

VIET-NAM

INFORMATION NOTES

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FREE WORLD ASSISTANCE FOR SOUTH VIET-NAM

"A large majority of the governments of the free world are sympathetic to our efforts in Southeast Asia and would be alarmed were they to fail," Secretary Rusk has stated. The free nations of Asia are deeply concerned about the security of the area and have been in the forefront of those nations contributing military assistance. In addition, many countries of Europe and the Western Hemisphere, and several countries of Africa and the Middle East, are providing to the Republic of Viet-Nam substantial economic, technical, and humanitarian assistance.

This paper documents the impressive scope of the genuinely international aid program for the Republic of Viet-Nam. Aid from the United States will be described in another paper of this series, and is not included here.

Some 52,000 troops from 5 Asian nations (Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines) are now in Viet-Nam fighting alongside the Vietnamese and U.S. Armed Forces, and more are expected in 1967. More than 30 nations are participating in the free world aid program. Of these, 13 (Australia, Canada, Republic of China, Germany, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom) have sent some 500 civilians—doctors, nurses, teachers, agricultural advisers, engineers, and other technical personnel—to work in the cities and rural areas of Viet-Nam to help bring a better life to the people.

For example, 23 medical and surgical teams from a dozen nations, not including the United States, are providing medical care—largely in provincial hospitals. These and many other countries have provided substantial material help, including medical supplies, textbooks,

construction materials and equipment, refugee relief supplies, and foodstuffs. They have also provided generous scholarship aid to Vietnamese students so that they may obtain vitally needed training which will enable them to participate more effectively in building a free and prosperous country.

The other nations giving aid to South Viet-Nam are:

<u>Asia-Pacific</u>	<u>Middle East</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Western Hemisphere</u>	<u>Africa</u>
Australia	Greece	Belgium	Argentina	Liberia
Japan	Iran	Denmark	Brazil	Tunisia
Korea	Israel	France	Canada	
Laos	Pakistan	Germany	Ecuador	
Malaysia	Turkey	Ireland	Guatemala	
New Zealand		Italy	Honduras	
Philippines		Luxembourg	Uruguay	
Rep. of China		Netherlands	Venezuela	
Thailand		Norway		
		Spain		
		Switzerland		
		U.K.		

MILITARY AID

Understandably, the nations closest to the threat of Communist expansion are making the most substantial contributions in military assistance after that of the United States. Korea has contributed two divisions. Four of the Asia-Pacific SEATO members (Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand) have military forces in South Viet-Nam as well as military advisers, technicians, and supplies. Other Asian countries are contributing their expertise in counterinsurgency operations or psychological warfare by training Vietnamese in these special skills.

The following list indicates the extent of the military assistance being contributed by Asia-Pacific nations:

Australia

. 4,500 combat troops currently in Viet-Nam, being increased to 6,300 with the addition early in 1967 of army, navy, and air force units.

This is the fourth in a series of short papers which provide data on various aspects of the struggle in Viet-Nam. The following previously released Viet-Nam Information Notes may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at 5¢ each (with a 25 percent discount for quantities of 100 or more of the same Note sent to one address): Basic Data on South Viet-Nam (Dept. of State pub. no. 8195); The Search for Peace in Viet-Nam (Dept. of State pub. no. 8196); Communist-Directed Forces in South Viet-Nam (Dept. of State pub. no. 8197). Several other Notes will be made available to the public in the near future.

. 100 combat advisers (primarily specialists in jungle warfare).

. 73-man air force unit with 6 Australian Caribou planes flying daily logistical transport missions in support of Vietnamese military forces.



Australian airmen arrive at Tan Son Nhut Airport, Saigon, to work with U.S. and South Vietnamese forces in transporting soldiers and supplies.

Korea

. 45,000 troops, including 2 combat divisions, a 130-man Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH), 10 military instructors in Korean karate for training Vietnamese military in hand-to-hand combat, and a 2,200-man Task Force Unit.

Malaysia

. 2,000 Vietnamese military and police officers have been trained by Malaysia since 1962. Groups of 30-60 are sent regularly for a month's training in counterinsurgency with the Malaysian Police Special Constabulary. Substantial amounts of counterinsurgency materials, primarily military and police transport such as armored vehicles, have also been provided.

New Zealand

. 125-man artillery battery of 6 howitzers.
. 25-man army engineer detachment.
. A 210-man infantry company and supporting elements will join these forces in 1967.

Philippines

. 2,000-man military engineering unit with security support personnel, a station hospital, and rural health and civic action teams.

Thailand

. 1,000-man independent force will be sent this year.

. 200-man Thai naval group manning an LST and PGM patrol craft.

. 35-man air force contingent has been flying operational transport missions for the Vietnamese forces.

. Jet training for Vietnamese pilots in Thailand.

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Asian and Pacific Nations

The free Asian and Pacific nations have been particularly generous in their nonmilitary aid to Viet-Nam:

Australia has contributed nearly \$10 million. This includes:

. 3 surgical teams totaling 37 medical personnel in 3 provincial hospitals. These teams, in addition to performing major operations, have established a blood bank and are providing training for nurses.

. A group of civil engineers working on water supply and road construction projects.

. 3 experts in dairy and crop practices and radio techniques.

. Training of 130 Vietnamese (including nurses and pilots) in Australia at universities and technical institutions.

. In goods and materials—1,125,000 textbooks in Vietnamese for rural schools; 3,300 tons of corrugated roofing for Vietnamese military dependents' housing; 6 large community windmills; 15,750 sets of hand tools;



Elements of Korean Military Assistance Group disembark smartly from a ship at Saigon to help in the fight against Communist aggression.

400 radio sets and 2,400 loud speakers; 16,000 blankets; 14,000 cases of condensed milk; a 55-kilowatt broadcasting station at Ban Me Thuot.

The Republic of China has provided a variety of nonmilitary aid, including:

- . An 80-man agricultural team.
- . A 12-man electrical power mission.
- . A 10-man surgical team.
- . Training in Taiwan for more than 200

Vietnamese in the fields of agriculture, industry, education, public health and sanitation, transportation, and public administration.

. In goods and services—26 aluminum prefabricated warehouses, agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizers, 500,000 copies of mathematics textbooks, and an electrical power substation.



Vietnamese farmers gather for ceremonies at which 30 of 300 plows donated by the Republic of China were distributed in Bien Hoa Province.

Japan has contributed more than \$55 million in economic assistance, chiefly through reparations. This includes technical personnel and funds for the construction of a large power dam across the Da Nhim River and an electrical transmission line. Japan has also sent:

- . 2 medical teams and considerable quantities of medical goods (4,544 cases).
- . 20,000 transistor radios.
- . 25 ambulances.

Japan has also agreed to participate in the construction of a bridge over the Mekong River near Vinh Long.

Korea has 7 civilian medical teams totaling 118 doctors, nurses, and support personnel working in provincial health programs. In addition, Korean military medical personnel are providing some medical care to the local population in areas where ROK (Republic of Korea) troops are stationed.

New Zealand has sent an 8-man surgical team and, for the University of Saigon, a pro-

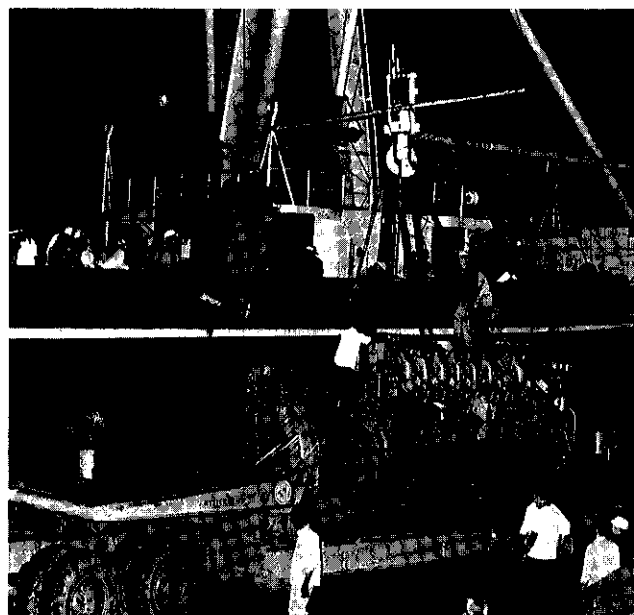


Saigon dock workers unload one of 25 ambulances which were donated by Japan.

fessor in English language. That Government presently is training 62 Vietnamese in New Zealand; has provided \$21,000 for equipment for a technical high school, and approximately \$600,000 for a science building at the University of Saigon. A second 16-man medical team is being sent to Binh Dinh province.

The Philippines has had approximately 60 Philippine civic action personnel, including military and civilian medical teams, working in Viet-Nam for several years.

Thailand has provided rice for refugees, cement, and zinc roofing materials. At the Manila Conference (October 1966) Thailand offered South Viet-Nam a \$20 million rice credit. The Thai Government has announced recently that it will send a medical unit to Viet-Nam.



Saigon stevedores unload a one-thousand kilowatt Thai generator, one of three loaned to help Saigon solve its recurring power failures.



Medical supplies from the Federal Republic of Germany being unloaded by a South Vietnamese worker at Saigon airport. This shipment included blood plasma, typhoid serum, and penicillin.

Middle East Nations

Countries of the Middle East have given medical and material aid as follows:

Greece—\$15,000 in medical supplies.

Iran—1,000 tons of petroleum products, plus sending a 20-man medical team to work in a provincial hospital.

Turkey—medicines and the offer of a substantial quantity of cement.

European Nations

The countries of Western Europe have given generously in the field of humanitarian assistance, providing medical personnel and supplies, and are expanding their assistance to Vietnamese universities and technical institutions. They have also aided in construction and social projects in Viet-Nam.

Austria has offered medical supplies, blankets, and tents through the Austrian Red Cross.

Belgium has provided medicines and an ambulance, as well as scholarships for 9 Vietnamese to study in Belgium.

Denmark has provided medical supplies and has offered to train Vietnamese nurses in Denmark.

Germany is providing substantial aid. The Federal Republic has on duty in Viet-Nam a 3,000 ton, 145-bed hospital ship, the "Helgoland," staffed with 8 doctors and 30 other medical personnel.

There are 7 Germans, a director and 6 instructors, teaching at the new Vietnamese-German Technical High School at Thu Duc near Saigon. At Hue University there are 5 Germans: 3 physicians in the Medical School, a professor of music, and a professor of German language. There is a German forestry expert working at the Department of Rural Affairs, Saigon. Germany also is training 40 Vietnamese, primarily as future instructors in the technical high school, and has agreed to accept 30 more.

In goods and materials, the Federal Republic has provided credits as follows:

(1) \$3.75 million for import of German products, such as machine tools, fertilizers, etc. The piastre funds generated through sales of these products to Vietnamese importers are made available to the National Office of Agricultural Credit to aid farmers, particularly with loans.

(2) \$12.5 million for development of the major industrial complex at An Hoan-Nong Son.

(3) \$5 million for construction of a slaughterhouse at Saigon-Cholon, and 3 coastal vessels.

(4) \$125,000 for equipment at the Vietnamese-German Technical High School at Thu Duc.

In April 1966, Germany announced a gift of \$4.4 million of pharmaceuticals, the first shipments of which have arrived. The Federal Republic has also provided 2 mobile dental clinics and 30 ambulances for the Vietnamese Ministry of Health.

New aid for Viet-Nam was voted by the German Cabinet on June 29, 1966, including:

(1) provision of 25 experts to establish a refugee center;

(2) construction of a home for wayward youths;

(3) expansion of 8 existing social centers and construction of a 9th;

(4) establishment of a training center for social workers; and

(5) the gift of 100 buses and a maintenance and repair facility in Saigon.

Italy has provided a 10-man surgical team and has offered science scholarships to 10 Vietnamese to study in Italy.

Luxembourg has given plasma and blood transfusion equipment.

The Netherlands has undertaken to build 5 tuberculosis centers in Saigon, and sites for 3 have already been selected. In August 1966 the Netherlands announced a contribution of \$355,000 for a 4-year U.N. project in social welfare, part of the \$1 million they have earmarked for U.N. projects in Viet-Nam.

In 1964 the Netherlands Government gave antibiotics, and 4 scholarships for Vietnamese doctors to study in the Netherlands. They previously provided a dredge for canal clearing in the Mekong delta area.

Spain has provided 800 pounds of medicines, medical equipment, and blankets and has sent a 12-man medical team to South Viet-Nam.

The United Kingdom has provided 6 civilians for a British Advisory Mission in Saigon and a Professor of English at Hue University. In the United Kingdom 21 Vietnamese are receiving training under Colombo Plan and British Council auspices. A pediatric team of 4 British doctors and 6 nurses went to Viet-Nam in August 1966.

In goods and materials, the British have provided: laboratory equipment for Saigon University; a typesetting machine for the Government Printing Office; a cobalt deep-ray therapy unit for the National Cancer Institute; various equipment for the Faculties of Medicine, Science, and Pharmacy at Saigon University, the Meteorological Service and the Agricultural School at Saigon, the Atomic Research Establishment at Dalat, and the Faculty of Education at Hue.

In 1965-66 British economic aid included \$226,800 for roadbuilding equipment, diesel fishing-boat engines, and portable anaesthetic machines.

Western Hemisphere

Western Hemisphere countries have also made contributions to South Viet-Nam in the categories of humanitarian aid and training of personnel.

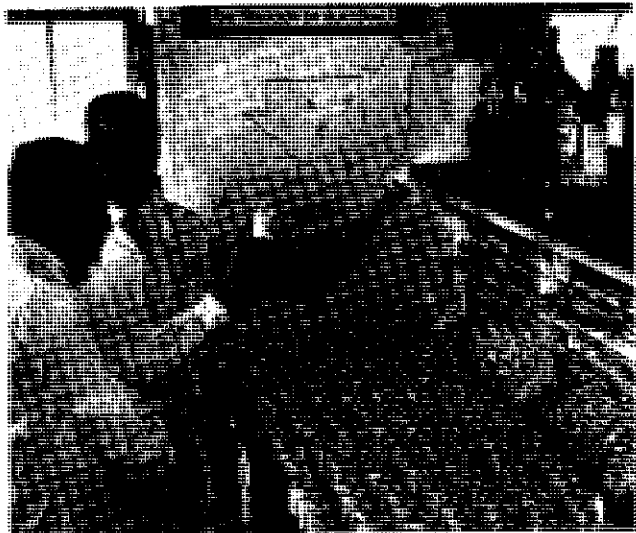
Canada has provided almost \$6 million in assistance. A Canadian supervisor at Quang Ngai is directing the construction of a small tuberculosis clinic which the Canadians are funding and staffing with 2 doctors and 4 nurses. Canada has provided a professor of orthopedics for Cho Ray Hospital, Saigon, and a teacher for the University of Hue.

Canada is currently training 231 Colombo Plan trainees in Canada. Altogether, it has trained 380 Colombo Plan trainees and 463 trainees under all programs, including those sponsored by other agencies and third countries.

Since 1958, Canada has provided \$850,000 worth of food aid for Viet-Nam. Funds generated by sales are used for capital construction projects in Viet-Nam, such as the new \$333,000 science building for the medical faculty at Hue University.

In addition, Canada has agreed to construct an auditorium for the Faculty of Sciences at Hue University which will cost approximately \$215,000.

This fiscal year Canada has allocated \$1 million for medical assistance, including provision for ten 200-bed emergency hospital units. Canada has given Viet-Nam more than 500,000 doses of polio vaccine for Vietnamese school children and another 150,000 doses are being prepared for shipment.



Guatemalan public health officials examine typhoid vaccine prior to shipment to Viet-Nam.

Argentina sent 5,000 tons of wheat flour; Brazil, a substantial quantity of medical supplies and coffee; Ecuador, medical supplies; Guatemala, 15,000 doses of typhoid-paratyphoid serum; Honduras, drugs and dry goods for refugees sent via the Honduran Air Force; Uruguay, refugee relief supplies and medicines; and Venezuela, 500 tons of rice and 2 civilian doctors.

Africa

Two countries of Africa have been contributors to the Republic of Viet-Nam:

Liberia, which gave \$50,000 for the purchases of hospital equipment and other medical supplies; and

Tunisia, which has recently made available a number of scholarships for Vietnamese.

Other Nonmilitary Aid

In addition to the support of the 30 countries listed above, there are a number of other nations aiding Viet-Nam whose assistance should not necessarily be construed as representing governmental support for the free world effort in Viet-Nam:

France since 1956 has contributed approximately \$111 million in assistance. There are nearly 500 French civilians serving in South Viet-Nam. Among them are 65 experts under France's program of economic and technical assistance, including 32 physicians, professors, and other medical personnel.

Under its cultural programs, 471 professors (350 French and 121 Vietnamese) are teaching at 9 French institutions, and 30 French professors are at Vietnamese institutions. In 1965 France provided 55 fellowships for technical training and 55 academic fellowships for Vietnamese to study in France.



Private voluntary aid includes the distribution of 2,000 blankets to the Rhade tribe purchased with funds raised by Britain's Oxford Committee for Famine Relief.

Low-interest credits of \$20 million for financing imports of French equipment for Vietnamese industry, and a grant of \$100,000 for equipment for L'Ecole Nationale d'Ingénieurs des Arts Industriels have been provided by the French Government.

In 1960 France extended a low-interest credit of \$14 million to aid construction of the major coal and chemical complex at An Hoa-Nong San, south of Da Nang, which is now well under way. It also made available a low-interest 5-year credit of \$12 million for construction of Viet-Nam's largest cement-producing complex, with plants at Ha Tien and Thu Duc. In 1964 France provided an \$186,000 grant for the installation of a training center for electrical technicians, and in 1965 a gift of \$250,000 for teaching equipment, primarily in the medical field.

Ireland, Israel, Pakistan, and Norway contributed money, clothing, and pharmaceutical supplies to the victims of the floods of 1965.

Switzerland has provided microscopes for the University of Saigon. The Swiss Red Cross

has sent an 11-man medical team to work in a provincial hospital in South Viet-Nam's central highlands.

United Nations Aid

Under the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) at least 37 technical assistance programs are being implemented in South Viet-Nam this year and more are being planned for 1967-68. These programs range from maternal and child health, soil survey, and labor administration, to educational planning, telecommunications, and postal services.

Several major projects financed by the Special Fund of the UNDP are about to get under way. A National Technical Center (total international contribution approximately \$1.5 million), with UNESCO as the executing agency, has been approved by the Governing Council of the UNDP and is now becoming operational. Near agreement has been reached on a Fisheries Institute, and on a Social Welfare Training Center. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) is also pressing ahead with projects of benefit to all the nations in the Lower Mekong Basin, and has undertaken surveys of irrigation, hydroelectric facilities, and bridge construction projects in Viet-Nam.

Private Voluntary Aid

Voluntary aid from private nonprofit organizations in third countries has come from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, and New Zealand. Voluntary private aid from the United States, which is substantial, is discussed in another paper in this series.

The following organizations in third countries have contributed:

The Save the Children Fund of Great Britain, which is helping refugee families; the Terre des Hommes of Switzerland which is dedicated to aiding Vietnamese children, particularly those injured by the war; the Quebec Medical Aid Association which solicits contributions to be used for shipment of medical supplies; and the New Zealand National Council of Churches, which has sent a 6-man team to assist in refugee problems.

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