volunteer leaders. During the year, four inservice training program for these provincial 4-T agents and twenty-five local-leader training programs were held. The first National Local Volunteer Leader Workshop was organized at Vung Tau in December, 1961 ; 264 outstanding local leaders representing 22 provinces attended this workshop. Project activities carried out by club members during the year included :

Pig, chicken, and duck raising ;

90 hectares of vegetables grown by 4,810 members ;

160 hectares of corn and beans grown by 3,845 members ;

246 hectares of rice grown by 2,587 members.

In addition, activities of :

Community improvement and social welfare, insect control, agricultural nurseries, and small handicrafts.

*Technicians and International Volunteer*



*Improved tea pruning methods are demonstrated at Bao-Loc by an IVS technician.*

*Service (IVS)* team members have a close working relationship. The IVS is concerned particularly with demonstration and training in the field.

With improved technical capacity of Vietnamese counterparts at experiment stations, activities have emphasized the importance of getting the information out to the farmer. Emphasis is placed on projects that cost little but will directly help the villager. By means of training and demonstrations, carefully selected farmers are counted on to carry the new or improved agricultural practices to a wider audience. Training is followed by a traveling extension team which aids in carrying out these new procedures at the village level.

*In Central Vietnam*, where cattle raising is the most extensive in the country, farmers have been introduced to new forage and grain crops that show promise of increasing livestock feed production. The concept of forage preservation has been introduced by establishing and demonstrating an inexpensive pit silo.

*Tribal people* in the highlands practice agri-

culture but are basically limited to a primitive « slash and burn » type of cultivation. At the combination agricultural training and extension center at Ban-Me-Thuot they are instructed in the use of draft animals for soil tillage, seedbed preparation, compost usage, and the importance of plant pest control. The success and importance of this first operation has now been reflected in the establishment of a second center near Dalat.

*Other projects are :*

Establishing home gardens among the highlanders of Bao-Loc ;

Showing farmers in Dalat how to make bamboo basket to cut strawberry spoilage from 20 percent to almost zero ;

Demonstration at Ban-Me-Thuot of a hand insecticide duster made of local materials for less than a dollar ;

Working with local extension agents in Phan-Rang to establish demonstration plots to show the importance of spraying beans.

To expand this type of work, the agricultural IVS team is being increased at the request of the Vietnamese Government. Teams in education and malaria control were also requested and new team members are beginning to work in these fields.

## *Agricultural Economics and Statistics*

For the first time, a reasonably comprehensive view of South Vietnam's agricultural sector was made possible by a sample census. Data provided includes : number and size of farms, ownership and tenancy, areas planted and quantity produced of all important crops, plus a census of plantation crops — tea, coffee, and rubber — and a special survey of truck

crops in the most intensive highland vegetable growing region.

Statistical work is supported as a means of developing a modern system of agricultural reporting. The FAO and the USOM provide guidance on statistical standards, procedures, analysis, and presentation.

Other statistical activities include monthly and annual publication of farm products, prices at the provincial level, and publication of a price index.

Though statistical services have received the major emphasis, a beginning was made in *agricultural economic analysis*, particularly of urgent agricultural problems — for example, investigation of the fertilizer supply and price situation among farmers and local dealers. A participant was selected from the economic staff and sent to the U.S. for training in agricultural economic research.

The *Agricultural Information Service* was made responsible for all information activities of the Ministry of Rural Affairs. Leaflets, flip charts, and posters are distributed on such as rodents, tapping rubber trees, insecticides, pig raising, and home care. New equipment allowed the use of photos in multilithed leaflets and will permit publication of a picture magazine for distribution to farmers.

Radio programs on agricultural subjects are broadcast in Vietnamese, Rhade, Benare, and Koho. The extent of these programs will be increased.

*Agricultural Research* is carried on at advantageously located field stations, whose personnel perform the functions of testing and experimenting, multiplication and control, and distribution.

*Crop Improvement Stations* are supplied technical guidance directly and through contract specialists. The station technicians



*Representatives from 13 countries and FAO, ONS, and UNICEF gathered to exchange information on nutrition problems in underdeveloped areas.*

work closely with extension specialists to carry their work to the people. The stations serve as experiment stations, centers for propagation and distribution of seed and plants, information centers, and headquarters for technicians conducting off-station trials. It is a part of the program to assist in making available fertilizers, pesticides, pumps, credit, and other essentials as needed. If the farmer has some of the necessary supplies, as well as the training and financial incentives, he is a good prospect for production increases.

*The Plant Protection Service* aims to reduce crop losses caused by plant diseases and insect pests, estimated at 30 to 40 percent of all

production, by half within the next two years. Lab equipment, vehicles, and pesticides are provided for the Plant Protection Center at Saigon, and sub-centers under construction at Hue and Can-Tho.

Each province has a trained Plant Protection Agent, but aside from initial demonstration and training, all field control operations are carried out by the farmers themselves, who are to derive the entire financial benefit. Sprayers are loaned to the farmers and pesticide sold at cost, except in areas suffering from depressed economic conditions and in relocated villages. Large scale control operations are getting under way.



*Red Squill, which can become an important rodenticide in Viet-Nam, is being tried in Phan-Rang.*

The field rat causes average yearly losses of 30 percent of all agricultural production in 10 lowland provinces of Central Vietnam. Ten tons of rat poison were distributed free. Each farmer received a package which he mixed with rice bran for bait. At least 15,000,000 rats were killed in this first phase of the program.

The farmers participated willingly in this phase and two more are to follow.

Further large-scale operations are planned for rice leaf hopper insects, cutworms, rice stem borers, potato blight disease, and army worms. *Soil Fertility* is one of the greatest problems in high rainfall tropical agriculture. A two-fold program has been initiated to show the benefits of soil-improving crops and to find crops that have supplemental food of feed value. Convincing demonstrations of the benefits of cover crops are an essential factor.

## Water Resources

Construction of small irrigation and water control projects was restricted this year in favor of general organization, long-range planning, and larger project investigations. The Directorate of Agricultural Hydraulics and Rural Engineering was consolidated from two separate ministries.

An inventory of existing irrigation and water control work is being taken. Watersheds in the Hue sector have been mapped and projects located. Topographic maps with a contour interval of 1/2 to 5 meters and at a scale of 1:5000 covering 20,000 hectares of the Phan-Rang Valley were completed, serving as a basic document for planning of the proposed Phan-Rang Irrigation and Drainage Project, which will use water released by the Da-Nhim hydro-electric project.

Irrigation and water control construction projects benefited 19,480 hectares of land.

## Land Resettlement

Resettlement of families from areas of over-population to areas of agricultural promise is an integral part of the development plan. The settlers grow cash crops such as rice, kenaf, and peanuts, and in some cases, rubber. For their subsistence they grow vegetables in home gardens.

Approximately 38,300 individuals have been settled in the new villages during the year. Thirty-seven new villages were established, bringing the total since 1957 to one hundred and eighty-two.

The *Agricultural Machinery Directorate* makes a large contribution by the operation of its heavy equipment for clearing and initial tillage of village resettlement areas.

During the year, the AMD accomplished the following :

- 4,079 hectares cleared
- 18,990 hectares plowed
- 11,821 hectares disked

USOM must play a large part in these and new operations of a similar kind. Original and replacement equipment and parts and technical assistance in the maintenance shops is necessary. The Agricultural Machinery Directorate maintains 472 track and wheel-type tractors plus tillage equipment in the land development operations, in addition to a large fleet of trucks and cross-country vehicles.

Six crawler tractors, four wheel tractors and two trucks are assigned to the Strategic Hamlet Program. Other tractors and equipment assist on a job basis. There has been an increase in hours of operation by crawler tractors from 29,000 hours in 1961 to 40,000 hours in 1962. Field operations have been hampered and work output reduced by guerrilla activities.

The length of the work day has been shortened and precautionary measures, such as draining fuel tanks every evening, put into effect. Fifteen tractors or other equipment have been damaged by fire.

*Training and research* is done in skills suitable to areas of resettlement. A self-help rural construction program in using soil-cement brick as building material is being implemented. One hundred and twenty-five villagers were trained in brick making and five agents were trained as supervisors. A training center has been established for training villagers and for testing soils for suitability.

## *Credit and Cooperatives*

USOM assists in this area to help the Government in developing, strengthening, and improving agricultural marketing, purchasing, and service cooperative organizations, and to

*Cultivating sweet potatoes in a resettlement area.*



improve the system of agricultural financing.

*Cooperatives* : thirteen new cooperatives were organized, seven of which were agricultural marketing cooperatives, four handicraft, one housing, and one credit union. Poor security conditions and mismanagement led to the suspension of five cooperatives. Farmers' Associations are multi-service cooperatives, organized on three levels : foundation units, villages, and districts. These associations are patterned after those operating in Taiwan and serve the social as well as the economic needs of their members.

The Cooperative Research and Training Center continued its preservice and inservice training programs and placed heavier em-

phasis on member education.

*Credit* service is provided to farmers on a direct basis and to cooperatives by the National Agricultural Credit Office (NACO) on a short, medium, or long-term basis at reasonable rates of interest. Branches have been established over the nation : 29 provincial and inter-provincial agencies, 8 provincial sub-agencies, and 7 district sub-agencies. During the next three years, 150 additional agencies are proposed.

During FY 1962, the total loans made amounted to approximately 366 million piasters, 92.4 percent of which were short-term loans for production purposes.

### POTENTIAL CROP INCREASES — VIETNAM

*Comparisons of farm and experimental yields with comparable yields in the United States (Tons per hectare)*

Crop	Vietnamese Farm average (1)	Experimental trials (2)	U. S. Yields (3)
Field corn .....	1.1	4.3	4.8 (Iowa)
Soybeans .....	0.8	2.1	1.9 (Illinois)
Peanuts .....	0.8	2.0	2.3 (Virginia)
Sweet potatoes .....	5.5	24	15 (Maryland)
Cabbage .....	80	190	40 (Wisconsin)
Potatoes .....	15	39	30 (Maine)
Onions .....	30	30	38 (New York)
Garlic .....	—	8	10,6 (U. S.)
Sweet corn (seed) .....	2.1	—	2.2 (U. S.)

- (1) From official sources and reports.
- (2) Averages of several trials or varieties.
- (3) Average yield for leading state if available.





# TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

The port facilities, road networks, and inland waterways of Vietnam may soon be described as distinctly good. These elements of the nation's infrastructure have been and are the focus of intensive efforts by the Vietnamese and American governments. Their importance to the country's viability is clear and is being repeatedly illustrated.

## Roads

Three principal roadways of Vietnam have been reconstructed. Emphasis now shifts to

the expansion and improvement of the vital and strategic rural roads network.

*Primary Highways* improvement over the last three years has already stimulated development in desired directions.

The Saigon — Bien-Hoa Highway, part of Route 1, has become an industrial strip dotted with textile mills, machine shops, a paper plant, and a poultry processing plant. The first buildings of the new campus of the University of Saigon have been constructed on the highway in a zoned site.

*A bulldozer clears forest for roads vital to the highland area.*



Route 19, from Pleiku to Qui-Nhon, and route 21, from Ban-Me-Thuot to Ninh-Hoa, have made accessible to settlement large areas of lightly populated, fertile highlands. Almost 30,000 people have moved to these areas recently. The new lands are being planted especially for commercial production of tobacco, ramie, and kenaf. Coffee acreage in Darlac province has doubled. Rubber production is increasing. The cattle industry is expanding. New enterprises are developing, and Pleiku is experiencing a minor «boom».

Freight rates between the coast and the interior have been halved and bus fares have been cut by one-third.

*The Rural Roads Program* is designed to construct approximately 1,100 kilometers of vital new roads and to reconstruct or improve 1,250 kilometers of existing provincial routes. The end result will be forty sections of new and/or improved roads connecting provincial capitals and serving the rural areas between them. The roads will open to settlement and commerce areas isolated from contact.

These routes of transportation will facilitate transfer of goods to market and of benefits

from the government to the people, including medical care, education facilities, and essential public assistance. Immediately, of course, they are vital to planned acceleration of security operations.

Work is under way on fourteen of the forty roads. Construction is virtually completed on approximately 285 kilometers of new highway. More work sites will be activated during the coming dry season with the arrival of additional heavy construction equipment now on order. The entire program will probably require four years for completion.

A major *bridge* construction program was implemented in 1961. It provides for the construction of reinforced concrete drainage structures to replace critical bridges on National Routes 1, 13, and 14 deteriorated or damaged in the continuing war. Construction has begun on twenty-one of these structures. Contracts for five larger bridges — up to 600 meters in length — are to be awarded before the end of the year. The bridges were engineered and designed jointly by the Capitol Engineering Corporation of Pennsylvania and the Department of Highways of Vietnam. All

*Equipment working on National Route No. 14.*





*Route # 1, Km. 1055.5 - Quang Ngai. 640 meter, original structure completely destroyed, service provided by causeway and pontoon bridge; new bridge scheduled for completion July 1965.*

bridges are being built by local contractors.

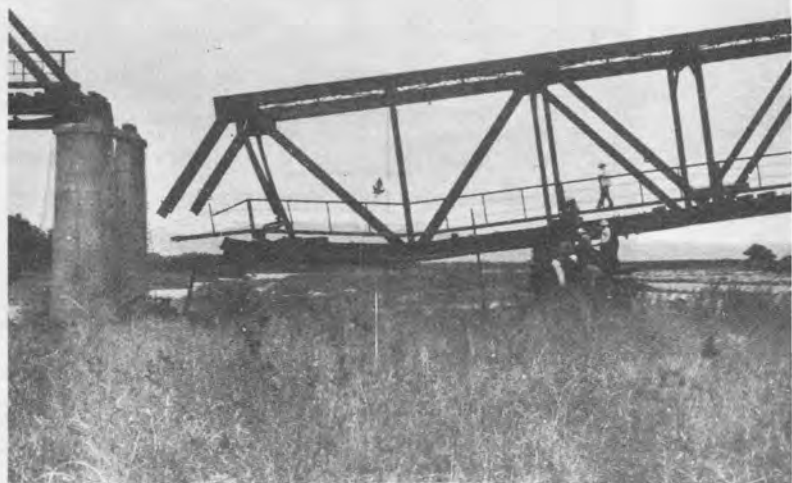
Large shipments of structural steel have arrived to be fabricated into movable, military-type, bridge sections which are being used to replace and repair bridges destroyed or damaged by insurgent sabotage.

*Equipment*, including shop machinery, tools, and repair parts, has been provided to expand and improve provincial depot shops and to enlarge the central equipment depot and shops at Suoi-Lo-O. These modern central facilities were erected by Johnson, Drake, and Piper, a U.S. construction firm, and were turned over to the Department of Highways upon completion of their work in late 1961.

*The Highway Training School* at Soui-Lo-O offers practical and classroom training for Ministry of Public Works personnel. The school was built almost entirely by trainees from available materials belonging to the Department of Highways.

## Railroad

Vietnam can have continuous rail service only with a measure of security that is not easily obtained. It took an extensive USOM program of rehabilitation to tracks, bridges and auxiliary structures to restore rail traffic from Saigon to Dong-Ha in 1959 for the first



*Metallic bridge at Km. 819+665, 30 kms south of Danang damaged by mine.*



*Train No. 2344 detonated a mine at Km. 1127+500, 32 kms south of Qui-Nhon in November 1961.*

time in twelve years. During 1958 and up to August of 1959 replacement or repairs were made to 98 bridges, and 148 kilometers of track were restored. Since 1959, insurgents have each year increased the frequency of acts of sabotage to tracks, bridges, locomotives, and box and passenger cars. Prevention of commercial freight, passenger traffic, and military shipments from reaching their destinations is as important to the guerrilla strategy as the maintenance of it is important to the nation's interest and viability.

To protect this investment so that it can serve the needs of the country and new industrial development, a large Vietnamese military force and heavily armored Wickham Trolleys carrying armed military personnel patrol the rail line. Attempts at sabotage increase proportionally, however. Rail traffic at this time is much a function and to the credit of the personnel and officers who operate the trains while harassed by derailments, mines, gunfire, and kidnapping of train and engine crews.

A new management is exploring ways to increase revenues and decrease costs. It is expected that gross revenues may be increased by placing greater emphasis on freight traffic. Since commodities such as cement, fertilizer, condensed milk, rice and other foodstuffs must be moved in freight cars which are water-, weather-, and theft-proof, and so constructed as to prevent damage to goods, obsolescent rolling stock is gradually being replaced. Development Loan funds will provide twenty-three diesel-electric locomotives and two hundred freight cars. Wrecker cranes for clearing and rerailing of locomotives, and rolling stock and shop tools and equipment for repair, are on order to make the railroad a sufficient operating system. Additional act-

ivities in complementing industrial development this year by railroad improvement are :

A 1.9 kilometer spur track is now being constructed to connect the electric power plant at Thu-Duc with the main rail line. This will make it possible to carry the power plant machinery from the port of Saigon to the power facility.

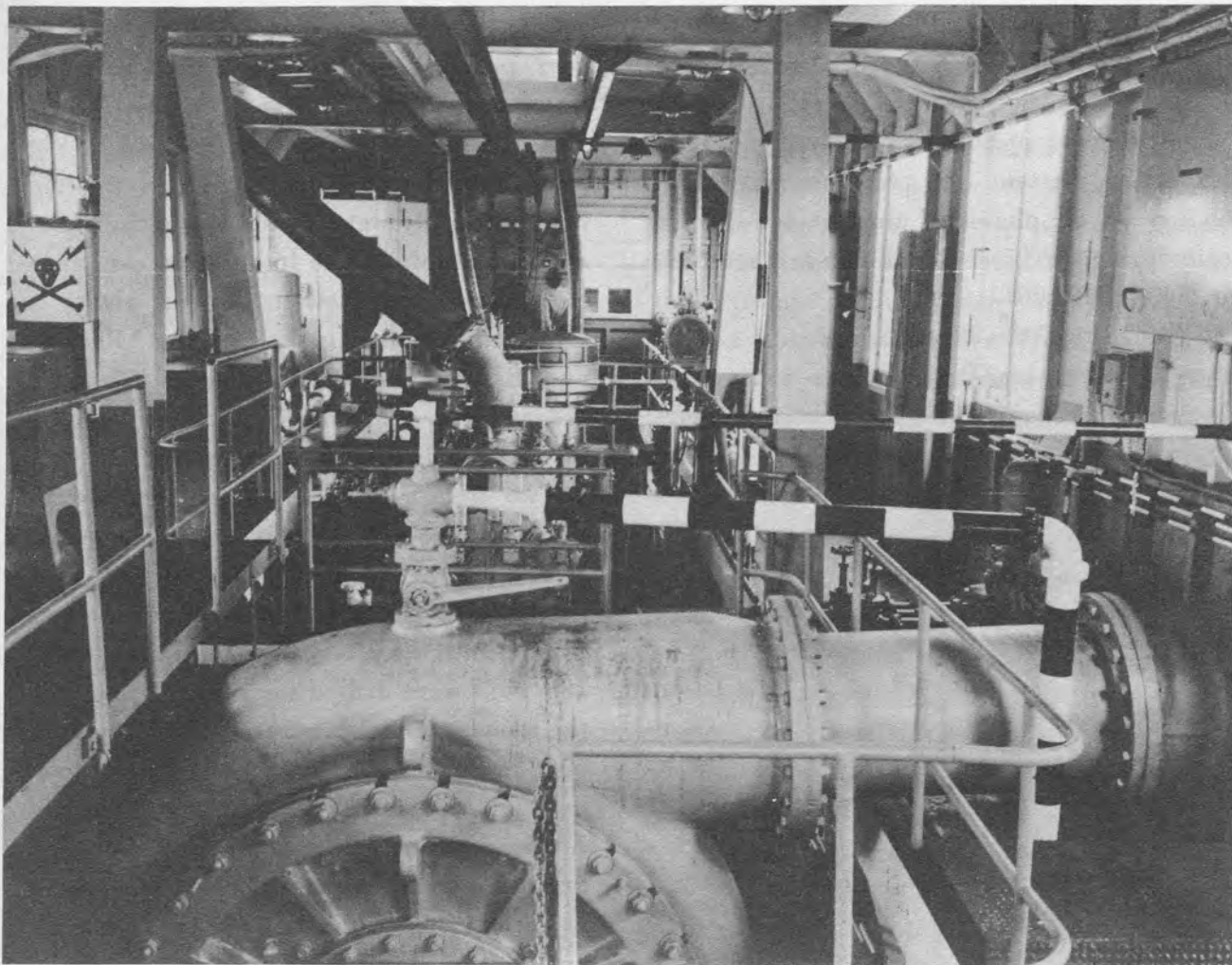
A 1.0 kilometer spur track is planned for the new sugar refinery at Quang-Ngai.

At Nha-Trang there is prospect of an oil refinery which will offer additional tonnage for railhaul both north and south.

## Water Transportation

The natural resource present in the inland waterways of southern Vietnam is worth ensuring to the fullest utilization. Inland waterway transport has always played a predominant role in this area. Usefulness of the natural waterways depends largely on the state of the artificial waterways linking them. The vast majority of the vessels are used in the paddy and rice trade. Since the usual system of moving with the tide is no longer as safe, the importance of motor power and dredging operations has increased.

The newly arrived sixteen inch dredge removed a half-million cubic meters of infill in seven months of operation. Seven smaller dredges removed a total of 3.1 million cubic meters during FY 1962. The infill is used to reclaim swampy or infertile land. Due to the devastating flood of last fall and the security conditions, the units achieved only about seventy percent of their rated capacities. Two of the units were attacked, the main engine of one being destroyed, but both were repaired and returned to service with a minimum loss of time.



*The interior of a river dredge.*

Three of the major lighthouses on the coast were reconstructed after almost total destruction during the war years. USOM-furnished optics, generators and other equipment were installed. With the installation of similar equipment in two other lighthouses during FY 1963, the coastal lighthouse system serving international shipping and navigation will be effectively restored.

## *Water Supply*

Large areas and many families in Vietnam suffer yearly from the shortage of water. Sup-

ply systems and wells are providing potable water to supply the needs of homes, institutions, and facilities of many kinds.

*The Saigon-Cholon Water Supply* system program is just emerging from the planning stage. Pending completion of the entire system, five new wells have been drilled to meet the cities increasing water requirements, later to be tied in as the new system is developed.

Plans and specifications have been completed for a 24-kilometer long system of 72-inch and 78-inch concrete pressure pipelines to pump water from the Dong-Nai River to Saigon. Plans for the related treatment plant

under this twenty-six million dollar Development Loan Fund project are nearing completion.

Field surveys preliminary to design of the distribution system are continuing. Construction on all phases of the project should begin during 1963 and completion is scheduled for the end of 1964.

« *The Fifty Cities Water Supply* » is a long range project to install or improve water supply systems in major cities and centers. Major improvements in ten cities are planned for the

coming year as the opening phase of a five year program to provide minimum potable water requirements to the fifty cities.

A distribution system was installed in Vinh-Long. It will enable the city's new treatment plant to supply water to the new technical and normal schools and to its recently constructed electrical plant. New treatment plants are under construction in Long-Xuyen, Rach-Gia, and Ban-Me-Thuot. Commodities have been ordered for the Construction of additional plants and distribution facilities.

Two *well drilling* programs received continued financial and technical assistance. 278 wells were drilled during the past year bringing to 1,172 the total wells for potable water drilled since the program was initiated in 1957. 188 wells were drilled for remote villages and the remaining number were drilled and equipped to serve the needs of cities, towns, hospitals, schools, and military installations.

Pump maintenance crews now have been organized on a permanent basis and a program has been initiated for the systematic inspection and routine repair of pumps.

Continuous *field training* and annual seminars are conducted for drillers, mechanics, maintenance crewment and warehousemen. Additional personnel are being trained preparatory to manning five new drilling rigs scheduled to arrive in October 1962.

Three Vietnamese engineers have returned after training in water supply engineering at the University of Michigan and have taken positions in the National Water Supply Agency.

Two engineers employed by the Saigon Metropolitan Water Office attended a special course in Water Works Management at Akron University and are now engaged in on-the-job training in the United States.



188 wells were drilled in remote villages.

## Electric Power

From 1955 to the present, most of Vietnam's industrial development has been dependent on individual electric power generating units. Electric energy for commercial and residential use, especially outside of the capital city, remains extremely low.

Small *diesel-electric generators* are being installed in many of the more important smaller cities and centers. During the past year, twenty-eight diesel generators, ranging in size from 15 to 100 kilowatts, have been installed. An additional forty-nine units of 30 to 200 KW capacity together with distribution equipment will be received during FY 1963.

A new 768 KW diesel generating plant has been placed in operation at Vinh-Long in the Mekong Delta.

The *Da-Nhim hydro-electric complex* is in the first stage of construction, under a war reparations agreement between Japan and Vietnam. The undertaking involves construction of an earthfill dam, a pressure tunnel, a penstock, a power house with two 42,000 KW units, 250 kilometers of high tension transmission line, and a terminal station to bring the electric power to the Saigon metropolitan area.

A *transmission system* around the Saigon-Cholon area, and five substations with outgoing lines, constructed with a Development Loan, are scheduled for completion by late 1963. A steam generating station of 33,000 KW being built under the same DLF loan is to be completed in 1964 or early 1965.

## Telecommunications

An efficient telecommunications network is necessary to the economic as well as the social viability of a nation that is struggling for unification.

*Telephone exchange facilities* in Saigon and in twenty-one provincial towns will be improved by the installation of dial telephone switching equipment and the addition of 4,000 lines for the metropolitan area. Construction or rehabilitation of outside plant in Saigon and the provincial towns includes work on underground conduit systems and replacement of the obsolete open-wire system by easily maintained aerial multiple-wire distribution cables. Sixty percent of the work in Saigon has been accomplished and in the provinces, about thirty percent.

A *warehouse* for the telephone switching, microwave, and other radio and multiplex equipment has been completed.

A *national radio-telephone toll system* is under construction in the southern part of the country. The northern system will be realized on a limited basis for commercial purposes through the utilization of a certain number of channels obtained from the military system.

*Telecommunication school* facilities are under construction.

*International radio communication* from Saigon to Bangkok will be possible in 1963.

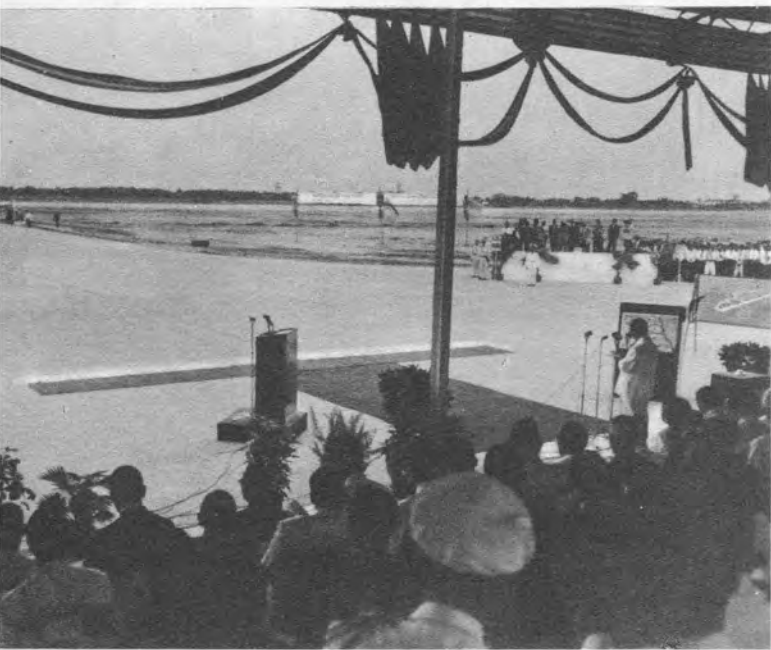
## Civil Aviation

Vietnam now possesses more airfields per square mile than any other country in Southeast Asia. This is principally due to two factors. First, in some areas, such as the extensive Mekong delta, the problems of watery terrain and the lack of locally available highway building materials render the cost of an adequate road system prohibitive and air transport become the most feasible solution. Second, the widespread and prolonged battle against communist insurgency demands a network of airfields adequate to provide swift and

## SAIGON AIRPORT



*Opening ceremony of the new jet runway. President Ngo Dinh Diem (right) is delivering his speech.*



effective support to the nation's ground forces. To meet these requirements, during the past two years Vietnam has constructed or rebuilt twenty airfields with the result that the country now possesses 46 class « G » or better airfields plus numerous landing strips.

The *Tan-Son-Nhut International Airport* bears five times more air traffic under present conditions. Military operations account for much of the increase but domestic civil air transport has registered a 100 percent increase during the past year.

A new *runway*, completed in June of 1962, is capable of accommodating jet aircraft weighing up to one hundred and thirty-five tons. The runway measures 3,036 meters in length and



45.72 meters in width. The taxiway is of the same length. Two of the four egress taxiways are of the latest « high speed turn-off » design to increase the runway acceptance rate.

Most of the construction work was sublet by the E.V. Lane Corporation to Necideco, a Vietnamese contractor. A total of 38 American technicians, 330 skilled Vietnamese workers, and 900 Vietnamese laborers were engaged in this undertaking.

The recently constructed *forecast center* at the airport contains facilities for domestic and international forecasting and briefing services, weather observation, radio-teletype communications, and meteorological training.

*Rawinsonde balloon stations* have been established at Saigon and Da-Nang.

*Three observation stations* were added to the meteorological radio network to increase

to twelve the number of stations with communications capability. Transmission of weather information from these outlying stations can now be accomplished in a matter of minutes. The operational efficiency of the *Remote Receiver Station* radio-teletypewriter and radio-telephone circuitry will be used to better advantage with the additional receiving equipment, operational realignment of existing equipment, and the intensification of electronics training for maintenance personnel.

Vietnam's *Air Traffic Control* coordination network, which provides for the dissemination of aircraft movement data by voice rather than by the outmoded and time-consuming Morse Code method, has been completed. Single sideband communications equipment is now being used to interconnect the civil air traffic control facilities in Vietnam.

*A pilot being briefed by a forecaster in the new forecasting and map plotting room at Tan Son Nhut airport, Saigon.*





*The newly improved air route traffic board of the air traffic control at the Tan Son Nhut airport charts positions of all planes in the area.*

A large *remote transmitter station* to be operated in conjunction with Tan-Son-Nhut's Air Traffic Control Center will be rehabilitated with modern equipment to replace obsolete transmitting facilities. A new electric power distribution system and repairs to voltage regulation equipment was also necessary. The antenna system should be in operation by late October 1962. The plans and specifications were developed by the GVN Directorate of Civil Aviation in cooperation with USOM's Civil Aviation Advisory Group. Voice and radioteletype communications between Saigon and Hong-Kong will be possible when independent sideband equipment is procured. For the present temporary equipment provides a speech coordination circuit similar to the coordination network.

Three new *air/ground radiotelephone positions* will provide greater flexibility and capacity to cope with the International Telecommunications Stations' rapidly expanding

workload. Realignment and augmentation of equipment eliminated the requirement for constant transmitter dialing to change from one route frequency to another.

All USOM-furnished *navigational facilities*, except the Tan-Son-Nhut instrument landing system, have been commissioned for operation. A VHF navigational aid at Da-Nang was in unrestricted use by July 1961. Three 1,000-watt low frequency, non-directional radios at Dalat, Phan-Thiet, and Nha-Trang are operating. A 400-watt beacon at Pleiku will bridge the gap in navigational coverage between Ban-Me-Thuot and Da-Nang, and a smaller 50 watt beacon was commissioned at Phu-Quoc to function as an instrument approach aid.

In addition to these civil aids, a number of facilities were installed with the assistance of the United States military groups to satisfy particular military needs. Participant *training* departures suffered from the step-up in military conscription. Sixteen will be trained

in the U.S. out of an anticipated quota of double that figure. Eleven student pilots began an eighteen-month course of instruction at Bangkok's Civil Aviation Training Center. Upon successful completion of the course, the trainees will receive commercial pilot cer-

tificates with instrument ratings and will be employed as co-pilots by Air Vietnam. The present complement of military pilots serving with Air Vietnam will soon after be released to return to the Vietnamese Air Force.

*Well drilling program in Vietnam  
May 1957 through June 1962*

<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of wells</i>
Thua-Thien .....	1
Quang-Ngai .....	2
Kontum .....	24
Binh-Dinh .....	2
Pleiku .....	282
Darlac .....	257
Quang-Duc .....	57
Tuyen-Duc .....	11
Lam-Dong .....	3
Ninh-Thuan .....	10
Phuoc-Long .....	98
Binh-Long .....	40
Binh-Duong .....	9
Phuoc-Thanh .....	17
Bien-Hoa .....	58
Long-Khanh .....	54
Binh-Tuy .....	55
Phuoc-Tuy .....	14
Long-An .....	8
An-Giang .....	2
Phong-Dinh .....	1
(Saigon .....	18)
(Gia-Dinh .....	77)
(Phu-Binh — Gia-Dinh .....	2)



# COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

The division of Vietnam at the 17th parallel as a result of the Geneva Accords of 1954 severed the newly independent southern republic from the industrial heartland in the north. South Vietnam was left with an almost exclusively agricultural economy. From that point, a rapid and varied industrial development has taken place, particularly during the last four years.

## *The Commercial Import Program*

In 1955 this program supplied urgently needed food, clothing, and other basic consu-

mer goods to the war-impooverished populace. Commodities are imported and distributed under this program through private businesses. Currency generated serves to provide the Government with revenue until more ordinary sources of revenue can be developed. Private channels of trade are stimulated at the same time.

*The Program is gradually shifting in its commodity composition toward the importation of industrial raw materials and capital goods as the economy has improved. The table on page        bears this out. With the exception of pharmaceutical products and*

*Packaging of pharmaceuticals in Saigon.*



sugar, the emphasis is on producer goods and capital equipment.

The portion of *U.S. supplied commodities* has risen from 18 per cent in 1960 to 30 per cent in 1961 and to a new high of 45.5 per cent in 1962.

*The demand for raw materials* and equipment decreased somewhat in the second half of the fiscal year due to the security situation and the January 1962 economic defense surtax on imports which increased the effective foreign exchange rate by about 25 per cent. By the end of the year, a modest upsurge in import activities suggests that the business community was beginning to adjust itself to the new rate structure.

Additional tariffs and austerity taxes were applied to items considered to be of a luxury type. At the same time, the Government removed tariffs from a large number of com-

modities deemed essential to the nation's economic progress. Principal among these are fertilizers, chemicals, paper pulp, construction equipment, machine tools and metalworking machinery, and equipment for agriculture, food processing, textile manufacture and miscellaneous industrial uses.

## *The Business Climate*

Vietnam's resources and manpower present possibilities of developing an industrial complex. An improved investment climate and a sound banking consortium in the commercial banks are goals sought in the assistance program.

The groundwork for a healthy business climate is being fostered by rendering technical assistance but also by very significant human relationships. USAID personnel and technicians consult with businessmen on matters of



*Professor Skinner of Harvard Business School is guiding a discussion on Business Administration at the Industrial Development Center.*

industrial investment and production. Further, the Confederation of Industrialists is encouraged to continue seminars for the development of management and for the improvement of industrial techniques.

## *Development of Industrial Enterprises*

Efforts to promote the industrial development of this country must be based on a clear understanding of the agricultural basis of the economy. On the other hand, the country is in need of much industrial production and development. The transition involves the utilization of existing industries and careful selection of the types of industry appropriate to the needs and resources of the country.

*Introduction of new business establishments and expansion of existing industries* are encouraged by the program of technical assistance and economic support of the Industrial Development Division of USOM. To obtain dollar exchange for the import of machinery and equipment necessary to his operations, a local or foreign industrialist must file a request with the Ministry of National Economy. When approved by the Ministry, these requests are transmitted to the USOM center for technical, financial, and economic feasibility studies.

Assistance in conducting these studies is being provided by EBASCO Services, Inc. of New York. At present a team of three EBASCO specialists with technical experience in the fields of industrial, chemical, and food-



*Assembly of electric fans for the growing market.*



*High speed warping machine installed in a large cotton fabric weaving plant.*

processing engineering are working with the Government of Vietnam and USOM to expedite important phases of industrial development.

## *Textiles*

Prior to 1959 all textiles, except for a small quantity of cotton goods produced by hand, were imported. Since that time the rapid establishment of modern textile enterprises

has resulted in their becoming the largest industrial group in the country, responsible for more than thirty per cent of the total annual foreign exchange savings which derive from Vietnam's overall industrial development, and for increased employment and market activity.

120,000,000 yards of *cotton* textiles per year was the eventual goal of domestic production established by a Government and USOM plan

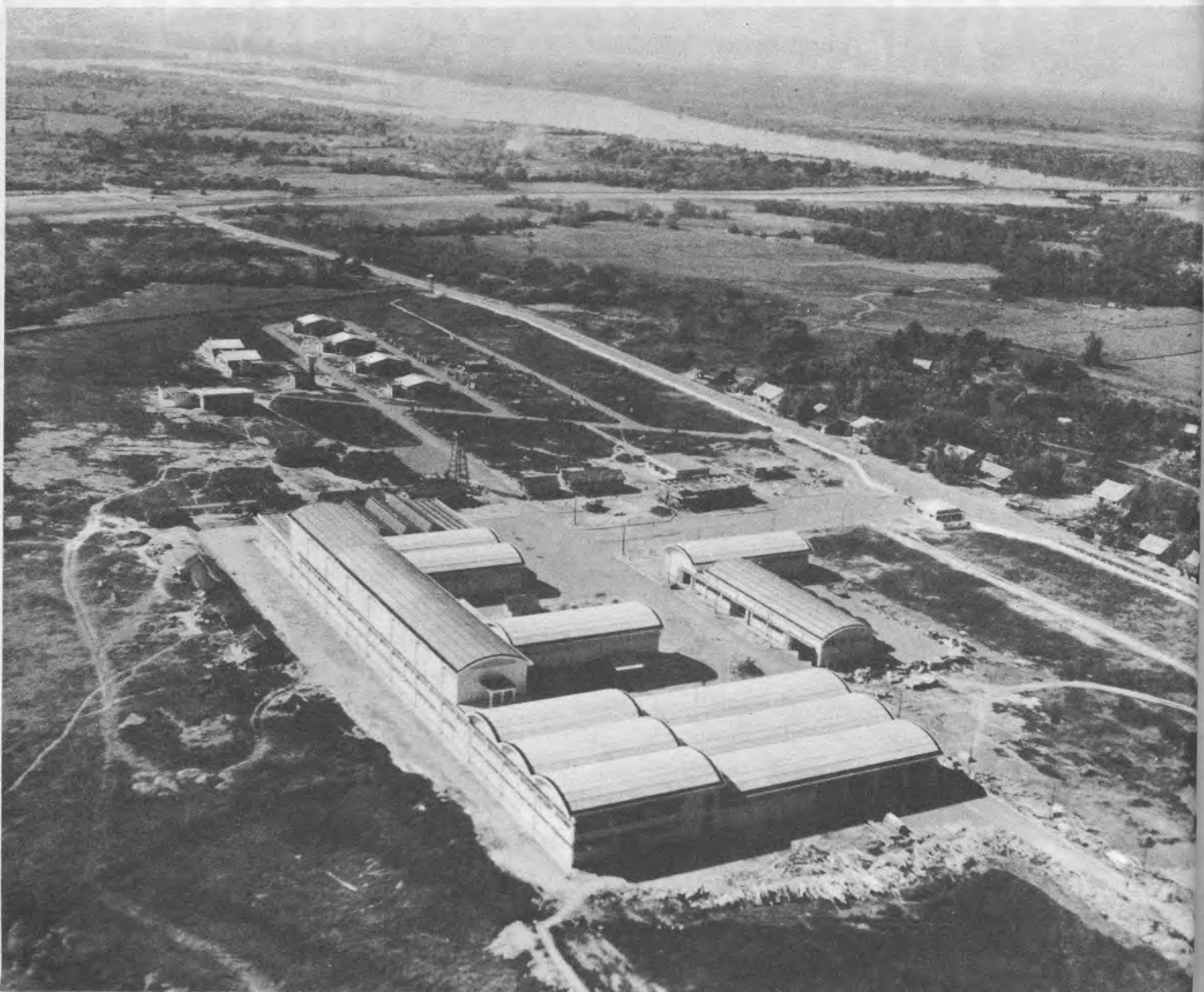
drawn up in 1960. It was determined that approximately 110,000 spindles and 3,500 looms would be required. During 1962 the industry continued to expand toward this goal by adding 1,670 new looms and 2,400 spindles to the existing plant. The new equipment will produce an additional 54,000,000 yards of finished cotton and 1,500 tons of year. The industry now has 2,650 looms and 47,200 spindles.

A total of fifty-two *rayon* weaving plants, ranging in size from four to two hundred

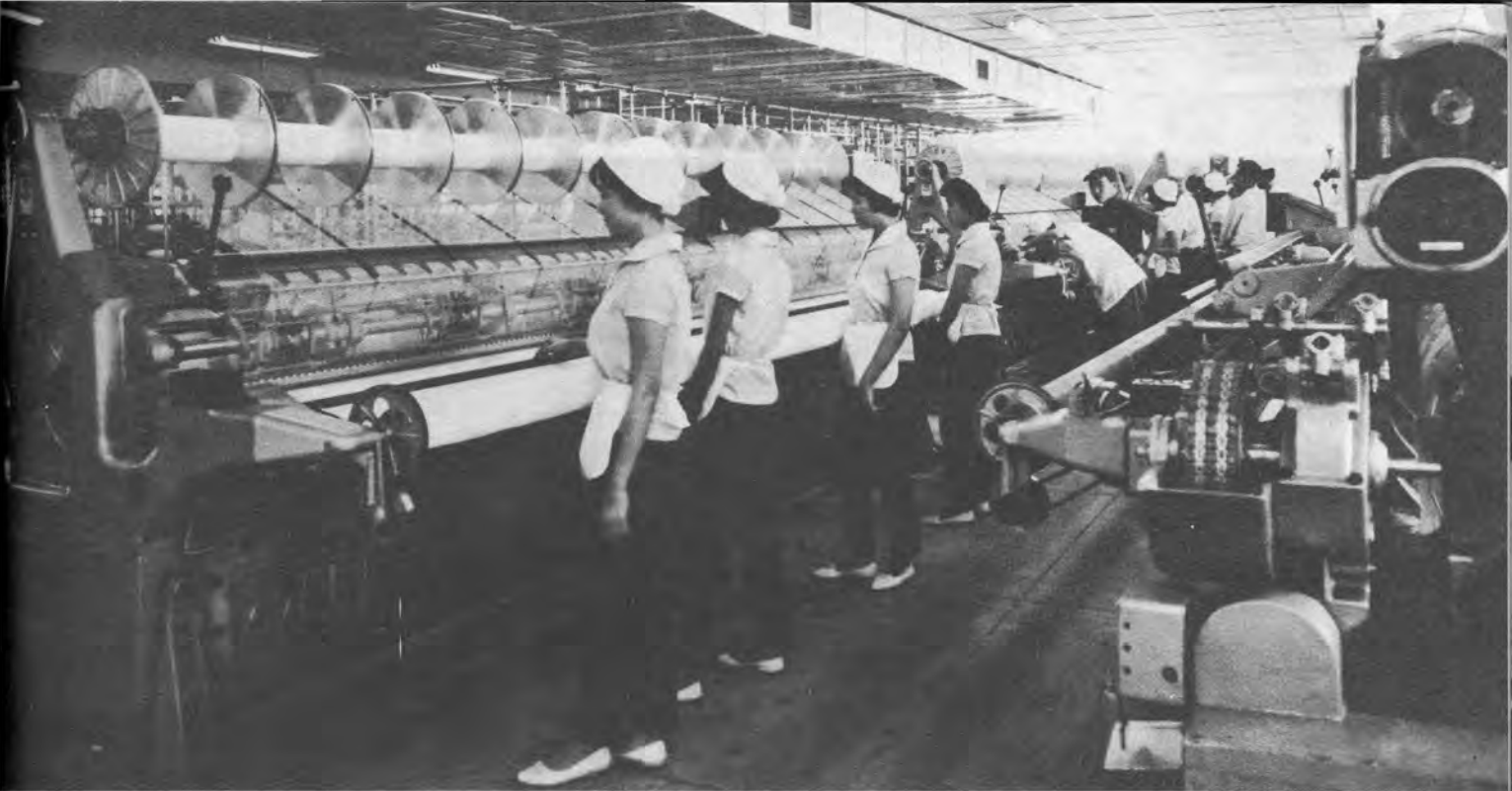
looms, presently operate in the Saigon area. The increasing introduction of power driven and automatic looms has resulted in a decrease in the importation of rayon from 2,500 tons in 1958 to 465 tons in 1961.

The first *nylon* cloth produced in Vietnam is being made with forty-five automatic looms imported and installed in 1962. In 1961 imports of nylon cloth totaled 4.8 million yards and 150 tons of nylon yarn. A nylon finishing plant is now under construction and will begin production of nylon textiles soon. Nylon

*USOM assisted in the development of this paper manufacturing plant.*







*Warp tricot knitting machine at the Vietnam Synthetic Fabric Plant is being watched by regular workers and apprentices being trained for second and third shifts.*

garments appeal particularly to the working class of developing countries.

Fish nets are still being made by hand from imported or locally handspun yarns. Seventeen automatic cotton fish-net looms added this year increases the total in operation to sixty-six. The cotton looms can be adjusted to weave nylon.

The domestic market for *jute* products amounts to five or six million jute bags and ten million tons of jute yarn per year. Vietnam's existing plant facilities produce about half of the requirement. The construction and equipping of a new jute plant, which is expected to begin operation in September 1963, should enable Vietnam to supply all internal requirements for these products.

Until this year *cloth production* was limited largely to grey sheeting. The recent construction of two complete and modern bleaching,

dyeing, and finishing plants which are already in operation will enable the textile industry to meet the varied clothing requirements of the local market.

## *Handicrafts*

Guidance in production, design, and marketing techniques of handicraft products has been offered to local artisans by Japanese and American contractors through the Handicraft Development Center in Saigon. The Center's influence in establishing quality consciousness among the artisans enabled the associated sales center to sell twelve million piasters worth of locally manufactured handicrafts in 1962 and to expand their operations from the Saigon tourist market to include export to France. Two of the Centers employees are presently in Japan studying ceramic and



*Employees inspect Vietnamese made ceramics at the factory.*

lacquer design and production so that the quality and marketability of the products may be still further improved.

## Coal Production

A thorough study of Vietnam's coal deposits several years ago by engineers of the Paul Weir Company of Chicago, which still provides technical assistance and training, pointed to the favorable mining possibilities of the Nong-Son area. Vietnam's excessive dependence on imported fuels assured the existence of a market.

Continued industrial expansion and modernization of the Cho-Quan steam power generating station will provide a growing market for the mine's coal. Production has increased to over 10,000 tons of coal per month. The goal is 150,000 tons of marketable coal per

year. At present more than 90,000 tons are available for distribution. This has been accomplished despite continuous insurgent harassment.

## INTERNAL TAX — COLLECTIONS

	Jane-June 1961	Jane-June 1962	Difference	% change
	Millions \$ VN	Millions \$ VN	Millions \$ VN	
Excise tax collections ..	707	754	47	+ 7
Indirect tax collection.	649	1,004	355	+ 55
Registration tax coll...	299	335	36	+ 12
<i>Direct tax* assessments</i>	<u>605</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>+ 37</u>
Grand total .....	2,260	2,923	663	+ 29

\* The figures for the Direct taxes are shown as assessments, as the Directorate General of Taxation makes the Direct tax assessments but collection is made by the National Treasurer.

**PUBLIC LAW 480 LICENSING  
FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962**

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity	1961	1962
Wheat Flour .....	4.0	3.9
Rice .....	NF	6.5
Sweetened Condensed Milk .....	NF	3.6
Whole Dried Milk .....	NF	NF
Tobacco .....	2.3	2.7
Raw Cotton .....	3.7	4.3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>

**COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM  
FISCAL YEARS 1961 AND 1962**

(millions of dollars)

Commodity	1961	1962
Raw Sugar .....	NF <sup>(1)</sup>	1.7
Sweetened Condensed Milk ...	10.8	7.0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Whole Dried Milk .....	.2	.1
Other Dairy Products .....	.7	.5
Essential Oils .....	NF	.1
Nitrogenous Fertilizers .....	3.1	4.8
Potash Fertilizers .....	.6	.9
Chemical Fertilizers .....	NF	.3
Phosphate Fertilizers .....	2.0	1.9
Medicinal & Pharmaceuticals ..	14.6	13.9
Chemicals .....	3.7	5.0
Plastic Raw Materials .....	2.2	1.1
Paper Pulp .....	.8	1.1
Newsprint .....	.9	2.0
Coal .....	.3	.3
Petroleum Fuels .....	NF	8.9
Lubricants & Greases .....	2.2	2.2
Asphalt .....	.5	.1
Paraffin .....	.5	.5
Petrolatum .....	.1	*
Cement .....	7.7	7.7
Glass .....	.1	.1
Clay .....	.1	*
Other non-metallic products ..	.2	.1
Iron and Steel Mill Products ..	15.5	18.4
Misc. Iron & Steel Manufactures	.7	.2

Commodity	1961	1962
Aluminum & Products .....	2.9	2.7
Copper & Products .....	.4	.2
Brass, Bronze & Products .....	.3	NF
Tin & Products .....	.2	.1
Zinc & Products .....	.2	NF
Misc. Non-ferrous metals and Products .....	.3	NF
Industrial Machinery & Equip- ment (Collective Code w/ special PA's) .....	.5	1.7
Generators, Motors & Parts ...	2.4	1.0
Electrical Apparatus & Parts ..	4.2	2.5
Engines, Turbines & Parts ....	2.3	2.0
Construction Equipment and Parts .....	1.6	.8
Machine Tools & Parts .....	.2	.1
Metal working Machinery and Parts .....	.2	.2
Agricultural Equipment and Parts .....	.4	.2
Textile Machinery & Parts ....	2.0	6.6
Food Products Machinery and Parts .....	.1	.2
Industrial Machinery & Parts, Not Elsewhere Classified....	10.3	2.7
Motor Vehicles, Engines and Parts .....	6.6	6.5
Misc. Vehicles & Servicing Equipment .....	.6	.7
Tractors & Parts .....	.5	1.1
Railroad Transp. Equip. ....	.1	.2
Vessels & Equipment .....	.3	NF
Scientific & Professional Insts.	.6	.4
Books and X-Ray film .....	.3	.3
Rubber Products .....	.2	*
Technical Services .....	*	.1
Others .....	19.4	3.4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>112.3</b>

(1) = Not financed.

(2) = Denotes portion of sweetened condensed milk financed under CAP prior to transfer of code to PL 480 on Dec. 27, 1961.

\* = Values less than \$50,000.

# MAJOR FIRMS ESTABLISHED IN THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

During the Period 1955-1961

C O M P A N Y	P R O D U C T	PLANNED ANNUAL/PRODUCTION
<b>1955</b>		
Societe Vietnamienne du Jute .....	Jute bags	3,000,000 units
Viet-Nam Ky-Nghe To-Soi .....	Rayon cloth	1,200,000 meters
<b>1957</b>		
Vinada .....	Tanned leather	128,000 Sq. meters
Cophavina .....	Pharmaceuticals	3,096,000 ampoules
<b>1958</b>		
Phuong Toan .....	Soft drinks	25,000,000 bottles
Tran Van Tanh .....	Pharmaceuticals	6,780,000 ampoules 1,372,000 bottles 18,000,000 tablets 5,364,000 other
<b>1959</b>		
Long-Vie Viet-Nam .....	Duck feathers	1,800 tons
	Egg powder	2,000 tons
Vinatexco .....	Cotton yarn	3,000 tons
	Cotton fabric	8,780,000 meters
Thuy Tinh Viet-Nam .....	Glass bottles	15,000 tons
Viet-Nam Cong-Thuong .....	Rubber camelback	400 tons
Lam Chau .....	Aluminum tubes	9,600,000 units
Truong-Van-Ben .....	Soap	4,800 tons
	Glycerine	60 tons
Pharmaceutique du Viet-Nam .....	Pharmaceuticals	40,320,000 tablets 8,136,000 bottles 11,256,000 ampoules
Chan-A .....	Cotton fabric	600,000 meters
Viet-Nam Development Corp. ....	Plastics	360 tons
Dong-Nai Ky-Nghe .....	Unbleached cotton cloth	1,800,000 meters
Khai-Vinh .....	Fish nets	7,500,000 Sq. meters
Viet-Nam Development Corp. ....	Dry-cell batteries	6,000,000 units
Vinh-Du Tinware .....	Metal containers	700 tons
Tan-Mai .....	Wood panels (16 mm thick)	385,000 Sq. meters

## C O M P A N Y

## P R O D U C T

P L A N N E D  
A N N U A L / P R O D U C T I O N

1959

Nong-Son .....	Coal	150,000 tons
Vimytex .....	Cotton yarn	2,580 tons
	Cotton yarn (fabric)	6,580,000 meters
Sin-Sang .....	Fish nets	8,000,000 Sq. meters
Mai-thi-Diep .....	Unbleached cotton cloth	1,200,000 meters
Vinaspecia .....	Pharmaceuticals	9,400,000 ampoules
		10,600,000 bottles
		2,440,000 tubes

1960

Dong-A .....	Textiles	4,390,000 meters
Viet-Nam Silo .....	Bagging of cement	80,000 tons
Quach-Tich-Ky .....	Paper	450 tons
Saigon Blanket & Wool .....	Blankets	180,000 units
Vinatefinco .....	Textile finishing	24,219,000 meters
Viet-Nam Jute .....	Jute bags	3,000,000 units
Parsons & Whitemore .....	Pulp	6,000 tons
	Paper	9,000 tons
Nguyen-Van-Tinh .....	Buttons	69,120,000 units
Viet-Nam Chlorine & Alkali .....	Caustic soda	1,050 tons
	Hydrochloric acid	1,600 tons
	Bleaching powder	560 tons
Viet-Nam Synthetic .....	Synthetic fabrics	1,000,000 Sq. meters
Dai-Nam Ky-Nghe .....	Bicycle tires	500,000 units
	Bicycle tubes	1,000,000 units
Foremost Dairies .....	Canned milk	12,000,000 units
Michelin Tire .....	Bicycle tires	1,500,000 units
	Bicycle tubes	1,500,000 units
Sicovina Tourane .....	Cotton yarn	3,000 tons
	Cotton fabric	8,780,000 meters
Chan-Viet .....	Zippers	600,000 meters
	Elastic Braids	2,700,000 meters
Bui-Duy-Can .....	Paint	67,000 gallons
	Synthetic resin	142,000 gallons
	Copra oil	117,000 gallons
	Toilet soap	240 tons

1961

Viet-Nam Ky-Nghe To-Soi .....	Silk-screen printing	1,650,000 meters
Khai-Vinh (Expansion) .....	Fish nets	+ 7,500,000 Sq. meters
Thanh-My .....	Electrical wire	400 tons
Duc-Lap .....	Coconut fiber products	1,500 tons
Vinatexo (Expansion) .....	Cotton yarn	+ 2,000 tons
Hang Viet-Phat .....	Table oils	1,550 tons
	Industrial oils	700 tons
	Defatted rice bran	12,500 tons
Thanh Hoa .....	Rayon fabric	1,200,000 meters
Viet-Nam American Dairies .....	Condensed milk	360,000 cases
Sicovina (Expansion) .....	Cotton yarn	+ 1,500 tons
Intertexo .....	Cotton fabric	2,800,000 meters
Chan Viet Cong Ky-Nghe .....	Non-ferrous metals	590 tons
	(Rolling mill)	
Nguyen-Van-Diep .....	Iron pipe (foundry)	2,000 tons
Vimytex (Expansion) .....	Cotton yarn	+ 2,000 tons
	Cotton fabric	+ 15,000,000 meters
Nam-Viet Fibrocement .....	Asbestos cement sheets	7,000 tons
Viet-Nam Automotive Battery .....	Storage batteries	30,000 units
Dong Phuong Ky-Nghe .....	Starch	2,100 tons
	Glucose	1,500 tons
Dong-Nai Ky-Nghe .....	Cotton fabric	1,300,000 meters



# EDUCATION & TRAINING

Vietnam is a country of diverse peoples and diverse cultural institutions. Perhaps in no other sphere of activity is this more meaningful than in the education and training of peoples' minds. There are minds of all ages, shortages of skills of nearly every description, and demands of all degrees of urgency. Concentration on the mental apart from the occupational skills is not going to be repeated in this country. Conjointly, the educational projects by definition focus on what is recognized as inclusive in other projects.

## *Advisory Services & Teacher Training*

The goal sought in several years of planning is being approached. With more adequate facilities and institutions the programs to develop professionally competent Vietnamese instructors, research workers, and administrators can be accelerated and expanded. The need for new emphases and methods can be read elsewhere in this book. Programs to satisfy that need are to be found anywhere in the country program. The efforts and accomplishments in educational programs may be less spectacular. New definitions and measures of evaluation are called for to go along with methods and approaches being developed.

*Elementary* teacher training institutions

are advised by a contract team of six teacher education advisors from Southern Illinois University. The training program is to be extended from one to two years.

A new Inservice Training center will open for specialized training of provincial school inspectors, elementary school principals, and elementary teachers.

*First Cycle* (Junior High School) teachers can attend an evening program which has been made available to them.

*Second Cycle* facilities will provide for development of improved programs in industrial arts, home economics, and commercial education.

*Technical-Vocational Education* has been assisted by a seven-man team of trade-training specialist from SIU who began a three year contract at the Phu-Tho Polytechnic School in Saigon ; progress to date includes :

The introduction of advanced trade skills and productive techniques :

Improvement of courses of study and teaching methods ;

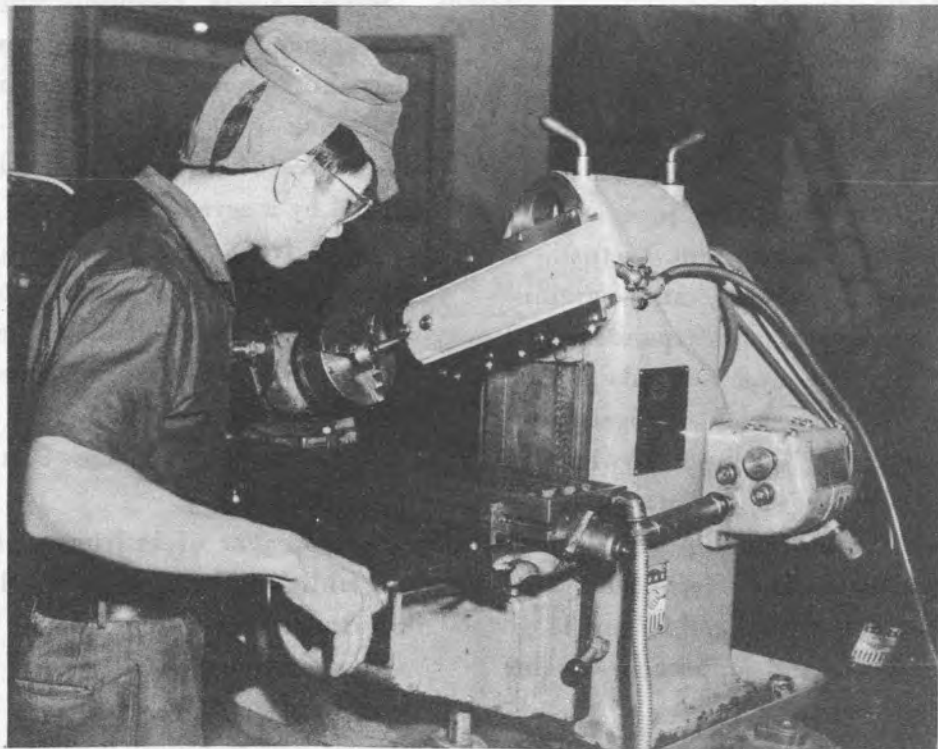
Development of instructional materials ;

Establishment at the school of a special department to train vocational teachers.

Thirteen new participants left to begin specialized training of 2 to 4 years in U.S. colleges and technical institutes.



*During a discussion of nutrition foods, the students sketch and label their favorite fruits.*



*A machine student of the Mechanics School of Phu Tho Polytechnic School.*



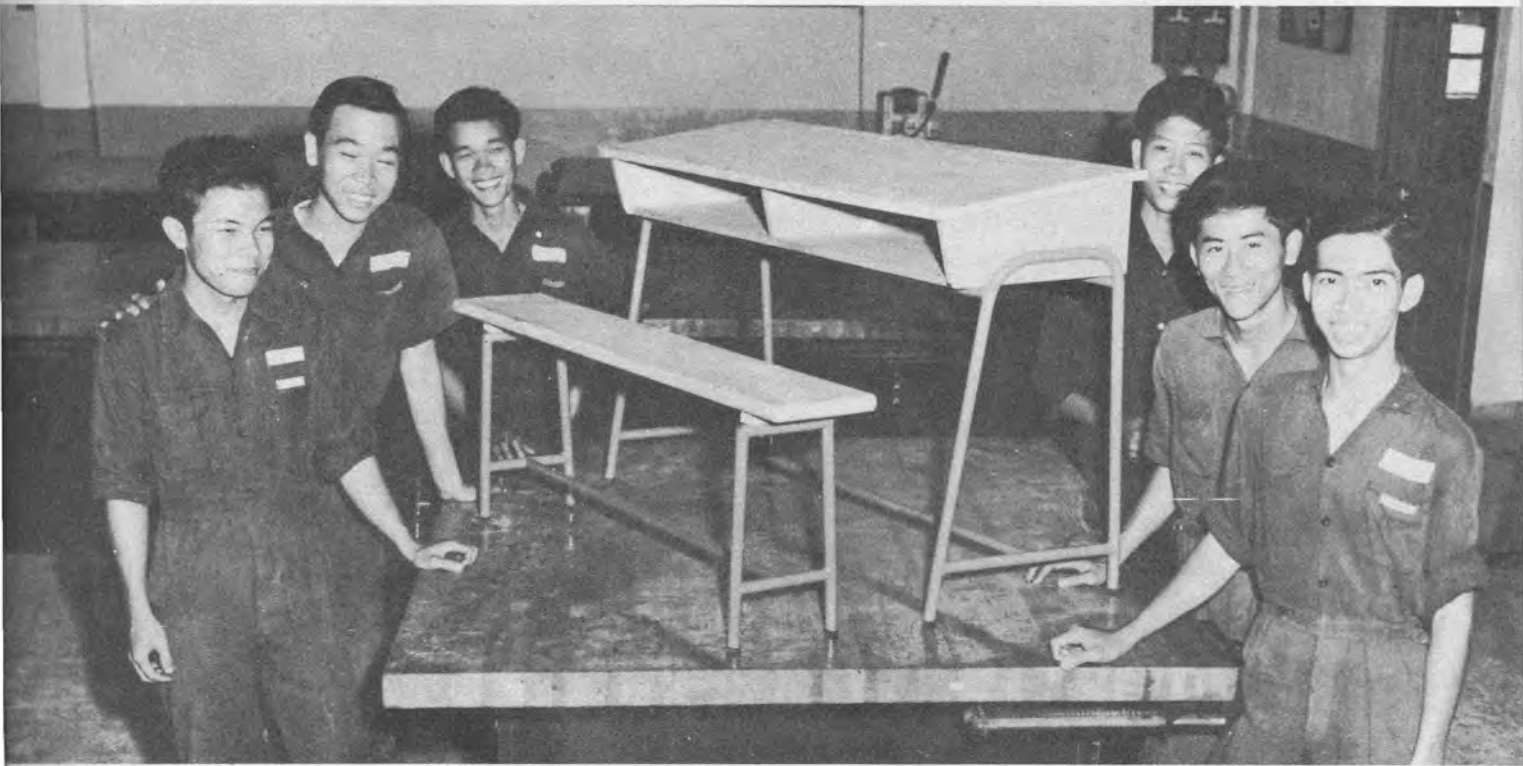
Twenty-four returned to assume teaching and supervisory posts in technical-vocational schools.

This year marked the graduation of the first group of students from the secondary level trade training program of the Phu-Tho Polytechnic School. Seventy boys completed the prescribed 3-year program of studies and were awarded diplomas in their respective areas of specialization, which included machine shop work, forging and welding, sheet metal work, automotive mechanics, electrical work, and cabinet-making.

Each candidate for graduation in machine shop was required to design and make a power-driven machine, such as a jig-saw, a circular-saw, or a dowel-turning machine. The graduating class in cabinet making designed and produced a complete set of dining room furniture

and bedroom furniture. The students in forging and welding constructed complete sets of tubular steel furniture for living rooms, while the students in sheet metal work produced metal office desks and filing cabinets. These well-made final examination projects represented a tribute to the enthusiasm and earnestness of the teachers and students and the effectiveness of the training program at the new Phu-Tho Polytechnic School.

*Agricultural Education* suffered this year because of the lack of security. Conditions at the Bao-Loc National College of Agriculture became unsafe for the foreign teachers who were the mainstay of the faculty. To correct the situation, new and present participants training in the U.S. will be allowed to pursue further their specialties to qualify them for college level teaching.



*Woodworking students of the Woodworking Shop at Phu Tho Polytechnic School.*

Careful screening of examinees for enrollment brought the college student body to 323. 82 students, 68 boys and 14 girls, were graduated this year.

The College of Agriculture was transferred during the year to the Ministry of National Education, assuring better trained faculty members and improved teacher employment conditions.

One new secondary agricultural school in Can-Tho in the south was granted assistance along with the other of its type in Hue. 50 new students were placed in each of these schools this year.

*Higher Education* is promoted, in addition to the emphasis on teacher education, by the guidance given to programs of several years

in the faculties of Science, Letters, Pedagogy, and Law at Saigon and Hue and Architecture in Saigon. Assistance is also given to the overall organization and administration of the universities.

*A Health and Physical Education* workshop was again held at Dalat for instructors.

*English Language* instructional programs in the universities with the use of the language laboratory continues. International Voluntary Service (IVS) teachers have been requested.

*Audio-Visual* workshops were held at two locations for school administrators, teachers, and pedagogy students. The technician also participated in three workshops organized by UNESCO, the Asia Foundation, and the University of Hue.

*Students of pattern practice class during the Intensive English Course taught at the Faculty of Pedagogy, Saigon. Tom Weir, shown teaching the class, is also co-ordinator of the course which lasts from August to November 1961.*



## Scholarships & Participant Training

Professional competence in many fields is required of a nation that is to stand on its own feet in the modern world. One necessary means of acquiring this is to bring qualified Vietnamese to the proper facilities, in their own country or abroad.

A work scholarship program for 100 needy and intelligent students has been financed by USOM for Hue University.

Ten post-licence one-year scholarships were financed for study at the Faculty of Letters, Saigon. These future professors of social science and humanities will later study for the Ph. D. in the U.S.

Three USOM-trained Ph. D's, one for Hue and two for Saigon, have returned from the U.S.

*Scholarships for Leadership* is a program designed to promote competence in fields in which Vietnamese higher education is weak but which are important for the country's economic development, such as engineering, the sciences, banking, economics, business administration, English, political science, and architecture. The scholarship provides a full course toward the bachelor's degree, and is not tied to a specific job. Graduate work is possible however, if the academic record is outstanding and the job offering presents itself.

*A group of Vietnamese students leaving for U.S.  
on scholarship.*



There are 54 studying at present in the U.S. Fifteen have advanced to graduate work in the U.S. under auspices of specific areas of USOM projects : six in economics, three in English, two in nuclear physics, one in chemistry, one in bacteriology, one in engineering, and one in veterinary medicine.

The number that were to have left this year for the U.S. was curtailed sharply by military conscription (see table).

The participant, except those who hold a « Scholarship for Leadership », is committed to take the position and to pursue the career, for a minimum period, for which his training prepared him.

When a specialized training requirement is determined, the USOM technician and the GVN supervisor concerned make the nomination for screening and testing. For those who are successful, preparations are made and an orientation, including English language instruction, if appropriate, is given for their study overseas. The design of a specific training program is coordinated by the USOM and AID/Washington throughout the period of study. The results of the program are monitored closely when the participants return to Vietnam, by formal and informal contact and by evaluation, to satisfy the needs of the country and to improve future programs.

**PARTICIPANTS SENT ABROAD FOR TRAINING  
BY SECTOR BY FISCAL YEAR OF DEPARTURE**

	U. S.				3rd country				Total
	1952-1960	1961	1962	Total	1952-1960	1961	1962	Total	
Agriculture .....	65	39	14	118	202	71	55	328	446
Fishing .....	5	0	0	5	28	14	0	42	47
Mining/Petroleum ..	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Power .....	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	7
Transportation .....	68	50	22	140	57	9	11	77	217
Communications ...	53	6	4	63	32	0	0	32	95
Manufacturing .....	0	2	0	2	35	0	2	37	39
Education .....	201	112	39	352	76	7	5	88	440
Health .....	65	41	31	137	132	49	19	200	337
Govt. Management ..	159	16	12	187	44	9	9	62	249
Public Safety .....	115	57	18	190	38	10	22	70	260
Labor .....	1	0	2	3	1	0	15	16	19
Administration .....	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>2165</b>

Notes : a. Training in the U.S. is normally academic, usually 9 months to 4 years or more.  
b. 3rd country training is usually relatively brief-3 weeks to 3 months.

## Instructional Materials

Nearly 900,000 elementary, secondary, and university textbooks were printed during the year. This brings the total to more than 3,000,000 textbooks, comprising over 200 titles, that have been published under the program of the Department of National Education at the Textbook and Publication Service since the latter's inception in 1957. A Counterinsurgency textbook and audio-visual aids program has been recommended.

The elementary textbooks, especially those in civics, health, arithmetic, handicrafts and child care, are written by committees of experienced Vietnamese educators, with the assistance of USOM and Southern Illinois University advisors.

Technicians from other agencies also contribute to the writing of these textbooks: for example, Dr. John Goble, ophthalmologist of the *S. S. Hope* led a round-table discussion with the Health writing committee re trachoma, conjunctivitis, and crossed eyes, all of which lessons were prepared under his direction. Also, the WHO technician, Miss Elizabeth Barton, guided the Child Care writing committee.

At the Textbook and Publication Service Vietnamese language books were produced in several dialects — Koho, Rhade, Ede, Djarai — for the Montagnards of the High Plateau. A language series in the Thai, Stieng, and Cham tongues was recently printed. An English language textbook, by Professor Nguyen-Dinh-



*A study of existing math textbooks of which the better techniques will be used in preparing a series of elementary textbooks for South Vietnam. Dr. Serch of S.I.U. is advisor-in-charge.*



*In introducing Health Book IV to his class, the demonstration teacher presents the Health Writing Committee. A blow-up of the cover in the background becomes part of the lesson.*

Hoa, distinguished Vietnamese linguist, the first in a series of seven, was published.

Filmstrips on textbook development, home made globes, and anatomical charts have been distributed. « Audio-Visual Teaching Aids with Little or no Money » was printed in Vietnamese and English for distribution to teachers in the efforts to supplement the availability of projection equipment and materials.

## Construction of Educational Facilities

The proper program includes long term interests without sacrificing immediate needs. The construction of schools and facilities, therefore, includes those for teachers as well as students and vocational as well as academic skills.

*Typical rural Elementary School.*





*Classroom construction - New style, Chu Van An Boys' Secondary School, Saigon.*

## Teacher Education Institutions

*Elementary* teachers are educated at Ban-Me-Thuot, Qui-Nhon, Saigon, and Vinh-Long. Approximately 2,200 prospective elementary teachers are attending schools this year. The new Vinh-Long and Qui-Nhon Normal Schools were opened during the past year. Each enrolls 600 students. A new building is to be constructed at Ban-Me-Thuot, the training center for teachers of the highland peoples.

*Secondary* teachers are prepared in the Faculties of Pedagogy at Saigon and Hue. Present facilities are strained. Combined enrollment has grown from 101 in 1955 to 853 at present. Steps have already been initiated for the construction of the new Saigon and Hue Faculties of Pedagogy and secondary demonstration schools, financed with USOM support.

## Schools & Facilities

*Classroom* space is utilized beyond its limits. Enrollment for the 1961-1962 school year and the number of schools are :

enrollment no. of schools

Public elementary . . 1,121,923 4,563

Public secondary . . . 86,228 100

The average number of pupils per class exceeds the normal figure of sixty, even through the schools run two, three, and even four shifts, six days a week.

With USOM participation two-hundred and twenty-eight classrooms for elementary and seventy-seven for secondary schools were constructed. USOM funds for elementary construction was matched in most cases by equal funds raised by local and/or provincial governments.

*Science laboratories* for thirty-seven selected secondary schools with second-cycle (senior high-school) instruction were completed or are under construction. These structures contained two separate laboratory rooms as compared with one all-purpose laboratory in earlier types. The current total of twenty-nine laboratories complete with equipment and supplies permits the students to do individual experiments in the areas of chemistry, physics, and the natural sciences.

*Technical-Vocational* building construction progresses. In Saigon, construction was completed on additional buildings at the Phu-Tho Polytechnic School containing 750 square meters of classroom space and 2400 square meters of shop space.

In the spring of 1962, construction was completed also on the buildings for the new polytechnic schools at Qui-Nhon and Da-Nang. The former school has four large shops, twelve classrooms, three drafting rooms, three science laboratories, three home economics laboratories, two offices, a conference room, and a library. The Da-Nang school is larger in two respects, having six shops and fourteen classrooms.



*Science class - New style. Vo Trung Toan Secondary School, Saigon.*

*Adult class in tailoring at the Ton Tho Tuong Home Economics School.*



The Vinh-Long school is now equipped with basic machines, tools, laboratory apparatus, and furniture. The first 200 students began training at the opening of the 1961-1962 school year. Capacity enrollment is 800.

At the Ban-Me-Thuot Technical for highland peoples an automotive shop was added to the existing training facilities in woodworking and metalworking. The building for the automotive shop was constructed by the provincial government with local funds, while the necessary tools, machines, and equipment for the automotive training activities were furnished by USOM. Construction has been started on a new USOM-financed building which will provide additional office, classroom, and dormitory space for expanded enrollment.

University enrollment has grown from 2907 students in 1955-56 to 15,897 at present. The University of Hue, a new institution in 1957,





*Dedication of the Qui Nhon Polytechnical School.*

is growing phenomenally in students, staff, facilities, and program. The library has been enlarged and during the coming year, USOM has provided assistance in the remodeling of buildings on the Old Imperial Place site at Hue for higher institutions of Music and the Arts. Three apartments were built for members of the Ohio University advisors.

*Agricultural Education* facilities were improved by the construction at the new secondary agricultural school at Can-Tho of

two additional classrooms and the start of construction of a combination dining hall and auditorium.

At the Hue school, some funds were reserved for removing refugees from North Vietnam to new locations. They have been on the school campus for the past three years.

One dormitory, a dining hall and faculty housing have been built at the College of Agriculture. The school can now handle about 500 students a year.



# HEALTH & MEDICINE

The health of the Vietnamese people is one of the most urgent problems in the country. It is a socio-technological problem in the clearest sense. Vietnam's major health problems are communicable diseases. Malaria and other insect borne diseases, tuberculosis, enteric diseases, diseases of childhood such as diphtheria, whooping cough and measles, disease of the upper respiratory tract and conjunctivitis demand preventive and therapeutic treatment.

## *Health Facilities*

In the entire country there are approximately :

700 physicians

75 dentists

383 pharmacists

3,100 nurses

1,213 midwives

140 sanitary agents

4 engineers with training in sanitation

4,500 village health workers

The Department of Health conducts and administers the country's health program and its personnel. It is responsible for technical direction to all the hospitals in the country, except for a few private hospitals. It maintains training schools for nurses, midwives, and

auxiliary health personnel, and trains personnel for an environmental sanitation program at the district level. It also exercises some control over the pharmacies of the country, including the manufacture of drugs.

In the rural areas, where no province is typical, the more populated province may have one 100-300 bed hospital, a number of district infirmary-maternities, and numerous village health stations. Out-patient dispensaries at the district level may treat over one hundred patients a day. District facilities are run by one or two nurses and one or two midwives.

Rural health teams composed of one sanitary agent and three nurses with some public health training, serve 125 of the 220 districts in the country. A village health worker who receives one-month of training, is the staff of a village health station.

Assistance in providing medical treatment is given by WHO, CARE-MEDICO, the Mennonite Central Committee, Catholic Relief Services, and the Christian Missionary Alliance. Most of this work is done at the village level, much of it with AID furnished supplies.

## *Health Services Development*

In a comprehensive project initiated in 1957, the major activity now is the country-

wide rural health program. Assistance to hospitals, training for health personnel, health education, improvement of sanitation, and statistical and maintenance service fall into an overlapping phase.

Immediate and pressing rural health needs are fulfilled by a corps of trained auxiliary health personnel in village and district health stations. Referrals are made to district health centers when necessary. A program of immunization of children against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping-cough was launched

early in 1962. With the USOM supplied vaccine and modern injectors, health workers immunized over 300,000 children in less than six months.

USOM supports the training and equipping of village health workers for strategic hamlets and for military and civic action groups. Nearly all of the forty provinces are training village health workers in provincial hospitals. Most are recruited from their own hamlets and return in support of the strategic hamlet program. A primary objective is to develop

*Hospital ward at Cho-Ray Hospital, Saigon.*

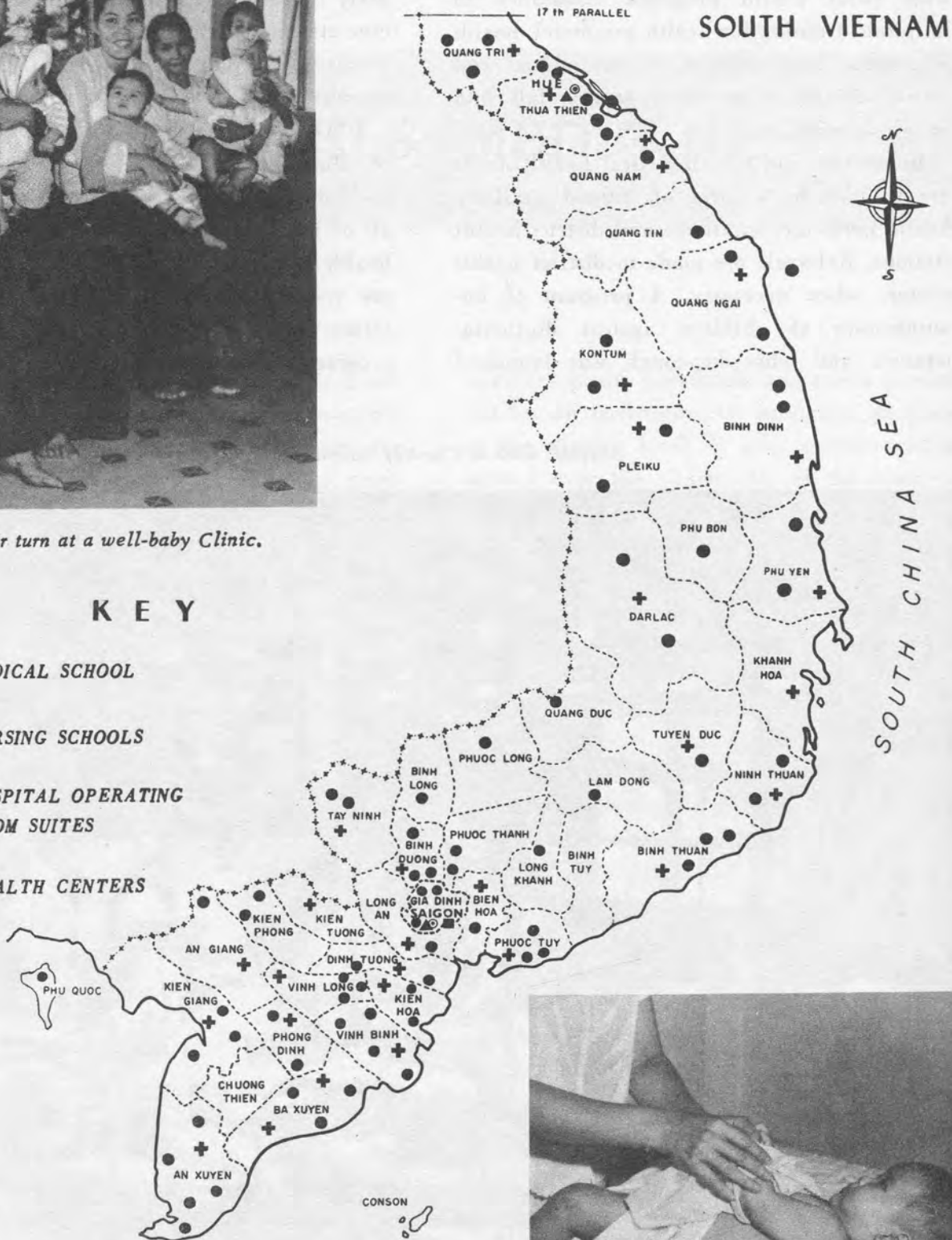




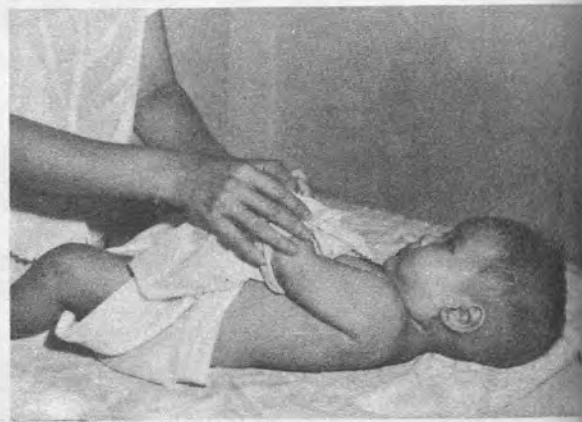
Mothers wait their turn at a well-baby Clinic.

### KEY

- MEDICAL SCHOOL
- ▲ NURSING SCHOOLS
- ⊕ HOSPITAL OPERATING ROOM SUITES
- HEALTH CENTERS



**USOM  
SUPPORTED HEALTH CONSTRUCTION  
IN VIETNAM THRU 1962**



Loving hands provide care for this healthy baby.



*Immunization program in process at a village Health Station.*

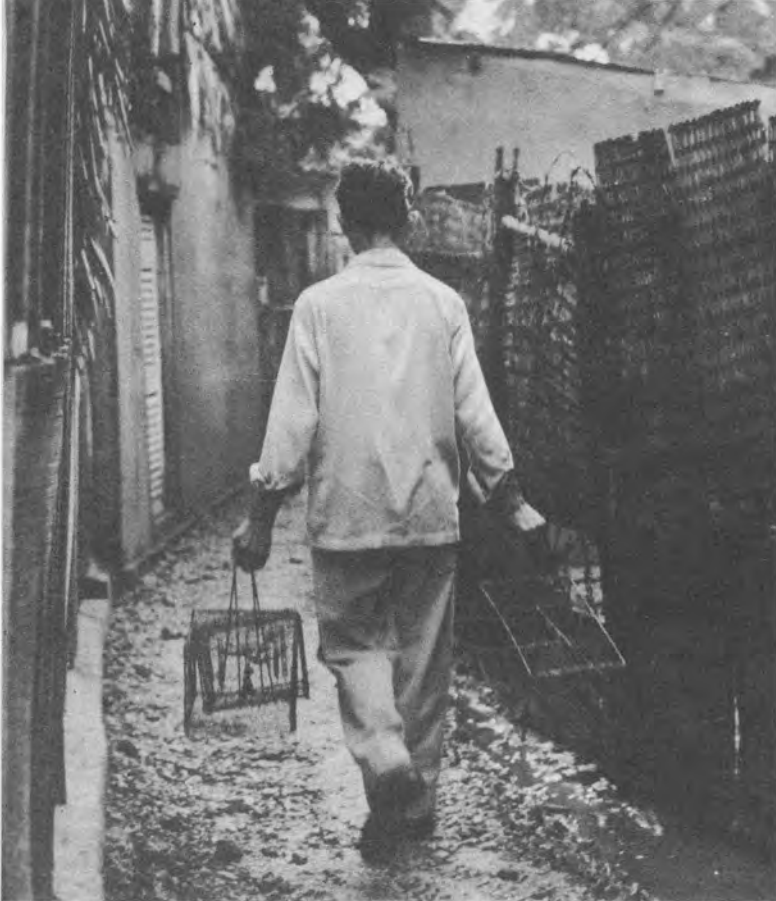
services which can be readily absorbed or continued by existing health agencies when these special programs end.

To improve surgical care at the provincial hospitals, four surgical suites have been fully equipped and an additional ten will be equipped in the next few months. Thirty-five ambulances have been purchased.

Surgical teams will be sent by the U.S. and other countries to provincial hospitals.

The health education program provides teaching aids for health workers, distributes pamphlets, posters, leaflets, and bulletins for the villagers, and shows health films.

Assistance has been given to the Department of Education in the development of health textbooks for the first four elementary grades. More than one hundred Vietnamese have been sent abroad for study, observation, and practice in the field of public health.



*Rat traps are used for research purposes in plague areas.*

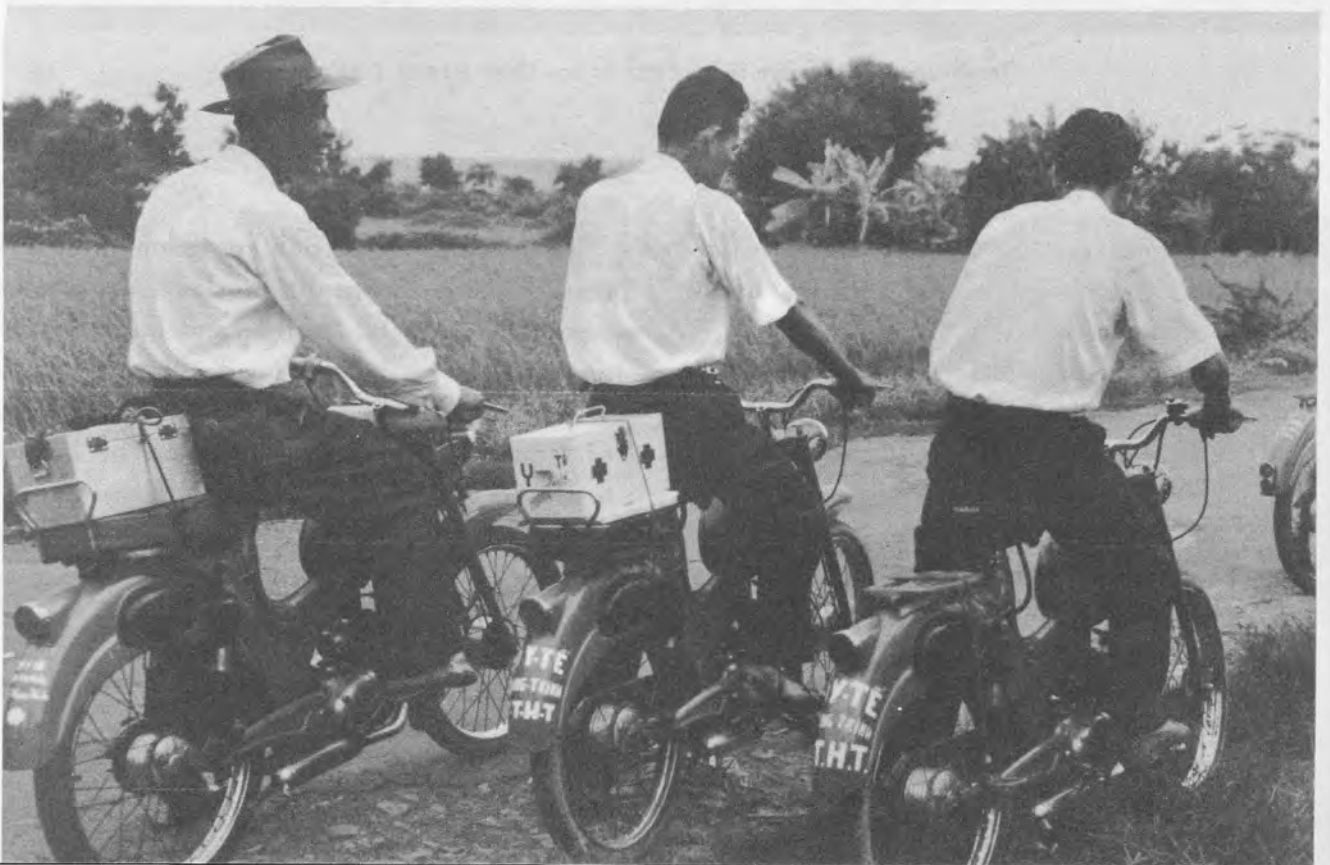
Health education methods and techniques is an essential part of the curriculum for the many workers who receive training at the Gia-Dinh Public Health Training Center in Saigon. Over 1000 workers have attended this Training Center.

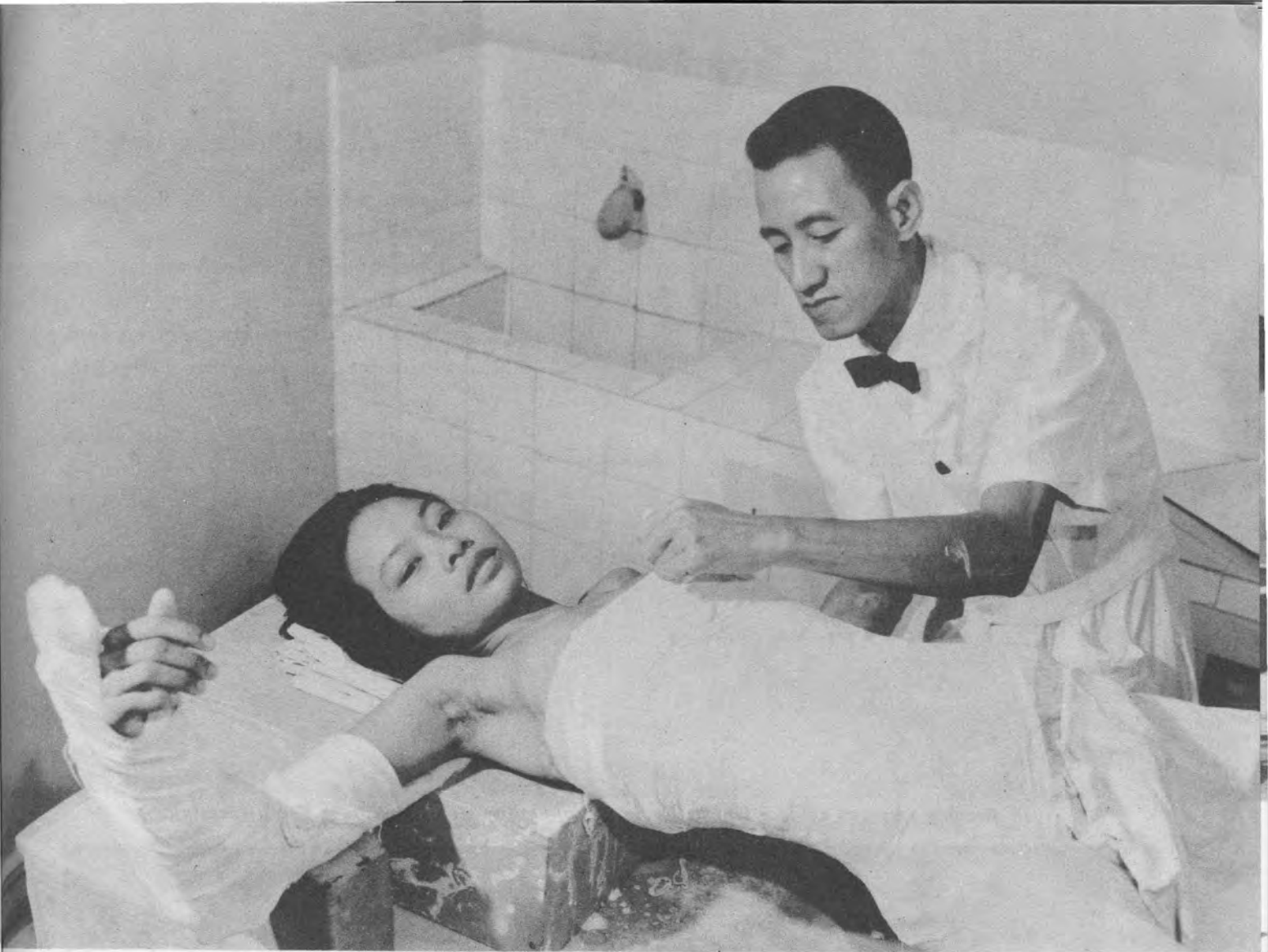
## *Medical Education*

Doctors and nurses are in short supply in Vietnam. A new medical school will be built and the U.S. is offering the skills of some of its most highly qualified medical personnel to bolster the medical faculty.

American medical education professors representing various specialties have been recruited for two year tours. A contract has been signed by AID and the Association of American Medical Colleges for the purpose of recruiting, evaluating, and assisting in the medical teaching field.

*District Health Workers have been furnished with motorbikes in order to administer services over a large land area, where villages are scattered.*





*U.S. - trained physician prepares body plaster cast at Cho-Ray Hospital, Saigon.*

Qualified Vietnamese physicians are sent abroad for post-graduate training, to serve on the faculty upon their return. Since 1957, USOM has sent a total of 27 medical participants abroad. There are at present 15 in the U.S. and Canada.

Entrance requirements to the Medical School were stiffened. A competitive examination for admission to a pre-medical year, followed by another competitive test at the end of the year, is expected to raise the level of competence of the medical profession.

A revised curriculum, consisting of two years basic sciences, two years clinical sciences, and two years internship in government hospitals or agencies was adopted provisionally. The USOM Chief Medical Advisor is advising a commission on curriculum reform. The Department of Preventive Medicine in the Medical School was created at the end of 1961. A temporary building to house the laboratory in preventive medicine will also serve for the teaching of that subject and of microbiology until a basic science building is completed.



*Patient being examined at a pre-natal clinic.*

## Nursing & Allied Education

The program is grouped into five major areas of activity :

1. Development of basic professional nursing education
2. Training of auxiliary nursing personnel
3. Establishment of inservice education programs
4. Training abroad in basic and supplementary nursing
5. Improvement of nursing services to provincial hospital patients.

The two nursing education centers in Hue and Saigon conduct a three year nursing program and a twelve month assistant nurse training program.

*Nursing Services advisor instructing in use of equipment at Binh Dung Civil Hospital.*







*Public Health Nurse conducting workshop in first aid measures for teachers of grades one through five in elementary schools.*

Three-month refresher courses in nursing and in basic surgical nursing were held in Hue, Saigon and Can Tho. Five hundred nurses from provincial hospitals have completed one of these courses.

USOM nursing advisors give training through classes, ward demonstrations, and individual assistance. Basic operating room and nursing care equipment has been purchased to assist in this activity.

By December of 1961, thirty-nine nurses and midwives had received training in the U.S. or Canada. Seven are there now on one year study grants. Selection is directed primarily toward those who are in teaching or supervisory positions related to basic nursing education programs.



*Vietnamese children learning the importance of proper hand-washing habits.*



*Headquarters of the Administration-General for Malaria Eradication at Phu Tho.*

## Malaria Eradication

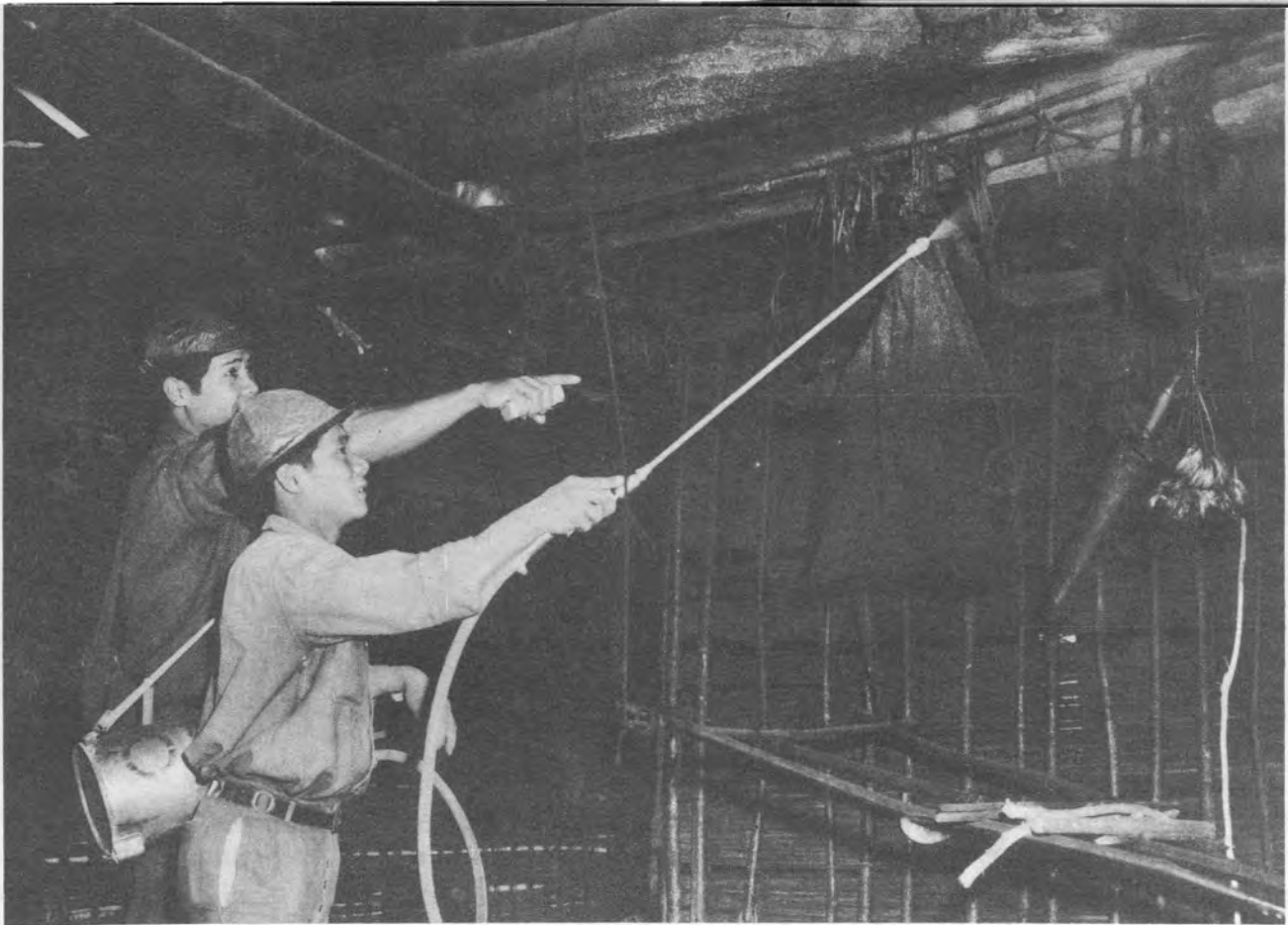
Until recently, malaria was considered the most wide-spread disease in the country, but it is rapidly decreasing due to an intensive malaria eradication program. An examination of Health Department Statistics shows that the percentage of blood slides positive for malaria collected throughout the country dropped from 7.22 percent in 1958 to 1.14 percent in 1961

DDT spraying of dwellings, carried out in cycles so that a five man squad returns to its starting point in six months, is the principle means of eradicating malaria. The effectiveness of DDT for killing the malaria mosquito lasts approximately that long. Spraying will continue until blood surveys indicate that no new transmissions of malaria are taking place.

Epidemiological surveys determine the effectiveness of spraying. Intensive case detection

*Elephants are used to transport malaria workers and equipment to remote mountain villages that are inaccessible by other means.*





*An Administration-General for Malaria Eradication supervisor guides the work of a sprayman in a typical Montagnard long-house.*

*Malaria workers carrying out a mass blood survey in a remote corner of Vietnam.*





*The USOM Health Advisor and the Administration-General for Malaria Eradication Health Educator present a talk on malaria at a rural school.*

and follow-up procedures are undertaken to discover and treat each case of malaria. A pilot surveillance district in each zone will be expanded to encompass larger areas as the incidence of malaria declines and the DDT spray interval is lengthened and ultimately discontinued.

Entomological surveys continue in order to determine disease-transmitting mosquitoes, and to evaluate effectiveness of the insecticides.

Medical supervision is undertaken by ten physicians, six of whom serve as zone chiefs each covering an area of one million population. The remainder serve in the central headquarters. All will attend the senior Malaria Training Course in Jamaica.

Because malaria incidence has dropped to low levels in many areas, indifference and lack of cooperation on the part of some people has appeared. Six health education teams have been equipped with audio-visual equipment and materials to do the necessary education work in the field.

Advisors to this program include the twelve USOM advisors and two World Health Organization technicians. The advisors represent the disciplines of epidemiology, hematology, parasitology and health education. All have had training in malaria eradication. Five of the USOM advisors are permanently stationed in the field at Hue, Da-Nang, Nha-Trang, Qui-Nhon and Phan-Thiet.



# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Administration takes on new meaning in developing countries. Projection of many of these meanings years ago evidences recognition of the structure of national development. Research and analysis of certain aspects of the administration of this country and the development of lines of communication to and within each ministry and agency permits attention now to other, and generally lower, levels of administration, closer to the people. Problems of decentralization, decision-making, and institutional autonomy are already under study and implementation. These activities and training and research are largely coordinated in the new facilities of the National Institute of Administration in Saigon. This comprehensive attack on all elements of public administration affords advantages in such matters as governmental reform, budget and accounting systems and central purchasing.

## Training & Research

The special characteristics of the country at this moment in its history require formulation of government policy and economic information, strengthening of public administration, and participation of well-trained personnel. The movement forward of this country throws heavy responsibility on its administrative

structure. Emergency problems, and coordination between planning and execution, add other dimensions to the challenge of developing a responsive relationship with the interests of the public.

*The National Institute of Administration* is the primary training center for administrative personnel and the only pre-service training center for high level administrative officials, including those at local levels. The curriculum has been revised recently to produce the generalist type of official now in greater demand in the country.

*The training program for local government officials*, now being conducted by the Department of Interior, was developed with the assistance of the In-Service Training Division of the National Institute of Administration.

In Service training courses for several government agencies have been established with the advisory assistance of this division.

Civil Service training officers attend the indoctrination courses designed to make them proficient in the teaching of their special competence.

Special concentrated courses for military personnel assigned to civil administration positions have been conducted.

*Provincial training officers* have been ap-

## CURRICULUM FOR EACH YEAR OF STUDY

### *First Year*

	Class hours
<b>First semester</b>	
1. Politics .....	40
2. Sociology .....	40
3. General Economics .....	40
4. Introduction to public administration.	40
5. Civil Law .....	40
6. The Constitution .....	40
7. Statistics .....	30
8. English language .....	40

#### Second semester

1. Vietnamese political history .....	40
2. General Economics (II) .....	40
3. Sociology .....	40
4. Budgeting and administrative planning.	40
5. Public Finance .....	40
6. Administrative organization .....	40
7. Administrative correspondence .....	40
8. English language .....	40

### *Second Year*

#### First semester

##### For both sections

1. International relations .....	40
2. General Economics .....	40
3. Administrative law .....	40
4. Vietnamese tax legislation .....	40

### *Third Year*

Internship and field observation in the provinces and government departments for 7 months and a half — Weekly seminars for students completing the internships.

For the remaining two months and a half

##### For both sections

	Class hours
1. Personnel Management and Relations.	30
2. Administrative cases .....	30

Class hours

5. Public accounting and procedure of budget execution .....	40
6. Research methodology .....	40
7. English language .....	40

##### Administrative Section

8. Criminal law .....	40
Economics and Finance Section	
8. Vietnamese economic development ...	40

#### Second semester

##### For both sections

1. Political problems .....	40
2. Administrative law .....	40
3. English language .....	40

##### Administrative Section

4. Fundamental administrative problems.	40
5. Economic problems of Vietnam .....	40
6. Social problems .....	40
7. Labor legislation .....	40
8. Personnel management & Civil Service	40

##### Economics and Finance Section

4. Development of Economy of Vietnam.	40
5. Economics of Finance .....	40
6. Money, Banking, Exchange .....	40
7. Commercial & maritime law .....	40
8. Commercial accounting .....	40

##### Administrative Section

Class hours

3. Office Management .....	30
4. Current problems of public administration .....	30

##### Economics and Finance Section

3. International economics .....	30
4. Economic planning .....	30

pointed in each of the provinces, given training officer courses, and have initiated training courses in their provinces. Provincial training centers have been built in more than half of the 39 provinces in order to provide adequate facilities for training programs.

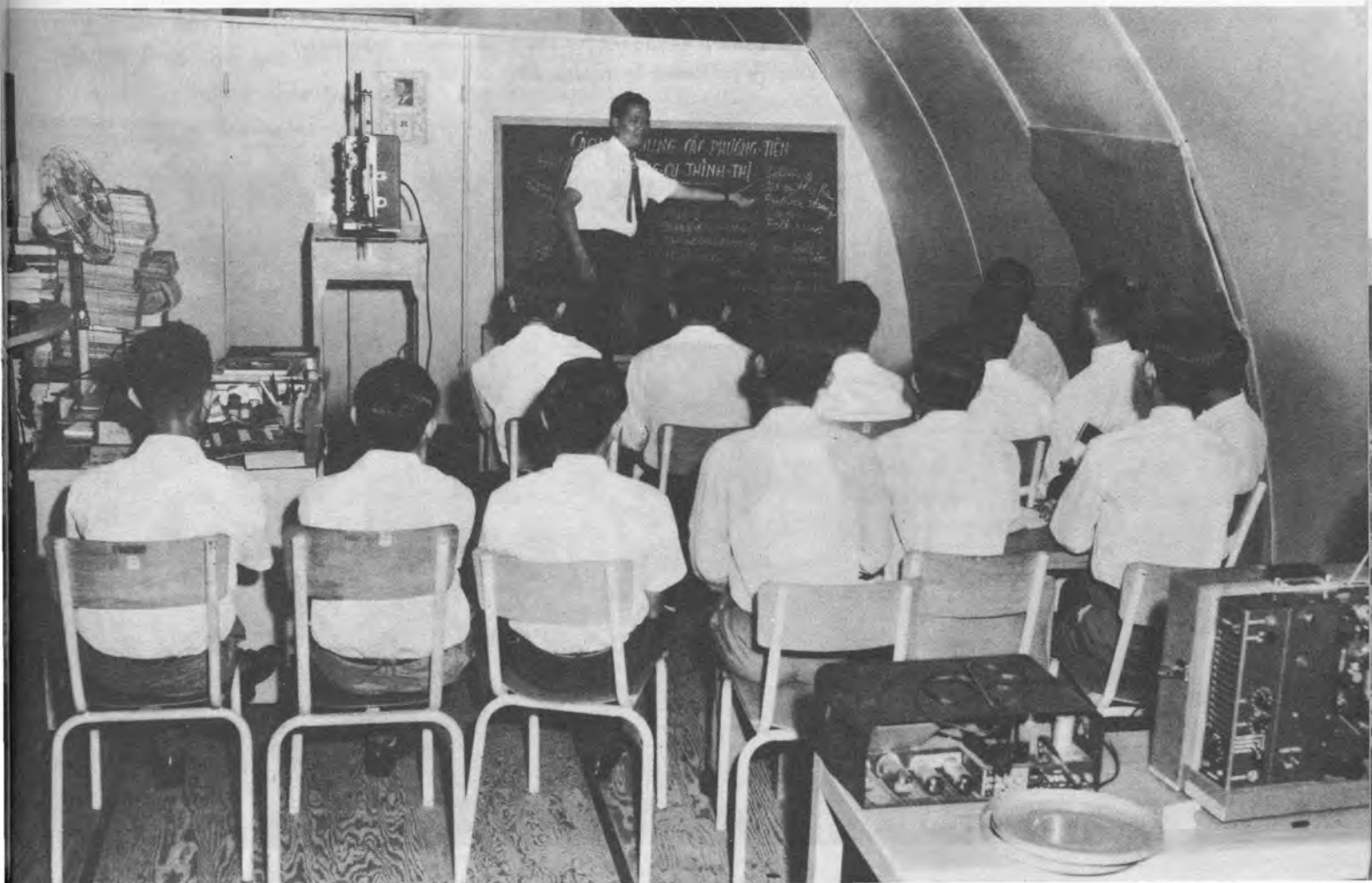
*Research in the area of local administration* is intended to develop and strengthen the largest and basic foundation of the state as a political body. Special attention is to be devoted to strategic hamlet development and administration and its relationship to existing administrative patterns. Advisement will be offered on the development of appropriate formulation of statutory bases and procedures for implementing new concepts of hamlet administration.

*Improvement and extension of research activities* in the field of public administration in Vietnam and internationally, especially in connection with the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration, are recognized obligations.

*A standard keyboard for typewriters*, developed after an intensive study by Dr. Carmichael of MSU, has been officially adopted by the government. In the study, 449 different keyboards were found to be in use in GVN agencies.

*The Michigan State University Advisory Group* completed more than seven years of technical advice and assistance in the fields of public and police administration to the government and people of Vietnam. The MSU

*An instructor of the National Institute of Administration conducts a class on the uses of audio-visual equipment.*



Group developed thirty-five academic courses of instruction for the NIA. It also contributed twenty-six reports on government operations and fifty-eight research reports in the fields of local government administration, finance, budgeting, economics, taxation, sociology, and training.

### *Surveys & Data*

Realistic economic development policy is based on reliable information. Statistics on all matters are necessary: economic, climatic, population, social conditions, and so forth. Data furnished should reflect the structure and trends of the economy, scarce or essential products and services, and should permit an assessment of the affect of measures taken.

The *General Census of Industry and Commerce*, begun in 1960 with USOM support, was extended to the provinces in 1962. Auditing

and processing of the information collected in and around Saigon continues. Tentative results became available in May.

*Surveys* will provide information necessary for projection of specific areas of aid and administration. As an initial step, those undertaken are :

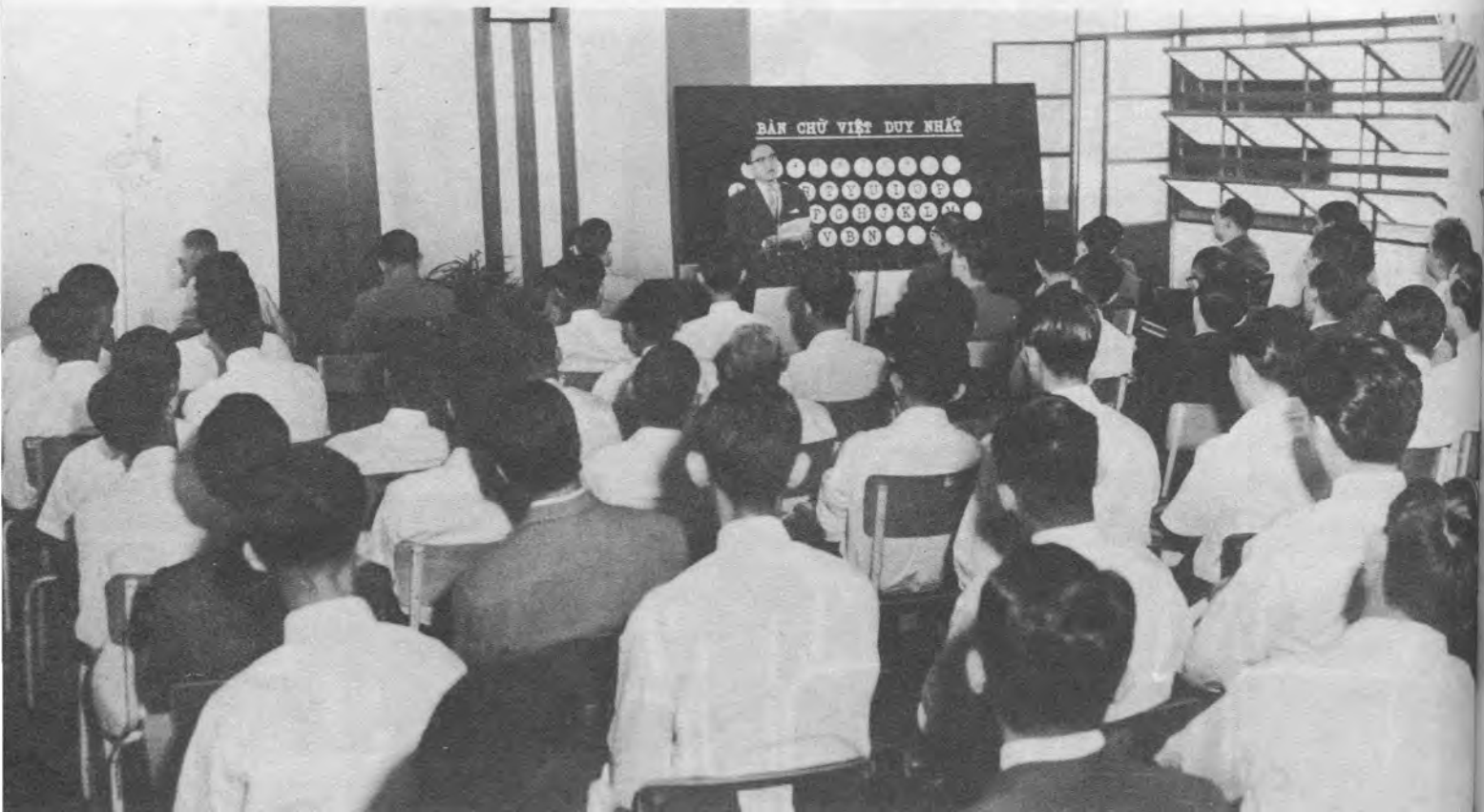
A sample survey in twenty villages to obtain indications of the population growth rate. An overall increase of 2.84 per cent per year was indicated.

A special survey to determine the level of rice consumption as a basis for planning national economic and agricultural programs.

A sample survey of 350,000 urban and 100,000 suburban households to obtain information in order to update demographic and standards-of-living data.

Three agricultural censuses were completed (see Agriculture).

*The development of a standard keyboard for the Vietnamese typewriter was immediately followed by instruction in its use.*







*One of the eight in-service training classes conducted by the Directorate-General of Taxation.*

## Financial Administration

The establishment of a national economic structure requires economic policy to support it. Short-term and long-term problems still face the government. One immediate problem is to find the necessary funds. The position sought is to be able to provide for economic development from current public and private savings as determined by fiscal policy and the availability of funds.

*The Vietnamese Director of Taxation*, with the aid of the USOM tax advisor on internal taxes, made a number of changes in tax rules. Significant among them were the elimination of several internal taxes and the introduction of an Economic Defense Surtax (called the 5/7 tax) on foreign exchange transfers.

*Tax collections* for the period January to June of 1962 increased by thirty percent over

the corresponding period of 1961, despite marked decreases in collections from outlying cities and rural areas due to adverse security conditions.

Seven in-service training courses in tax administration were given in Saigon and material prepared for training courses at six regional locations.

*Bank examiners* have covered half the banking offices in the country. Examinations of the remainder are planned for the coming year.

*Banking legislation* formulated with the assistance of the USOM Advisor is now awaiting enactment.

Centralization of the budget, accounting and auditing system continues. To accommodate the resultant increase in workload, electronic data processing equipment will be installed.



# PUBLIC SAFETY

The present situation in Vietnam has a past and a future. For lack of some things in the past, the present has taken on some of its characteristics. Order, not to be confused with orderliness, has not been part of the Vietnamese people's life for more than twenty-five years. Order, like infrastructure, is a prerequisite to economic and social development. Order has a protection function, a control function, and an intelligence function. A force is necessary for the carrying out of these functions.

## Training

The situation requires that the training in public safety measures include nearly the whole population. The need for protection for everyone has been forced upon Vietnam, and it is everyone's responsibility.

The effect of the *basic police instruction* given by USOM Public Safety Division to a few experienced members of the security agencies will spread by multiplication of the course throughout these agencies. The intensive course in police techniques and knowledge of weapons and their use is to develop instructors in these skills for each regional police headquarters. They will in turn instruct trainees throughout their regions. A class of

40 instructors has been graduated at Hue and now carries out training under the continuing supervision of PSD advisors. Another class for instructors has started at Nha-Trang, and similar courses are to be conducted at Ban-Me-Thuot, Bien-Hoa, My-Tho, and Can-Tho.

Training in *civil disturbance control* for the 400-man Saigon Police Riot Control Squad has been completed. This force is on round-the-clock standby alert in the Saigon area.

Instructors for the Army, the Civil Guard, the Gendarmerie, and the Presidential Guard have also received civil disturbance control training.

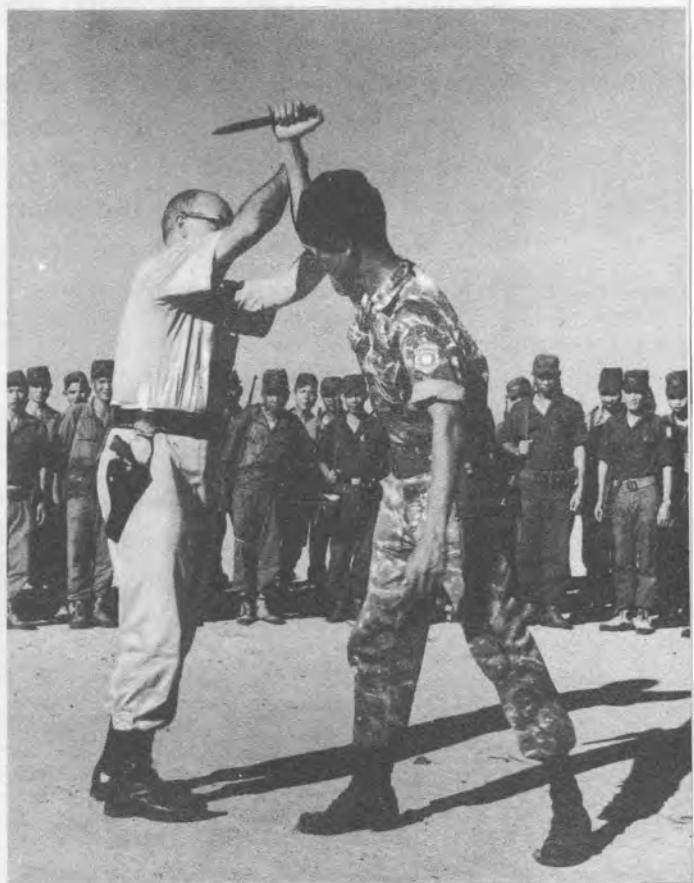
*Marksmanship* training has been given to instructors in each of the ten Saigon police precincts. The primary weapon is the carbine. Instructors for the four hundred policemen on the ten posts around the perimeter of the city have also been trained.

The first class for *Combat Police* has been graduated at Thu-Duc under the joint support and instruction of PSD and MAAG Special Forces personnel. The Combat Police has the double mission of engaging in small unit actions against the enemy and of attacking the problem of highway ambushes.

The training of 50 instructors in *civil internal security* procedures has recently started



*Police Civil Disturbance Control trainees  
get exposed to tear gas.*



*Public Safety advisor demonstrates for Combat  
Police, method of countering knife attack.*

*Public Safety firearms instruction.*



at Nha-Trang. These procedures are aimed specifically at countering insurgency. Control of population and material movements and identification procedures are subject areas which are emphasized. After achieving the required proficiency, these instructors will in turn provide training to teams from various regions in connection with strategic hamlet operations.

*Training abroad* in various public safety skills is a prerequisite to a self-sufficient security operation. Eighty candidates were sent to the U.S. to study criminal investigation, police administration, communications, and related subjects. More were sent to other countries, notably Malaya and the Philippines,

principally for training in intelligence and counter-intelligence methods.

*Identification and records* of the whole population of Vietnam, except for small children, will be made. Identity cards will be issued to approximately 7 million of the country's estimated 14 million population. This program is being conducted in every province by teams trained by PSD personnel. By July, more than three million cards had been issued.

As a direct result of the ID card program, 52 insurgents have been identified and arrested, a number of army deserters have been apprehended, and several thousand identification irregularities have been uncovered.

*PSD technician lectures to police class on "Collection and Preservation of Evidence".*





*PSD advisor demonstrates for Gendarmerie, accident investigation techniques.*

*PSD customs advisor observes airport customs personnel checking new arrivals.*



## National Police

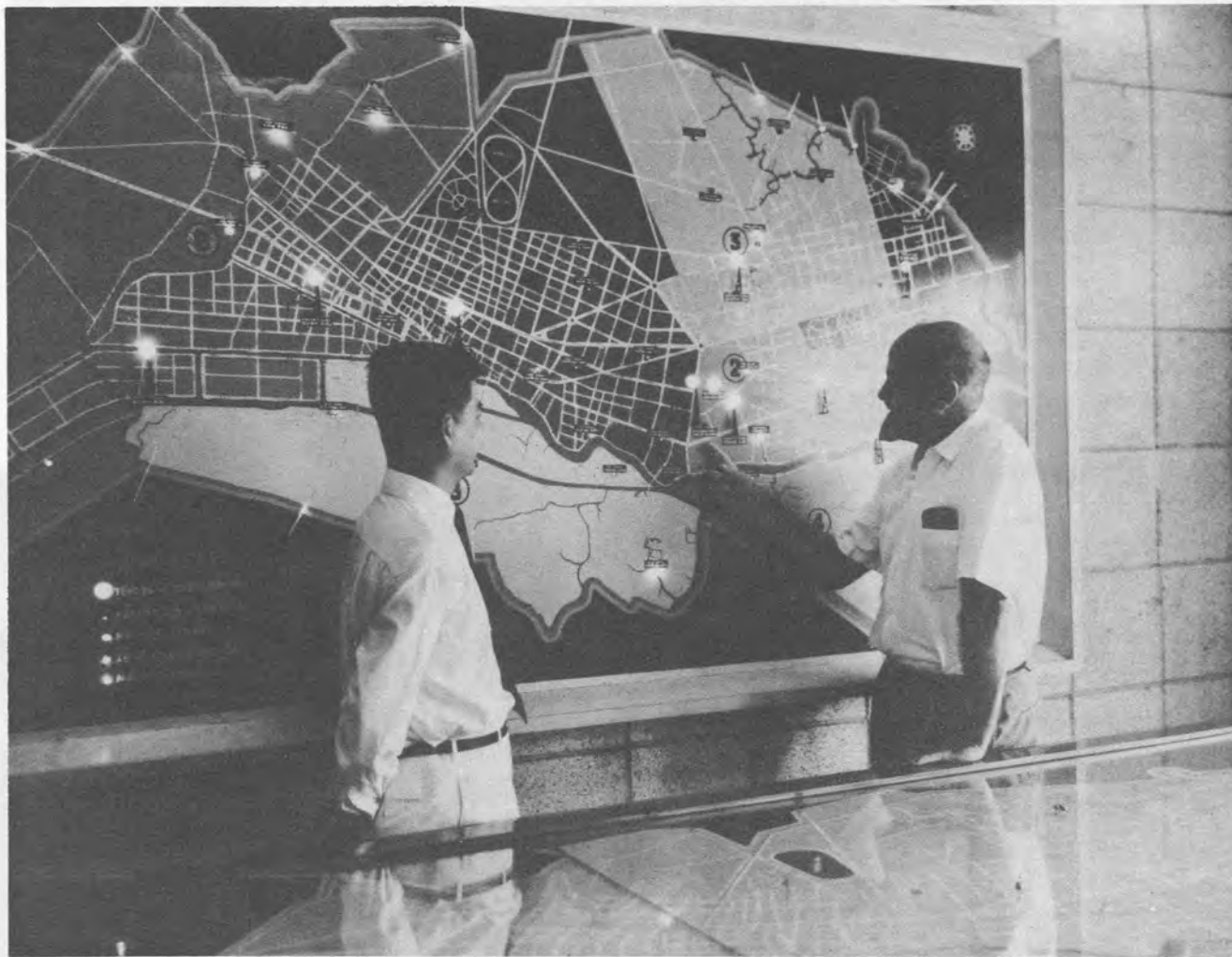
A presidential directive signed in June 1962 established the National Police, thus consolidating into a single organization the former Sûreté, the Municipal Police of Saigon and other cities, the Harbor and Airport Police, and the Combat Police, and the Provincial, District, and Village Police.

The new organization provides a direct chain of authority from National Police headquarters in Saigon to the six regional headquarters, forty provincial headquarters, and two hundred and twenty district headquarters.

Procedures, training, allowances, and other organizational aspects will be standardized throughout the country.

In support of the National Police and its component organizations, USOM has aided in the construction and development of a crime laboratory, a training building, indoor and outdoor firearms ranges, an interrogation center, a records center, the police communications building, the National Communications headquarters, and transmitter and receiver buildings for the Combined Telecommunications Services.

*The Saigon Municipal Police telecommunication operations map. The chief of Saigon Telecommunication section is shown with USOM senior Public Safety telecommunication consultant.*





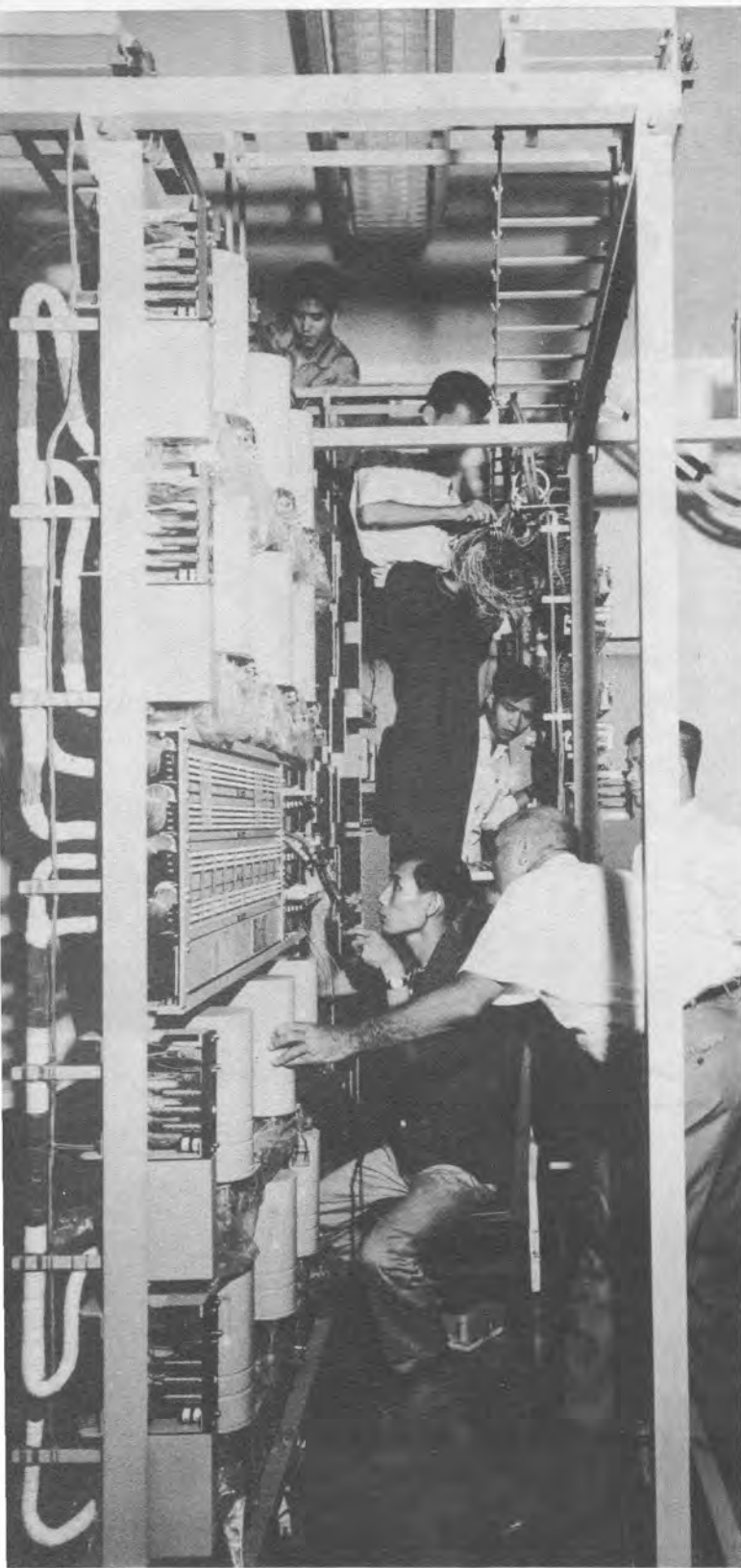
*U.S. Ambassador Frederick E. Nolting Jr. and Director of Combined Telecommunication Directorate at a demonstration of the operational administrative radio network.*

## Telecommunications

Communication for the civil internal security agencies is a necessity and it is a weapon in itself. The present situation demands total protection of the people of this nation, so means are being devised to meet this demand.

The *Civil Security Telecommunications Network* coincides with the national organization of the National Police outlined above.

A two-way radio teletype is presently in operation at the Saigon headquarters station and at regional stations in Hue, Ban-Me-Thuot, Nha-Trang, and Can-Tho. The network is to be expanded to include Bien-Hoa and My-Tho which are at present served by radio only. Radio communication by police radio stations ties the regional headquarters to those of province and district.



*Installation of Saigon Police administrative automatic telephone system.*

*Village radio communication* presented a special problem. The plan was to include 2,000 villages in Vietnam's basic police radio network, but no existing radio set met the communications requirements for this extension. A special set, the TR-20, was developed and engineered by PSD and is being manufactured by Radio Industries of Kansas City.

The TR-20 is a simply operated, push-to-talk transceiver powered by two 6-volt automobile batteries. These radios began to arrive in Vietnam in March and about half the planned number were in operation by June. All of the 2,000 should be in operation by December.

The same radio is being installed in trains pending receipt of regular equipment. Others are in use by the Saigon Police, the Harbor and Airport Police, the Customs Service, and by U.S. special forces personnel.

*Hamlets* experience a similar need for communications, and there is a strong rationale to extend the network to this level. Prototype radio sets have been tested on site by PSD telecommunications advisors.

Other situations, such as *mobile operations* of the Combat Police, small unit patrols, and personnel escorts, require communications. Tests of prototype Handie-Talkies conducted in the spring of 1962 have prompted the order of 500 of these sets.

The village radios proved their value soon after their installation began when an installation team approaching a village in Gia-Dinh Province on March 15 was ambushed by the Viet-Cong. While the Civil Guard escort drove off the attackers, the American installation team quickly installed the radio, called the adjoining village (where a radio had just been installed the previous day) and reported that



the attackers head withdrawn in that direction. The second village deployed their Self Defense forces in ambush formation and evidently achieved complete surprise, killing 15 Viet-Cong, capturing two others, and seizing a substantial number of weapons.

The Province Chief of Tay-Ninh revealed that, on April 27, the village radio was able to report a gathering of 200 Viet-Cong in Tien-Thuan Village. As a result, the local defense forces were able to move in and successfully shell the location, killing 10 Viet-Cong.

On May 6, the village radio reported that a Viet-Cong platoon had stopped a bus in the Village of An-Tinh, whereupon village security forces responded, drove off the attackers, and liberated the passengers.

Again, on May 18, at the Village of Hiep-Ninh, the local defense forces responded to a report of an attack and drove off the attackers, killing one Viet-Cong and wounding another.

Village radios are also reported to be used by the district chiefs of Tay-Ninh Province as a command network against Viet-Cong attacks. The Province Chief specifically cited an engagement on May 28 and 29, when the district chief of Hieu-Thien commanded the Self Defense units by means of the village radio network in a counter-attack against the Viet-Cong in which two of the enemy were killed and weapons and ammunition were seized without any losses to the Self Defense Corps.

The Chief of Quang-Nam Province stated that, on June 7, the radio operator in Xuyen-Thuong Village reported the infiltration of a group of Viet-Cong, whereupon the local defense forces responded and drove the enemy



*Typical district radio station of  
Combined Telecommunication Directorate.*

off. Again on June 8, the village radios were used as a command network in the district. When Viet-Cong appeared in Phu-Dien and Phu-Hong, the District Chief utilized the radio as a command net, blockaded and sealed off the area, and drove the enemy out. The Province Chief of Gia-Dinh, the first province to have the village radios installed, reported that village and district defense forces have been able to utilize the radios in stopping over 40 Viet-Cong attacks in that province alone.

Other incidents involve the use of village radios to arrange for transportation of sick and wounded. For example, when a woman was having a difficult childbirth, it was reported over the village radio and a doctor was brought to take care of her promptly whereas it would formerly have taken a man on foot a matter of hours to go for medical aid. On another occasion, the village radio in An-Xuyen province was used to call for helicopter to evacuate wounded military personnel following an engagement with the enemy.



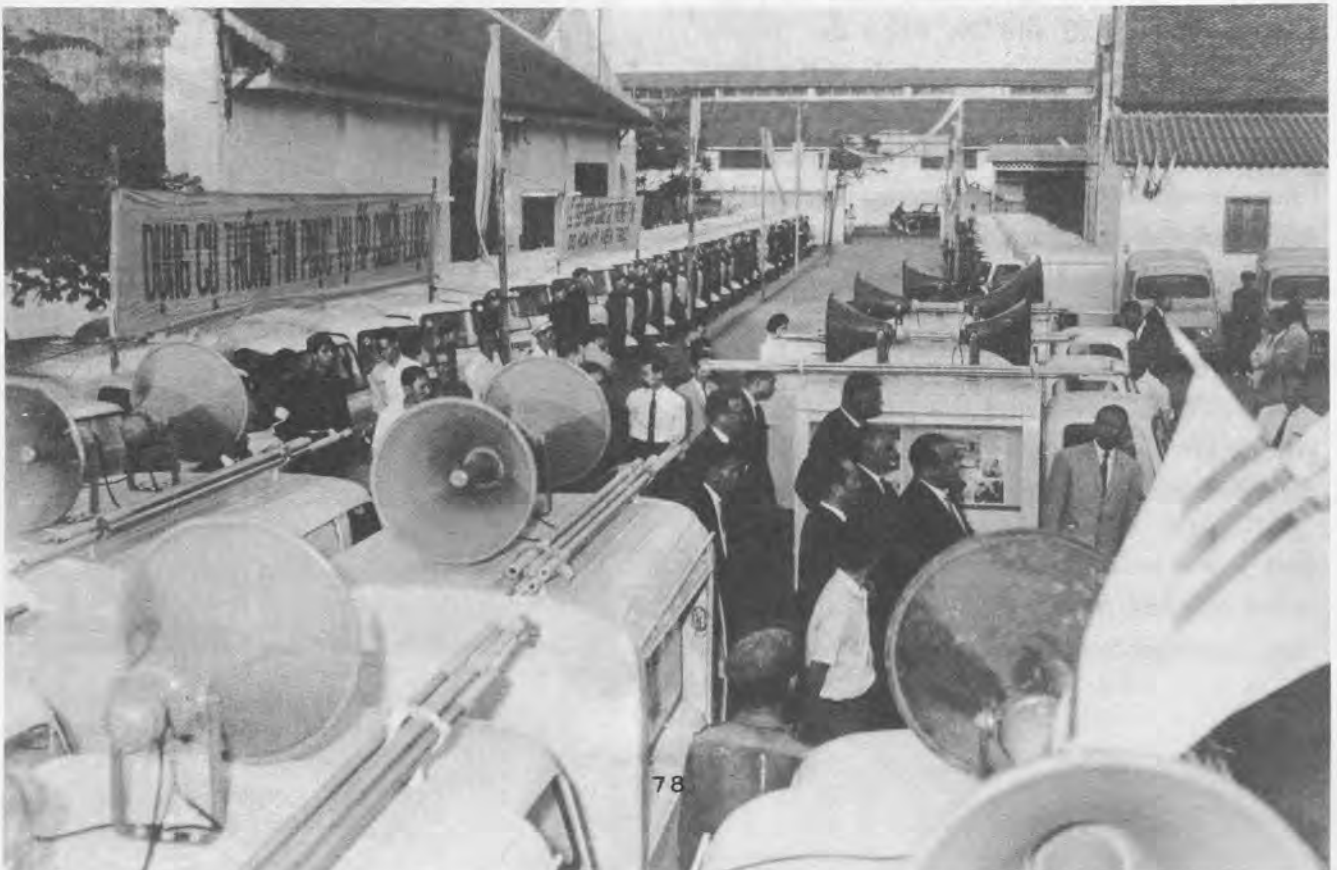
# COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

The struggle in Vietnam today places insistent psychological and political demands on a comprehensive and coordinated country program. Communications is the common denominator and catalyst of any cultural pattern or system of society, and is therefore one of the most pervasive and continuing needs in all stages of human evolution or revolution. As a basic fundamental of existence, it is

second only to food and shelter, and under certain conditions of society men have subordinated all needs to the freedom to speak, to know and to assemble for that purpose.

The national mood, the will to resist, and the very unity of the country depend on communications. The Communications Media Division has concentrated on the idea that the

*U.S. Ambassador Frederick E. Nolting Jr., Secretary of State for Civic Action Ngo Trong Hieu, Director of USOM/Vietnam Joseph L. Brent, and Director-General of Information Phan Van Tao at turning over ceremony of USOM/Commedia furnished equipment to the Government of Vietnam at the An Dong training center.*



basic struggle in Vietnam is for the minds of the people. To win that struggle is as important as to solve the problem of material welfare. And the scope of the problem strains even the potential capacity of the complex of communications media that is being implemented in this divided country.

In Vietnam there have been praiseworthy and necessary efforts to fortify the agricultural, public works or health defenses of the society. Recognition is now developing for proper priority to be given to the complex techniques and content of communications in the reconstruction of that society. Such techniques range from simple mass saturation to a sophisticated politico-cultural approach to the intellectual elite. The proverbial picture worth a thousand words, whether still or moving, must be expanded and sharpened. Radio communications above all, whether considered from an educational or security point of view, have become an absolute necessity in Vietnam.

It is on these urgencies that Communications Media has focused its attention, endeavoring especially to intensify GVN interest in them despite budgetary limitations and despite greater governmental comprehension of more obvious and orthodox community needs and services. It is far simpler to fertilize a field or dig a well than to convince a farmer that mere ideas may save his field or destroy it.

Since the crisis in Vietnam is politico-military, it follows that its solution lies in the formation of an enlightened public awareness led by a well-informed constituency. It also follows that language with all its facets is the main avenue to this achievement. There is no structure of human endeavor which is not held together, or torn apart, by the physical lines and psychological lineaments of communications.

## National Radio Network

The development of the National radio network, as the primary means of mass communication between the Government of Vietnam and its people, has been actively supported by the Mission since the May 1960 agreement approved the establishment of a network of six stations designed to serve both local and regional programming activities. As additional commodities were received during 1962, new stations and improved broadcasting facilities were placed in operation by the joint efforts of the Mission staff and Radio Vietnam personnel, and programming operations were expanded by mutual efforts to meet the challenge and competition for the national audience generated by the Communist countries. This effort was further extended by the addition of Radio Ba-Xuyen, in the Delta region, to combat the growing Communist infiltration, and by the exploitation of both medium and shortwave broadcasting coverage of the nation consistent with programming capabilities. As one major example, assisted by the USOM Radio Advisor, Radio Saigon extended its Channel A transmissions to 18 hours daily, enabling, in turn, the network stations to expand their programming operations by relaying the transmissions from Saigon.

*Broadcast Stations :* During this year, the installation of the remaining transmitters has extended broadcasting capabilities to a point where over seventy-five percent of the area of South Vietnam is served by consistent daytime medium-wave broadcasting signals, and approximately ninety percent at night. May 1962 became the high point of the project when the new transmitting stations at Hue (20 KW) was mutually dedicated on May 5 ; the new



*Quantre transmitting site at Saigon. Buildings house short and medium-wave transmitters – SW antennas in foreground and directional antenna in background.*

Radio Quang-Ngai (1 KW) dedicated on May 9 ; and, the new 50 KW transmitter turned over to the Vietnamese government, during impressive ceremonies, on May 15. In turn, the one kilowatt transmitter at Radio Ba-Xuyen, placed in operation during January, was replaced by the programmed 10 KW transmitter during October.

The 50 KW transmitter installed at Saigon

(Quantre) was further improved by the addition of a directional antenna which can be beamed to the north or south, and provides the equivalent signal of a 200 KW transmitter in the selected direction. This installation supplies Radio Saigon with one of the most powerful broadcasting transmitters in Southeast Asia, with the station covering most of Vietnam, and parts of adjacent areas, during

the nighttime hours. The new station at Quang-Ngai, some 300 miles northeast of Saigon, provides the first primary medium-wave coverage of this critical area. The medium-wave transmissions from the Hue 20 KW transmitter provides consistent day and night broadcasting signals into North Vietnam along the coastal areas south of Hanoi. When the directional antenna is completed, it will increase the effective power of this station to 100 KW to either North or South Vietnam. The new 10 KW transmitter at Ba-Xuyen blankets the Delta region, and provides a means to exploit transmissions in the Cambodian language used by the Vietnamese in many sections of this highly-populated area. As a security measure, an alternate transmitting site consisting of one 10 KW and three 1 KW medium-wave transmitters, plus existing shortwave transmitters, is being developed in the Saigon area (Phu-Tho).

Supplementing the direct aid and assistance provided by the Mission to Radio Vietnam, and as a coordinated venture, the Commonwealth of Australia is programming the gift of a new 50 KW medium-wave transmitter and high-gain antenna for Radio Ban-Me-Thuot to extend the primary coverage of this station throughout the High Plateau, and adjacent areas. The existing 10 KW transmitter will then be moved to Radio Quang-Ngai by the Mission and Radio Vietnam to improve the radio broadcasting coverage in that area.

Support in the area of *Programming operations* will continue after the transmitting system is completed. Substantial improvements have already been made, notably in the extension of broadcasting in local dialects in the Delta and Montagnard areas, and overall broadcasting time.

Local and offshore training has been schedul-

ed to diminish the limitations posed by the lack of qualified personnel to expand the broadcasting activities of the individual stations.

Commercial radio broadcasting on a limited scale, is under consideration by Radio Vietnam as a means to extend financial support to these operations.

### *National Motion Picture Center*

By the end of the year, the National Motion Picture Center was in both 35 mm and 16 mm production, with sixteen 35 mm films in various stages, in addition to continued 16 mm production. The majority of 35 mm films were in direct support of the anti-communist effort. Some of these are part of the « Vietnam Task Force » film program, a profile of films on the struggle with the Viet-Cong. Production schedules also include two to four 35 mm films monthly on strategic hamlets and on the Montagnard refugees of the Vietnamese Highlands.

It should be noted that 35 mm camera equipment, editing and sound recording equipment and accessories for the laboratory were purchased by the GVN. The laboratory equipment already installed by USOM to do 16 mm processing is also adaptable to 35 mm processing without alteration. The USOM had initially installed one 16/35 mm processing machine and in October 1961 installed a second machine. These machines are used not only for developing of original negative in 16 mm and 35 mm but also for processing the greatly increased number of 16 mm prints which have been requested.

It should also be noted that whether a film is photographed in 16 mm or 35 mm, it is released nation-wide in 16 mm and that the

processing machines are used in facilitating and increasing this output.

It is planned that the films which carry a message of national importance to urban as well as rural areas will be released to cinema houses in Saigon and the major cities.

Four participants returned from a year's training at the University of Southern California, in direction, cinematography, laboratory work and sound recording. Each member of the group, on his return, became the active head of his department at the Motion Picture Center.

Under the instruction of U.S. Army training officers and supported by laboratory processing done by the Center, 18 new 35 mm cameramen were trained for the Civic Action Department for photography on the scene throughout the nation. A similar program at the Center, supervised by USOM technicians, is scheduled

during the next six months.

Two films in direct support of USOM projects (malaria eradication and textbook utilization), both taking the form of dramatized documentaries, were begun during the year and planned for completion before 1 September 1962.

During FY 62 one 35 mm film and thirty six 16 mm films were released. 1,105 release prints were distributed to various DGI outlets.

During the year a complete magnastripping system was put into operation so that 16 mm release prints of foreign language films can be stripped with magnetic coating along the sound track area, and a new Vietnamese language sound track recorded on the magnetic strip. Films were magnastripped in this way for the Vietnamese Army, for IVS, and for USOM education, Public Health, and Public Safety Division.

*A National Motion Picture Center crew prepares to shoot a sequence for "Ways of Using Textbooks," a USOM Education Division film, under the observation of the Motion Picture Advisor.*





## Graphic Arts

Commedia's support program covered USOM projects in all divisions and extended assistance to MAAG, USIS, the Vietnamese-American Association, and the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture.

The activities in the Graphics section support program has shown a 30 % increase in production over FY 1961. Most of this is reflected in the contribution made to the Rural Affairs Strategic Hamlet program, in addition to support given other divisions. Production included sizable orders for « know-how » booklets, posters, census cards, stock cards, forms, illustrated reports, charts, and field manuals. Production figures for photo field assignments and print coverage exceeded those of last year.

Additional space has been acquired and new equipment was put into operation. One of the new items is a 1250 Multilith press which is on indefinite loan from the Public Health division. Another is a Stenafax electronic scanner which readily makes facsimile plates

*Four million leaflets of President Kennedy's Tet message were printed jointly by USIS and Commedia. They are being rushed to the airport for airdrops in all parts of the country.*



and stencils. With the use of this new equipment, USOM Graphics produces practically all forms used by the mission. USOM and USIS jointly printed four million leaflets of President Kennedy's message to the people of Vietnam on the occasion of Tet (Lunar New Year Day) for an airdrop over the country by the Psywar Directorate.

Another joint operation with USIS was the promotion of a « Battle Arts » exhibition. USOM collected the paintings and USIS awarded the prizes. Seventy-three paintings were submitted and were finally exhibited at the VAA.

During this period forty-six technicians were selected out of the GVN departments for on-the-job training in the various graphic fields. A few were recruited from other agencies. The

average period of training was about two months per subject with additional training later if it seemed necessary. The graphics section is also available for consultations with the GVN departments whenever they are confronted with problems in this field.

A new USOM-aided photo lab was officially inaugurated in November at Qui-Nhon. This operation will cover the coastal provinces of Central Vietnam.

Designs and estimates to remodel the DGI Exhibition Hall in Saigon have been dropped.

A USOM contribution of two Linotype machines, a Miller letter-press and a Master folding machine, have helped the National Printing plant increase book production and the printing of millions of leaflets and posters during this fiscal year.

*A demonstration of the silk screen process by two artists from the Graphics Section for NIA audio-visual trainees generated considerable enthusiasm for this type of printing.*







*Dr. Gerald Winfield CRD/Washington, USOM and GVN Directorate-General of Information officials inspecting prototype of new Trilambretta mobile audio-visual unit.*

## Field Information Operations

The Central information offices are responsible for producing and transmitting information programs. But to be effective these programs must be received in the rural hamlets. For this purpose, radio receivers, motion picture projectors and screens, tape recorders, portable generators, printed and photographic displays and handouts, village newspapers and other devices are utilized. USOM works with the Directorate General for Information to procure, install and maintain this field equipment and to develop programs using the equipment.

*A Mobile Unit Fleet* provides grass-root support to the Government. 134 Tri-Lambrettas, 54 Jeeps, and 19 motorboats, with audio and visual equipment and materials cover the accessible rural areas with radio, movies, displays, printed materials, and public address programs.

*Community Radio Listening Centers* using battery-powered transistorized public address radio receivers are located in nearly every strategic hamlet. Mobile repair units work out of electronic repair shops to keep the equipment in good working order.

*Small group Radio Receivers* have been



*Villagers listening to the regular newscasts over USOM-supplied community listening center radio.*

« seeded » throughout the country to selected hamlet officials for small group listening.

*Newspaper Centers* produce scheduled news bulletins for distribution to the villagers. Local and regional news is gathered from the hamlets and through the channels of seven radio stations. Then it is stenciled and mimeographed for distribution to the villagers. Each center is equipped with one transistorized, battery-powered radio receiver, one mimeograph machine, one typewriter and one moter-bike


for news bulletin distribution. The rural people, who have never before had their own newspapers, are enthusiastic over this new Commedia device. Motion picture projectors and films are maintained in every province and district, including a weekly National newsreel. Reading rooms and photograph bulletin boards are maintained in every hamlet. In all of these programs, the work of their government is explained to the rural people.



# THE BATTLE FOR THE PEOPLE

## *Reconstruction*

Reconstruction in Vietnam following the cease fire of 1954 was hindered by the after-effects of many years of war. Destruction and disruption of vital services were not the only result of the fighting. Security in the countryside had not been restored. Many thousands of rice growers had abandoned their land and had fled to the cities for safety. During the transition period and after the separation from the North, channels of commerce were blocked. The immediate problems of readjustment were made still more difficult by the influx of refugees from the North. Under the stress of the emergency, many of these were settled where they could quickly find safety and shelter.



*Security is worth the labor that must go into the fortifications.*

During the period 1954-1959, the economy made progress. Agricultural productivity regained its pre-war level, and with new programs, showed promise of surpassing it. The government pushed programs of reclamation of abandoned lands, refugee resettlement, and opening of new lands in the highlands. Industrialization was encouraged, particularly light consumer goods production. Guerrilla elements who stayed behind in the South discontinued military operations for those years.

### *Increase in guerrilla activity*

Then guerrilla activities in the countryside mounted steadily. A sustained and secretive incursion enable the insurgents, with outside support, to extend disruption and control over large sections of the rural areas. Communications and transportation outside of the larger cities became precarious in the daytime and unendurable at night. People again began to flee their homes, but most had no choice but to remain.

### *The local setting*

The large mass of the people in Vietnam continued to live by practicing agriculture with old and tried methods and in communities turned in on themselves, isolated by lack of communications and by geography, but isolated also in the psychological and political sense. Generations have lived with few ties and little awareness beyond their immediate locality. Life centered on the continuity of the family.

### *Vietnam's concept of development*

The Vietnamese government for a long time has seen development as economic, social, and political. Efforts and resources were aimed at change in the social and economic structure to create a society in which people will have the necessary conditions to fulfill their material, cultural, and spiritual needs. Since early 1960, guerrilla activities have had serious consequences for this development plan. The government has been allocating steadily larger shares of its resources to military activities. Insecurity in the countryside and the shift of material and human resources to the military effort have been major causes of a decline in normal productive activity and dislocation of human affairs.



*Communications within and outside of the hamlet are established.*



*The contribution made by the hamlet's peoples is no small one.*

## *The Vietnamese Counter-Insurgency Program*

### *Fortified hamlets*

Fighting a guerrilla war requires political, economic and social action to win the support of the population as well as military action against the guerrillas. To meet this challenge, a program of Vietnamese counter-insurgency began to be developed in the spring of 1961. An initial three province Rural Reconstruction Project was proposed centering on a general idea of « fortified hamlets ». Isolated communities were to be tied into the governmental structure and given means of protection. By December 1961, ten eastern province chiefs

were instructed to initiate fortified hamlets in their provinces. A pilot program had been started with the building of a fortified hamlet at Cu-Chi in Binh-Duong province in August. On December 8, 1961 a hamlet at Go-Dau-Ha in Tay-Ninh province was fortified and declared a « strategic hamlet » by the Minister of Interior. This was the first official declaration of the term.

### *The strategic hamlet program*

In the first months of 1962, the strategic hamlet program began to be formalized. It was officially announced as a GVN national policy in April 1962. In January, the Vietnamese government decided on an experimental pro-

gram of constructing twelve hamlets in Binh-Duong province to the north of Saigon. Protection, and instruction on how to protect themselves, were to be given the inhabitants and the hamlets were to control the movement of people and supplies. These hamlets were to be placed in order to cut the lines of insurgent communications by controlling the main highways north and northeast of Saigon in an area heavily infested with guerrillas. At first this was called the « Ben-Cat Project » but later the name « Operation Sunrise » was applied to this particular operation. « Operation Sunrise » actually covered all ten eastern provinces.

This first effort at combining strategy with protection was inaugurated in March and construction was started on two more by April. Civic Action teams explained the program to the people, trying to persuade the population to relocate. When this effort proved ineffective, it was decided that those unwilling to move had to be compelled to do so. Land was cleared for the settlers, each family receiving a half-hectare and fertilizer and hand tools. For their

immediate needs, emergency health treatment was given and food provided on a bi-monthly basis for three months. Compensation was given for loss of home and possessions. Security was provided by the civil guard and regular army forces. Unfortunately, psychological preparation of the population was not adequate and, in a number of the hamlets, the young men were missing, having fled to join the Viet-Cong.

In May, the first coordinated military and civil « Clear-and-Hold » operation was initiated in Phu-Yen province. For the first time, an operational command was set up with a specific mission to clear and hold a province, utilizing Vietnamese Army as well as Civil Guard and Self-Defense Corps forces, to provide security while establishing strategic hamlets in an orderly manner. During the initial phases of the operation, about 90 civic action teams were trained to work in the hamlets and an Army regiment, specially trained in psychological warfare and civic action, was deployed to the province. As FY 1962 came to a close, the strategic hamlets

*A corner of a strategic hamlet.*





*This fence will not burn.*

were just beginning to be constructed but prospects for success looked bright.

#### *Montagnard assistance program*

Counter-insurgency work of another nature was being done by the Vietnamese at the same time. On February 1, the President of the Republic provided advance funds of \$20,000,000 piasters for an emergency montagnard assistance program pending an agreement between the Vietnamese and U.S. governments. More than 125,000 Montagnards, or Highland tribal peoples, were leaving their homes for more secure areas. Most had left voluntarily because of maltreatment at the hands of the Communists. A few had to move because of military operations. The Vietnamese government began to provide food, shelter, and medical AID for these people, as well as protection. Reception centers and civil affairs teams were readied to relocate and settle them. Food clothing, agricultural equipment and materials, and medical assistance were rushed to these people along with trained personnel, nurses, and agricultural agents. The loyalty and cooperation of the Montagnards was being won.

#### *The U.S. commitment*

On February 13, the U.S. committed itself to the counter-insurgency effort by an agreement to provide financial and technical support of economic aspects of counter-insurgency program in Vietnam. Assistance was to be given to a variety of activities having as their principal objective economic improvement and the promotion of public welfare in distressed, unstable, and insecure areas. The purpose was to assist Vietnam to increase its capacity to reduce the direct and indirect insurgent pressure and influence on civil life and public activity. During the transitional period of late 1960, 1961, and now in 1962, national area programs were being expanded to lower levels of government and decentralized to bring the benefits to larger numbers of people.

To speed up the process of filtering-down and to meet the insurgent program of economic warfare, social action, and political organization head-on, the focus of USOM's attention was being shifted to the rural population. Old activities, entirely new activities, and ongoing programs were being studied and converted to meet the urgent situation. Imports of materials in support of the hamlets were stepped up and essential commodities supplied more directly to the rural areas.

To coordinate the work of the various USOM divisions in the rural areas with the GVN strategic hamlet program, on March 5 the Director appointed a Rural Rehabilitation Committee under the chairmanship of the Acting Deputy Director. Representation of each of the technical divisions and observers from each U.S. Agency attend this committee. At the same time, a U.S. Interagency Committee on Provincial Rehabilitation which includes USOM, was created.

The principal interest of USOM at this stage was the development of a sound economic and social development program to complement military action. To gain the support and loyalty of the rural elements in all areas, including those where insurgent influence was strong, the Vietnamese government initiated military, social, economic, and political actions which began to proceed together. Isolated hamlets were being tied into a national structure in which needs could be communicated and services provided.

### *Evaluation of the program*

Although the counter-insurgency program was just getting underway in the first half of 1962, there was an immediate response in many areas from the local people. It was obvious that one of their primary desires was security which the strategic hamlet could provide. At the same time, the highlanders driven down from the mountains by Viet-Cong pressure were beginning to change their attitude of suspicion and hostility towards the government because the government was now their protector and their friend.

The Strategic Hamlet Program went through a period of trial and error during the early part of 1962 and it became clear that the techniques developed in Malaya for new villages could not be applied to Vietnam, and that in Vietnam the success of the program obviously depended upon the willing support, and participation, of the population. At the same time, the Vietnam government was developing an approach to local self-government through free hamlet election by secret ballot. This program held great promise of giving the hamlet people a stake in their community and in their government worth fighting for.

Coincidentally, ideas and projects were being developed for the training and arming of hamlet militia and for hamlet self-improvement through a « Self-Help » program. The principal idea of self-help was that the hamlet citizens working through their elected hamlet committees would freely decide what projects they would like to undertake to improve their own hamlets, and that they would request assistance in the form of materials for these projects from the provincial government while providing the labor. The main objectives were to stimulate within the hamlet a feeling of



*USOM Public Health and Rural Affairs technicians in conjunction with U.S. and Vietnamese military airlifted supplies and personnel to carry out an emergency medical program for the refugees.*

The principal operations initiated in the remainder of FY 1962, as subprojects to the overall counter-insurgency agreement signed in February, included support for operation Sunrise, and for the Phu-Yen Clear-and-Hold operation. At the same time, an agreement to cover Montagnard support was developed and on the point of being signed.





*American-aid corn arriving in bulk are put into bags before distribution to strategic hamlets all over the country.*



*Bulgur wheat being distributed by USOM official to newly resettled Montagnards.*



*Cement has been provided by USOM to farmers for use in constructing pig-sties and compost shelters.*

community solidarity and to give the local people experience in the democratic process as well as to actually improve the hamlet.

This and other ideas were in the formative stages as FY 1962 drew to a close and would provide the basis for an improved and accelerated strategic hamlet program in FY 1963.

In summary, the Counter-insurgency pro-

gram of the Vietnamese government, by July of 1962, was picking up momentum. Sufficient experience had been acquired to demonstrate that the strategic hamlet was a successful idea and that it could serve as a vehicle not only for the defense of the rural areas, but for accelerated rural development as well.



