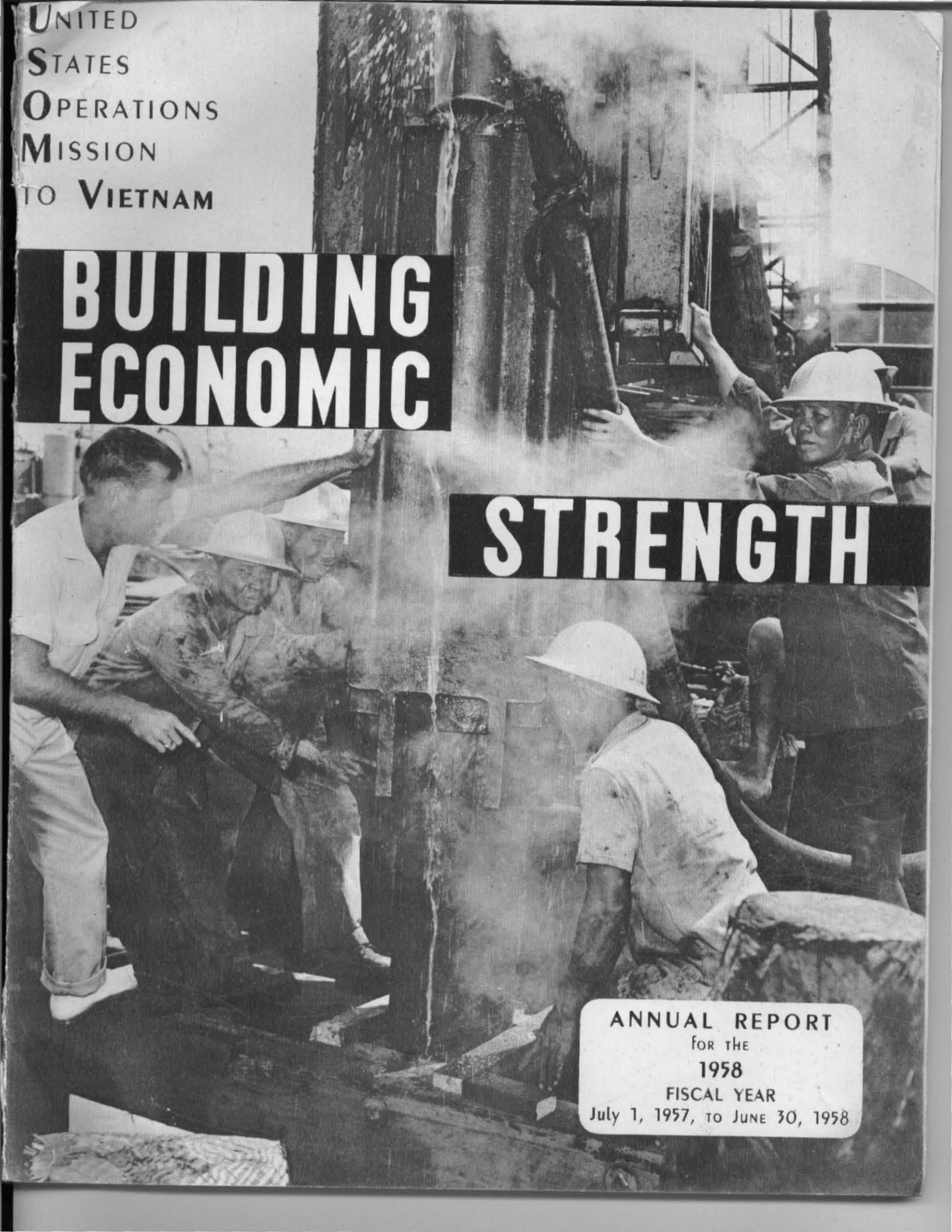


UNITED  
STATES  
OPERATIONS  
MISSION  
TO VIETNAM

# BUILDING ECONOMIC

# STRENGTH

ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR THE  
1958  
FISCAL YEAR  
July 1, 1957, TO JUNE 30, 1958





*President Ngo Dinh Diem discusses American aid with U. S. Ambassador Elbridge Durbrow (left) and USOM Director Leland Barrows.*

**Annual Report  
of the  
United States Operations Mission to Vietnam  
For the  
1958  
Fiscal Year  
(July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958)**

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*Soil testing laboratory set up by American engineers gives on-the-job training to Vietnamese highway technicians*

# BUILDING ECONOMIC STRENGTH

**T**HIS report covers the year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958. During that period the United States made available to the people of Viet-Nam an additional \$ 190,500,000, the equivalent of 6,667,500,000 piasters, in economic aid. This brings to about 35,000,000,000 piasters (\$1,000,000,000) the total value of such assistance since the achievement of full independence by Viet-Nam in July, 1954.

The law under which the United States Congress makes these funds available is called the Mutual Security Act. The key word is « mutual ». This means that a strong, independent Viet-Nam adds to the security of the United States and the entire Free World. It also means that in Viet-Nam the use of

every United States dollar and every counterpart piaster resulting from this aid is jointly worked out by the United States and the Vietnamese Government. Every authorization for commercial imports, every agreement setting up an economic or technical aid project is mutually planned in advance by the two governments.

Since all American aid in Viet-Nam is administered through agencies of the Government of Viet-Nam, the use of these funds is vitally influenced by the priorities established by the Vietnamese Government itself, and by the purposes for which it recommends that aid resources should be used.

Viet-Nam needs foreign aid today because its economy, so sorely damaged and disrupted



*Practical work in the Agricultural College garden under the supervision of the horticulture teacher*

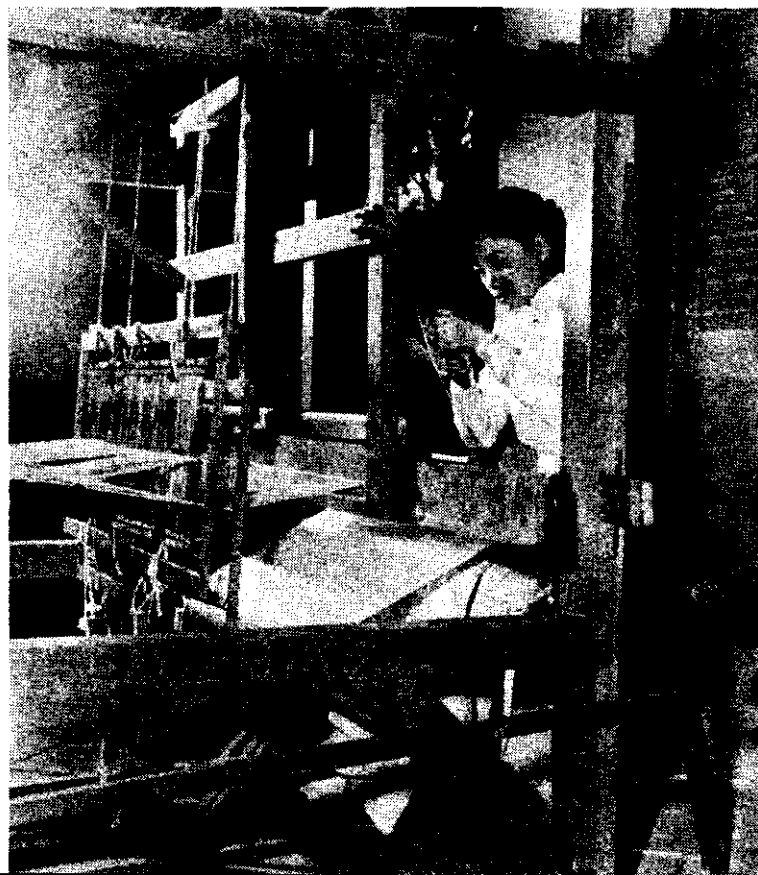
by years of destructive warfare and partition, is not yet able to support a minimum standard of living for its people or to maintain the armed forces required to protect its national independence. The country is still consuming more than it produces; exports earn less than one-third of the foreign exchange which is needed to finance necessary imports, goods, and services; and tax revenues not arising from U.S. aid cover barely a third of total budget requirements including the Army. Much investment, both Vietnamese and foreign, much hard work and sacrifice, and much improvement in the skills of the people will be necessary before Viet-Nam can achieve the increased production, exports, and revenues which signify economic independence. American aid is helping Viet-Nam gradually to move forward in this direction.

More than three-fourths of American aid provides credits against which imports are brought into the country through regular commercial channels from all parts of the world. More than 90 per cent of all goods imported into Viet-Nam during this period was financed by American aid. Eighteen per cent of these goods represents capital equipment, such as industrial machines and tractors. Thirty-five per cent comprises essential raw materials, such as petroleum and cotton yarn. The remaining 47 per cent is made up of items for daily consumption of the people - primarily textiles, medicines, and food products.

The piasters which the importers pay for the use of American aid dollar credits are deposited in a so-called counterpart fund which is held in the National Bank. This fund is the property of the Vietnamese Government, but its use is mutually controlled by Viet-Nam and the United States. Most of this counterpart is used to support the National Army because the country at present cannot afford the taxes which would be needed to support the Army at its present size. The balance of the counterpart fund is used to pay the piaster costs of the many economic

and technical aid projects which every Vietnamese citizen can see about him in the course of his daily life.

This report describes the economic and technical projects. They cover a wide range of important activities. Some of them like the Saigon-Bienhoa highway and the resettlement centers in the PMS are changing the landscape of the country. Others like the elementary education, health services and malaria eradication and agricultural extension projects are helping to provide public services which add to the welfare of the people, especially those in the rural areas. Several projects, like the Industrial Development Center, the fisheries, livestock development and crop improvement projects, are helping directly to increase national production. Others like the National Institute of Administration, the Blao College of Agriculture, the Nursing School at Hue, and the new system of technical-vocational schools are helping to develop and improve modern skills among the people, which in the long run is the most precious resource of the country.



*This teacher brushes up on weaving skills at technical workshop organized by USOM education officers*

# RESTORING PUBLIC WORKS

**A**S SOON as a reasonable state of security was reached in Viet-Nam following the cessation of war, a full-scale program for rehabilitation and improvement of transportation, communications, and power facilities was inaugurated by Vietnamese and USOM officials. The program includes highways and bridges, port facilities and waterways, railways, water supply, telecommunications, electric power, and civil aviation.

## HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Government of Viet-Nam in the modernization of certain portions of the basic highway system, the development of a highway department, the training of personnel at all levels in the science and art of highway administration, design, planning, construction and maintenance, and to provide facilities and equipment for performing these functions.

*Progress:* American firms were selected to

carry out the major portion of this activity. Capitol Engineering Corporation was chosen as the engineering contractor and Johnson, Drake and Piper was selected to do the construction. Mobilization was begun by the contractors immediately and has been completed.

### Saigon-Bien Hoa Highway.

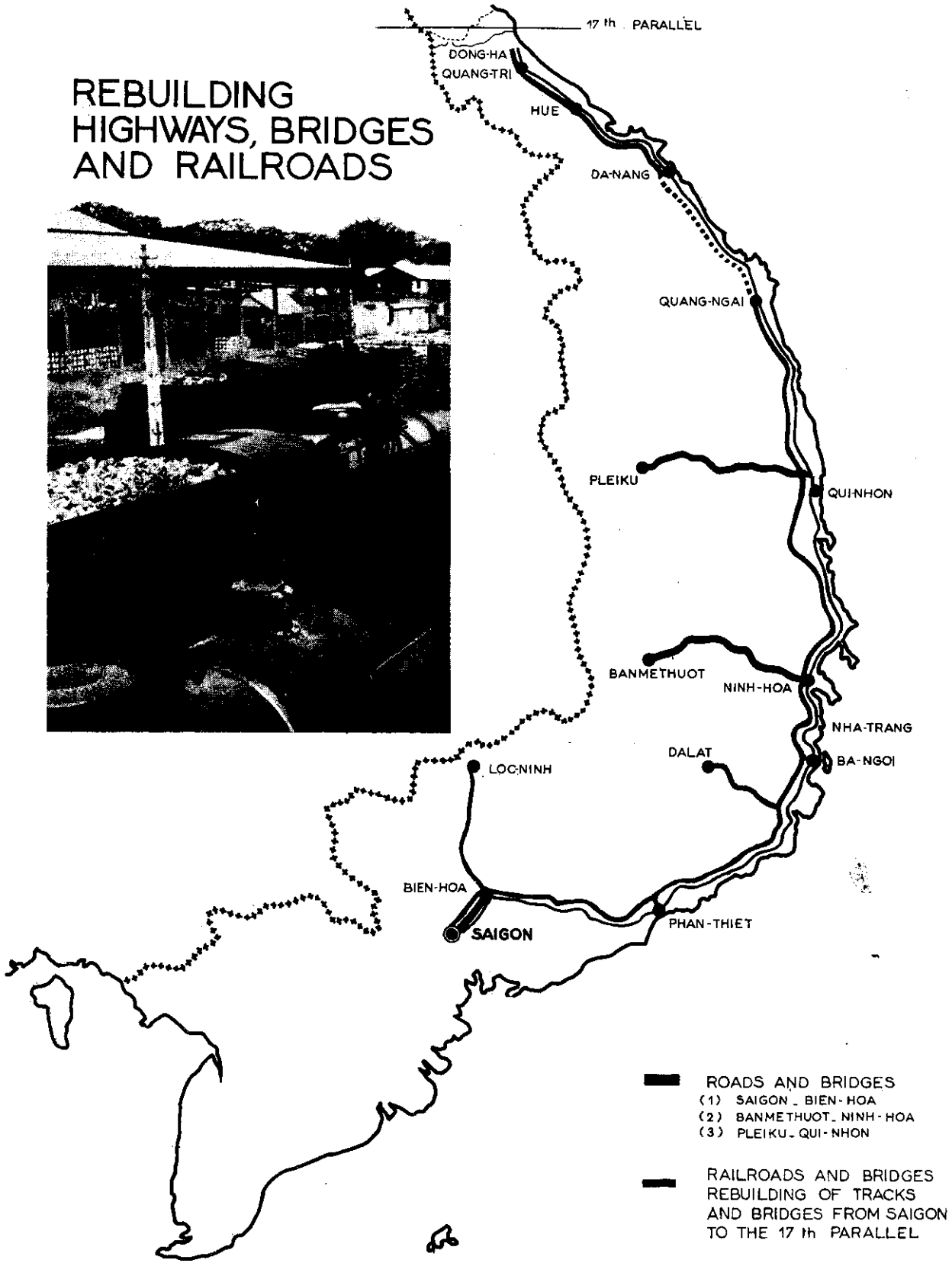
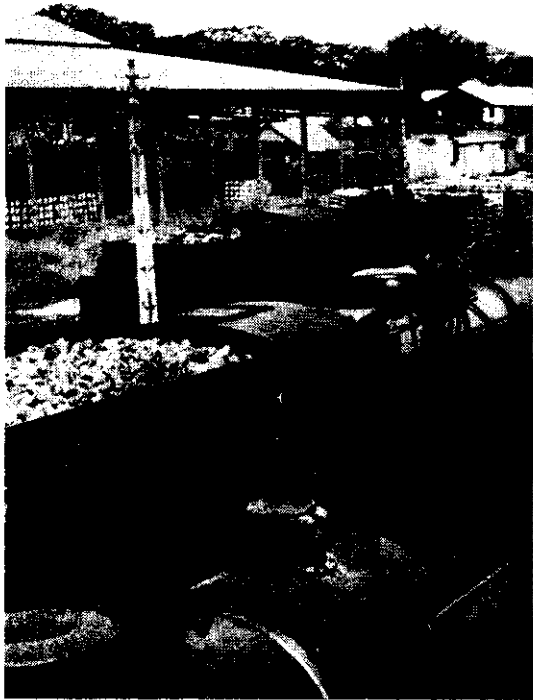
The Saigon-Bienhoa Project has a total length of approximately thirty-one kilometers with two major bridge structures for a total length of 2,800 feet and five smaller structures for a combined length of more than 800 feet. The roadway width on the urban section is fifteen meters, extending from the entrance to Saigon to the Saigon River bridge. The rural section will have a 7.5-meter asphalt concrete surface with 3-meter stabilized shoulders.

Approximately 12.5 kilometers of this project are over extremely difficult swampy land close to sea level. Construction on this



*Vietnamese personnel operate all types of American aid equipment on new Saigon — Bien-Hoa road*

# REBUILDING HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES AND RAILROADS





*Workmen push ahead on bridge construction as part of National Route 21 project near Banmethuot*

section will require a heavy sand blanket to support the roadway. Twenty thousand lineal feet of reinforced concrete pipe and 14 box culverts are being constructed. All structures in the swampy area will require concrete saddles supported on piling to prevent settling.

The construction contractor has completed the clearing and grubbing from the Saigon River to the end of the project (28 kilometers). Grading is essentially complete between the Rach-Chua and the Dong-Nai River (18 kilometers). The laterite sub-base material has been completed on approximately 12 kilometers. Placing of base material was begun just before the conclusion of the fiscal year. All culverts and pipe are completed between the Rach-Chua bridge and Saigon River crossing, and similar work is proceeding beyond the Dong-Nai River. Approximately 23,000 lineal feet of pipe has been manufactured and more than 12,000 feet has been installed in culverts. It is estimated that, except for the two major bridges, this project will be completed by the end of May, 1959.

#### **National Route 21 — Ban-Me-Thuot to Ninh-Hoa.**

This project is to rehabilitate and improve 158 kilometers of highway, including 60

bridges, culverts and other drainage structures. The roadway will provide access from Ninh-Hoa to Ban-Me-Thuot and will consist of a 9-meter roadbed from shoulder to shoulder. Designs were completed on 41 of the 60 bridges to be built. Bridges, culverts and pipe were staked out for construction, and center line and grades were set for road and bridges.

The construction contractor began work December, 1957, on this road. Bypass bridges were made at each location where bridges were to be constructed in order to move heavy construction equipment over the project.

Clearing and grubbing completed during this period was approximately 65 kilometers. Rough grading has been completed on 44 kilometers, finished grading on 37 kilometers. Seventeen thousand lineal feet of reinforced concrete pipe was manufactured and 5,000 lineal feet installed at 82 different locations. Work is in progress on 18 bridges.

#### **National Route 19 — Pleiku to Qui-Nhon.**

This project starts near Qui-Nhon and extends westerly 160 kilometers to intersect with National Route 14 near Pleiku in the Highlands. It will be constructed with a 9-meter roadbed with a 6.75-meter pavement

of crushed stone, gravel and select material. It will include about 100 bridges, with necessary box culverts, pipe and other pertinent work.

The project also provides for the construction of 15 bridges on National Route 1 between Ninh-Hoa and Nha-Trang. The longest, near Nha-Trang, is approximately 2,800 feet.

#### Equipment.

More than \$ 7,000,000 worth of construction equipment was imported this year under the highway project. All this equipment will be transferred to the Department of Public Works upon completion of the project. The equipment includes, besides shops and plants, concrete transit-mix trucks, dump trucks, turnapulls, scrapers, power shovels, draglines, pile driving equipment, tractors, dozers, asphalt distributors, electric generators, low-bed trailers, compactors, air compressors, core drills, water pumps, water tanks, steam generators, wagon drills, ditching machines, concrete mixers, stone spreaders, mowers, motor graders, turnadozers, forklifts, conveyors, truck cranes, floating cranes, barges, tugs, lighters and other items necessary to highway and bridge construction.

#### Training.

Training of Vietnamese personnel has been accomplished jointly by the two American companies. In addition to an advisory group

assigned to the Highway Division of the Department of Public Works, more than 4,500 employees have been trained under this program, over 500 of them in the skilled crafts. All machines are now being operated by Vietnamese, most of whom had never before seen this type of equipment. The Capitol Engineering Corporation conducted a school in engineering, road and bridge design, soils and material testing, and administration. Some of the students are now assigned to important positions in the project and several have been sent to the United States for advanced training.

### WATERWAYS

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Vietnamese Government to continue work on the port of Saigon, lighthouse rehabilitation, night beaconing of the Saigon River, and dredging of inland waterways.

**Progress:** During the past year aid loan funds were released to the Saigon Port Authority. The following projects have been completed with loan funds: construction of two 150-ton steel barges, construction of Pier K-10 and two transit sheds, and procurement and installation of two Gantry cranes.

Two coastal lighthouses are being restored. A contract has been awarded for modern electric lighting equipment and plans and specifications for reconstruction of the building structure at Cape Padaran have been completed.

*Many canals, like this one at Rach-Gia, became unusable through deterioration during long years of war...*



The project for installation of lighted navigational aids in the Saigon River from the mouth to the port is nearing completion. By June, 1958, six range and 15 directional light structures had been completed with permanent lighting installed. Work is continuing on three remaining lights. Seven lighted buoys were temporarily installed.

A battery charging and repair shop under construction at Phu-An is almost complete.

Assistance to the program for dredging of canals this year consisted of technical aid and procurement of tools and equipment necessary for the maintenance of four dredges previously provided by American aid.

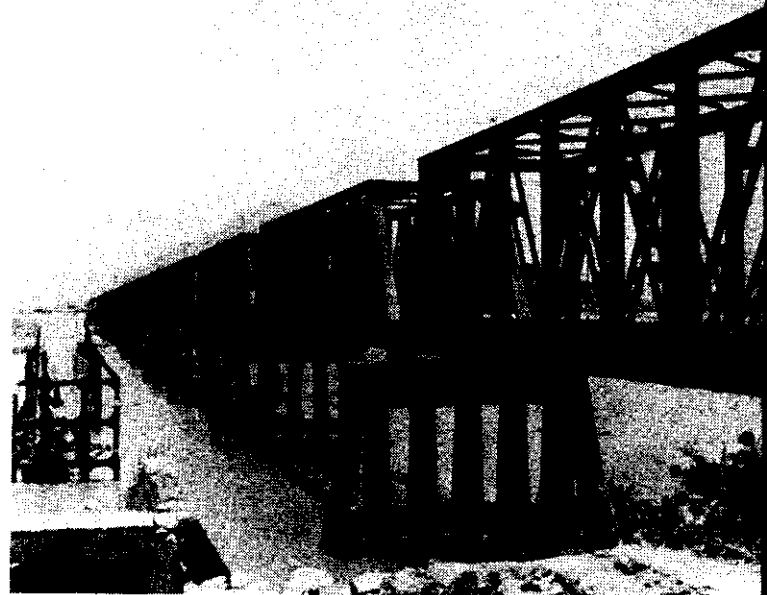
The four dredges completed 58 kilometers of canal. Efficiency of dredging operations was raised from 20 per cent to 70 per cent in a six-month period.

Work was started in April on a new dredging project. Under the project the sum of V.N. \$ 50,000,000 has been made available for 97.5 kilometers of dredging of two primary and two secondary canals.

### RAILWAY SYSTEM

**PURPOSE:** To assist the government in the rehabilitation of the main line of the railway system in order to provide a continuous line from Saigon to the northern border of Free Viet-Nam.

**Progress:** An agreement was signed which provides \$ 4.4 million as an aid loan for the procurement of rails and bridges for the

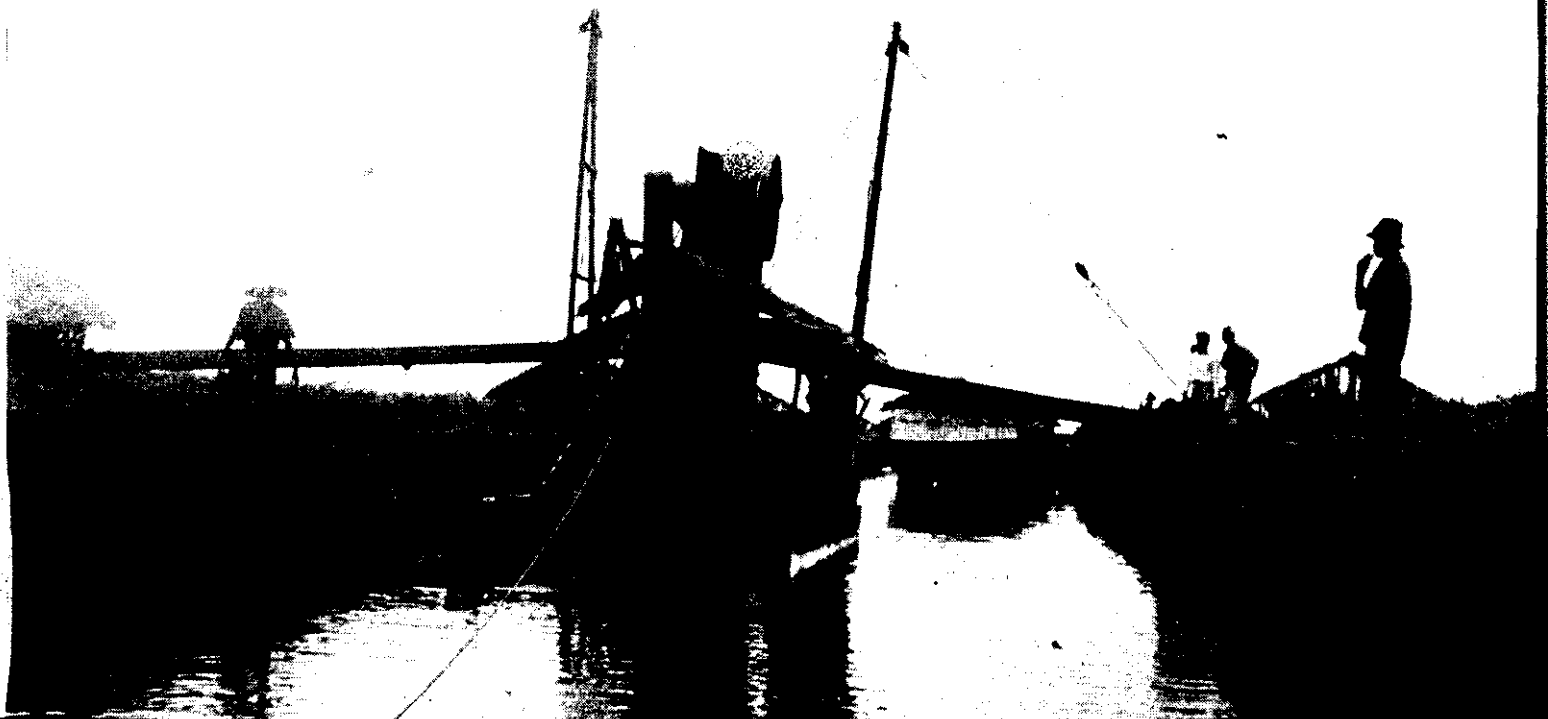


*The railway bridge at Tuy-Hoa after reconstruction  
Seven of its twenty-one spans had been destroyed*

Regie des Chemins de Fer to be repaid by the Regie to the Government of Viet-Nam on a long-term, low-interest basis. The materials purchased under this project will be used to reestablish the railroad, which before the war ran in a continuous line along the coast from Saigon to the 17th Parallel.

Reconstruction has been carried on this year in the 32-kilometer section between Tuy-Hoa and Phong-Nien, where five important bridges had been destroyed. This work is almost complete and will extend train operations from Saigon to Qui-Nhon. A service using GMC trucks converted to motive power,

*... but now, after dredging supported by American aid, a number of the canals again are navigable* ◆





*Once wells are drilled, local authorities are taught importance of pump repair and maintenance*

handling two cars only, will operate between Qui-Nhon and Quang-Ngai.

The 111-kilometer sector from Quang-Ngai to Ky-Lam was completely demolished during the war.

Rehabilitation will require rails, ties and fastenings, as well as steel and cement. These commodities were ordered at the beginning of the year and delivery is expected in December. The project will require eighteen months to complete after receipt of the materials.

Under the reconstruction program, 62.498 kilometers of tracks have been rebuilt between La-Hai and Tuy-Hoa and between Bich-Tram and Ky-Lam. In addition to reconstruction of tracks, five railroad bridges have been rebuilt and eight additional bridges are from 50 to 80 per cent complete.

#### **RURAL-URBAN WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT**

**PURPOSE:** To assist with the improvement of the water situation by drilling wells in rural areas where need for potable water is most critical, training Vietnamese personnel in well-drilling techniques, and giving technical and financial assistance toward improving municipal water systems.

**Progress:** Training in all phases of drilling water wells was given to Vietnamese techni-

cians during the last year.

Three well-drilling rigs, furnished by American aid, were in operation from 7 to 11 months, depending on the date of their arrival in Viet-Nam. The rigs and crews completed 54 wells. Three additional rigs have been ordered, one of which has just arrived. Additional trainees for the new rigs are now being selected.

Along with installing hand pumps in each of the completed wells, 200 old pumps installed in former years have been repaired. During these installations and repairs, representatives of the provincial Public Works Departments received instruction and experience in hand pumps to enable them to provide future maintenance.

In a « crash » program to assist the Land Development Project, emergency pumping systems were installed to conduct water from nearby streams to centrally-located storage tanks. This was done to provide water for seven villages while the wells were being drilled.

Funds amounting to V.N. \$ 1,550,000 were supplied by American aid to improve municipal water systems in Ben-Tre and Vinh-Long, and test wells were dug in Bac-Lieu and Ca-Mau. Tourane was provided with a 200-gallon-per-minute deep-well pump which placed the city's water system back in operation after a lapse of several years. A similar

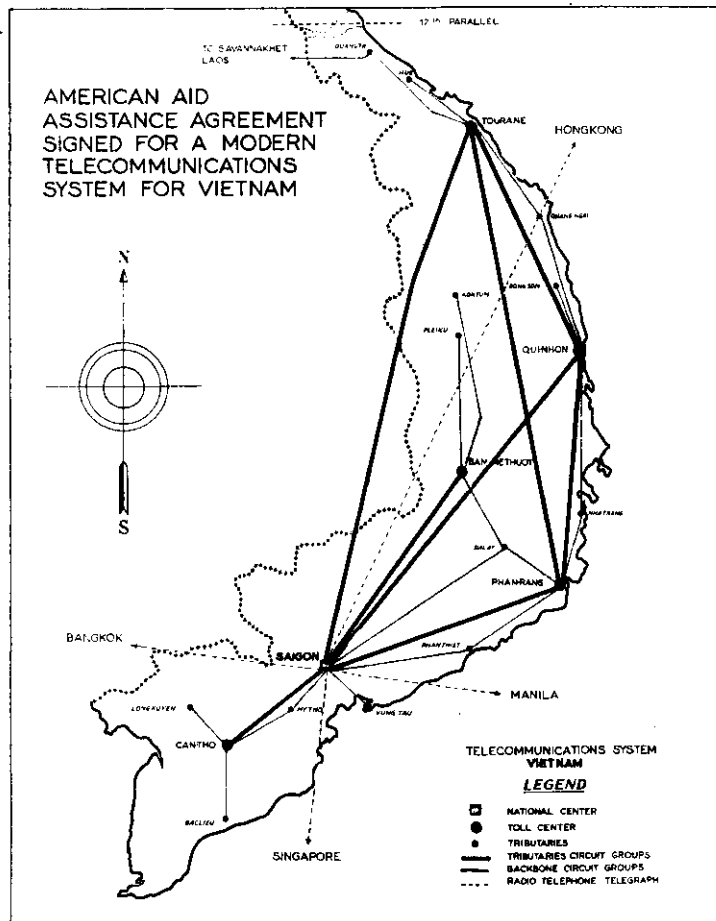
pump plus V.N. \$ 300,000 were supplied for the water system at Tay-Ninh.

One centrifugal pump was provided and installed at each of two Civil Guard Camps near Cap St. Jacques, and two deep-well pumps were provided in Civic Action resettlement villages. One of them has been installed. At the Boun Kroa Handicraft Center, a water system was completed with installation of a deep-well pump and the necessary piping.

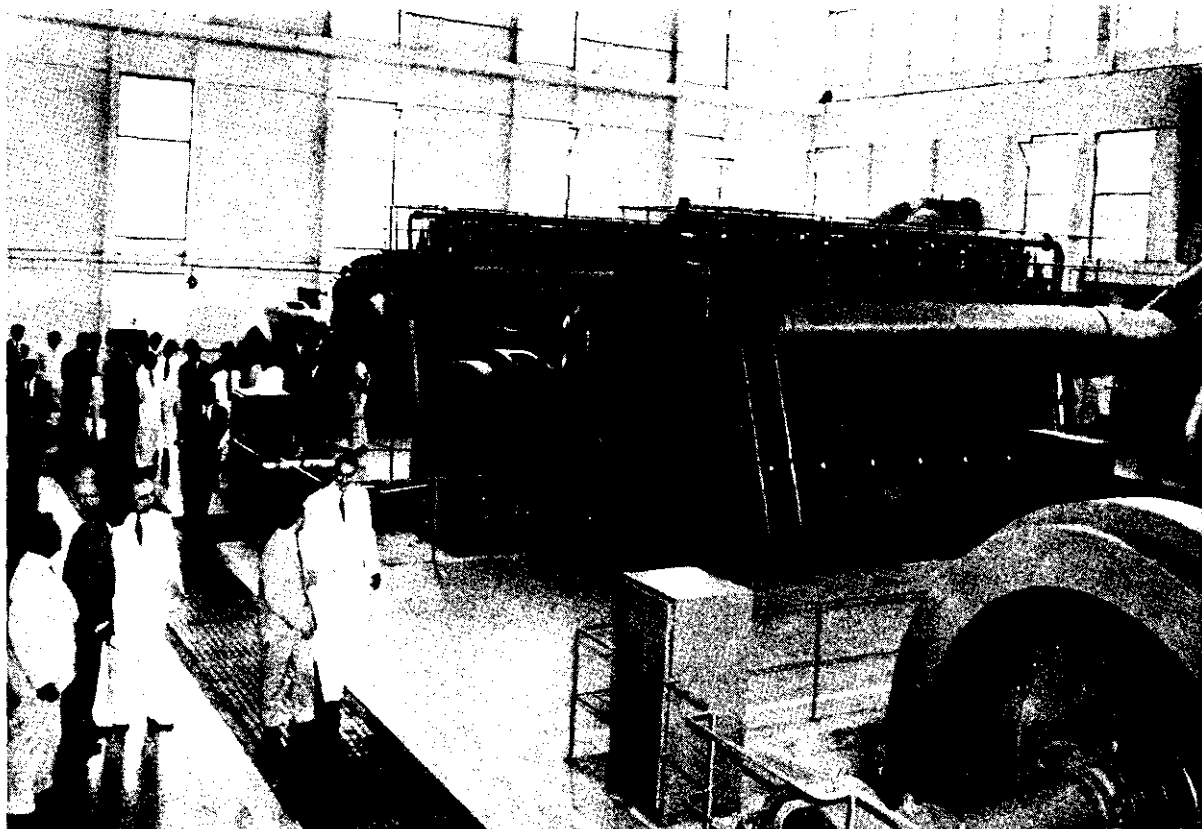
### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**PURPOSE :** To assist Free Viet-Nam to organize a comprehensive long-distance telephone and telegraph system ; to complete the Cholon Automatic Exchange.

**Progress :** A report was submitted by a consulting firm with recommendations for a telecommunications system which would satisfy all demands for service in Viet-Nam, including business, commercial and government requirements. It would consist of a broad-band radio relay system which would be equipped initially with sufficient voice



Deputy Director Gardiner of USOM at opening of Cholon exchange as Vietnamese officials look on



*Dedication of new generators that add 5,000 kilowatts to Saigon power capacity, an 8 % increase*

channels to handle all requirements, plus 10 per cent for emergencies and growth.

During the year a project agreement was signed between the Government of Viet-Nam and USOM which provides \$ 8 million in aid for development of the country's telecommunications system ; \$ 3.3 million of this was on a loan basis and the remainder in direct grant aid. It is planned to start early in 1959 rehabilitating the equipment now in Viet-Nam.

Installation of the new 2,400 line automatic telephone exchange at Cholon was completed during the year, and is now in operation.

#### **ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT**

**PURPOSE :** To assist the Government of Viet-Nam to evaluate the power needs of the country ; to provide for the purchase and distribution of small and medium sized generators for cities where electric power is inadequate or non-existent.

*Progress :* The survey of electric power requirements, started in 1956 by American firms, continued this year to provide the

government with a basis for development of adequate power systems.

The survey work was completed by the contract group this year and the report submitted to USOM and the Vietnamese Government.

Specifications for diesel engine generating equipment were prepared. Supervision was given for the installation and operation of the units. A program was developed to train personnel in electric power utility operations, operation of power production, transmission and distribution facilities. The program was broadened to include engineering work in preparation for construction of a thermo-electric power plant to improve the Saigon-Cholon system.

Two 2,500-kilowatt generators furnished through American aid were installed during the year under the supervision of a factory technician at Tan-Son-Nhut power station.

In addition, approximately \$ 450,000 worth of slow-speed diesel-powered generators were delivered to Viet-Nam during the year and will be installed soon in municipalities under the supervision of a factory technician who

will train Vietnamese personnel in their operation. Delivery was also made of many parts for electric power systems.

Fifteen lower-capacity generators are now en route to Viet-Nam.

### CIVIL AVIATION ASSISTANCE

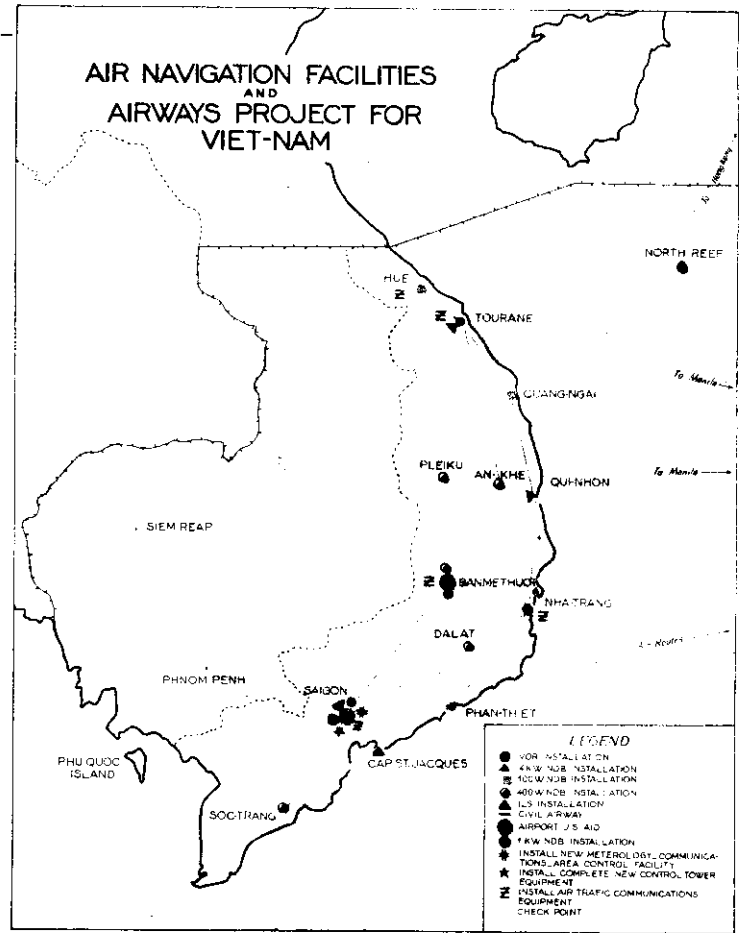
**PURPOSE:** To assist in the expansion and improvement of aviation ground facilities and improvement of air traffic control and other procedures to meet international standards in the safe operation of aircraft in and over Viet-Nam.

**Progress:** Guttering and drainage of the existing north-south runway at Tan-Son-Nhut, Saigon's international airport, was completed during the year at a cost of V.N. \$ 8,500,000.

A new runway is under construction at Ban-Me-Thuot. It will be 1,200 meters long with an extension of 900 feet for which a subbase is now being prepared. The project was about half completed in mid-1958.

A high-powered radio beacon was installed at Tourane and an antennae mast was completed at the Cap St. Jacques high-powered radio beacon installation. Air communications equipment was installed at Hue and radio range installations were completed at Saigon and Tourane.

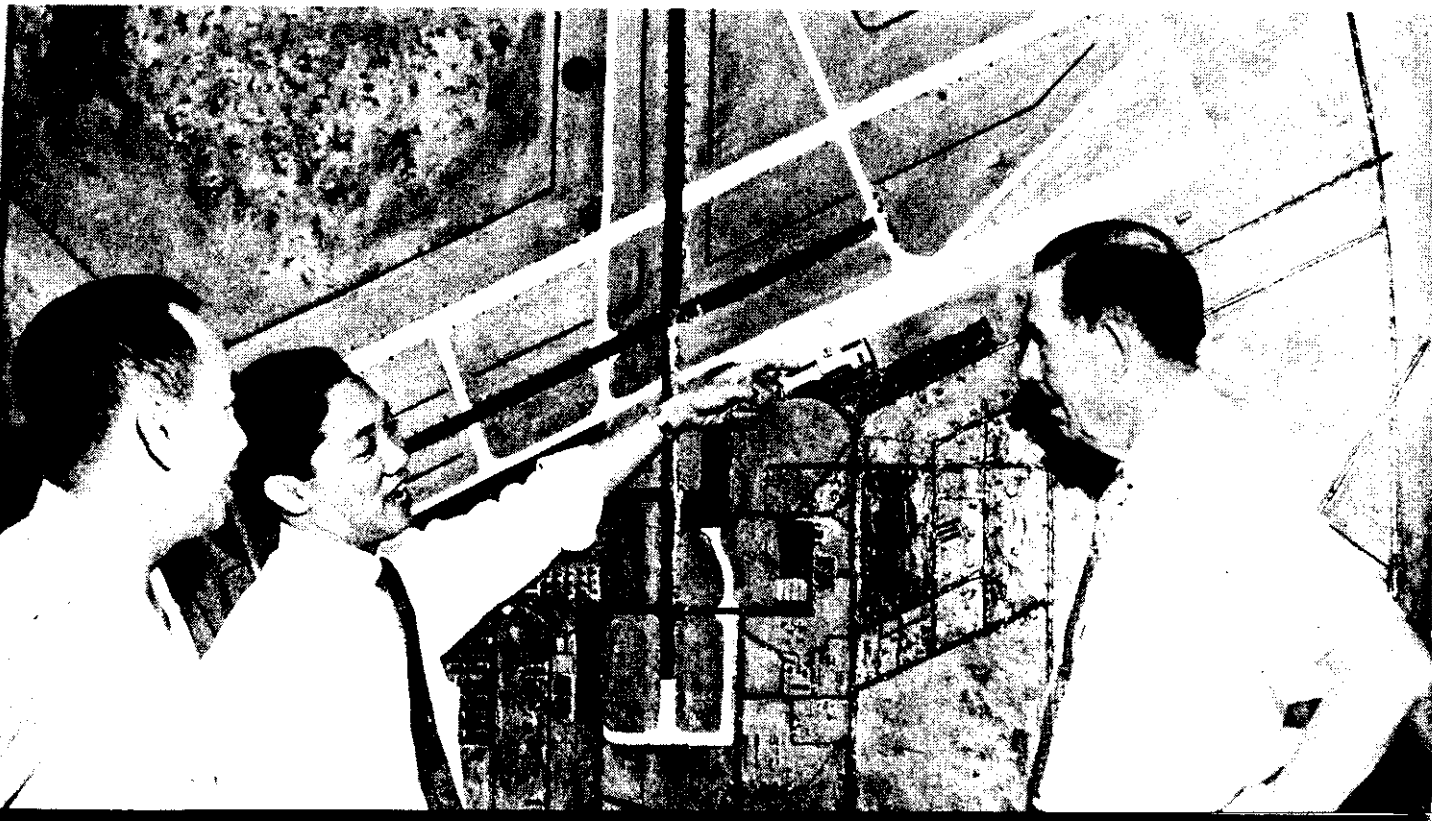
Equipment received this year will be used to establish a training laboratory for instruc-



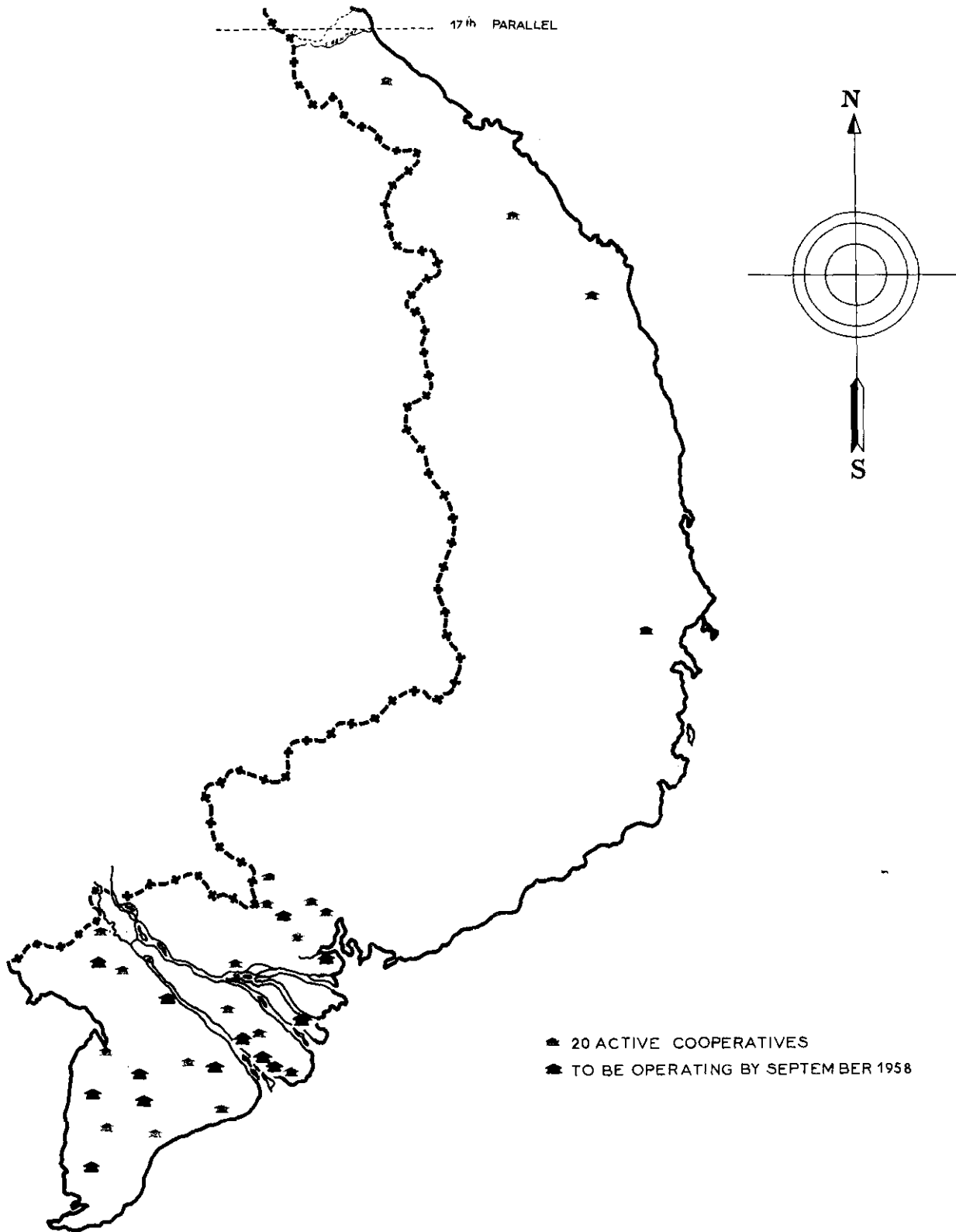
tion in air-traffic communications and equipment maintenance.

More air-navigational aids to serve both domestic and international routes were ordered.

*Looking over plans for improvement of Saigon airport; engineer in center received training in U.S.*



# RICE-STORAGE AND CREDIT COOPERATIVES



# IMPROVING PRODUCTION OF FOOD

**B**ECAUSE Viet-Nam is essentially an agricultural country, first consideration following the coming of peace was restoration of damaged water distribution systems and assistance to farmers who were in need of small tools, fertilizer and work animals in order to subsist.

With the emergency over, a joint program was developed to improve the standard of living of the farmers and, thus, the economy of the nation as a whole. Emphasis was given to projects which would increase production, improve agricultural institutions, and develop new and abandoned land into productive areas. An important part of the over-all program is Agrarian Reform.

## Production

### CROP IMPROVEMENT

**PURPOSE :** To support a program of research in sugar cane, cereals, fibers and a wide variety of other crops ; to develop or introduce into Viet-Nam strains and varieties combining high yield, disease resistance, and quality as a means of meeting local production requirements.

*Progress :* The search for improved varieties of crops this year had two objectives: (1) table foods to augment the daily diet, and (2) development of cash crops to supplement the income of the farmer and reduce the necessity for import.

Table crops tested during 1958 include, among others, corn, sweet potatoes, lettuce, beans, peanuts, and sunflower seed and such fruits as durian, citrus, nuts, banana, peach, pamplemousse, and mango. Experiment stations were improved and additional testing plots cleared and planted. Special plots for fertilizer testing were utilized.

Grasses for forage and fibers for commercial use have been under constant trials.

This year, kenaf was introduced into Viet-Nam to supplement the jute crop. Kenaf will grow under adverse conditions. USOM imported for distribution selected seeds of both jute and kenaf. By the end of 1958, two-

thirds of the country's requirements will be supplied locally, and in addition there will be sufficient seed for the following year's crop.

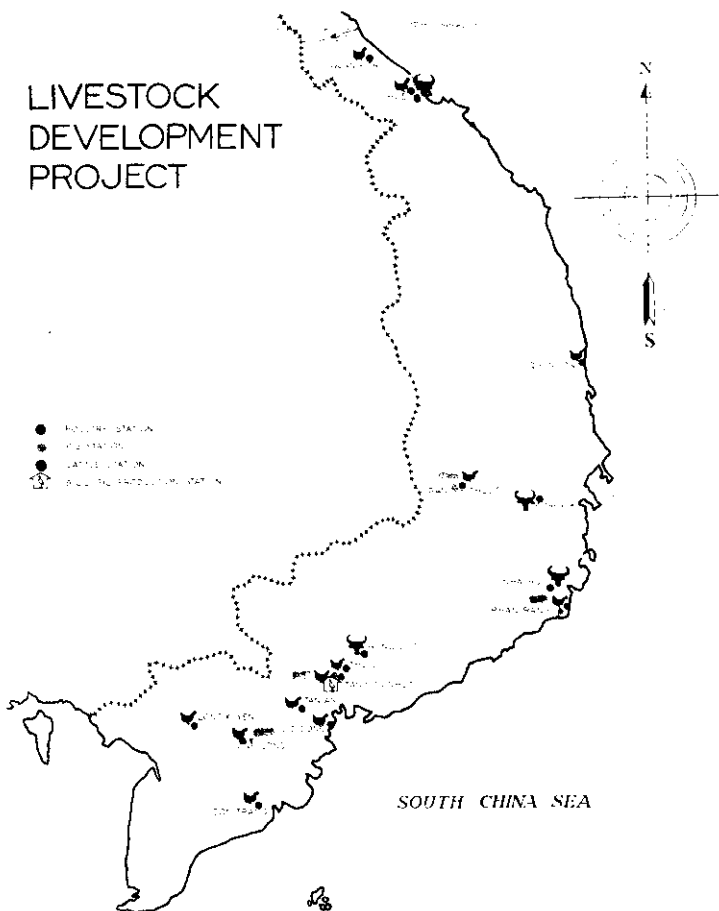
A good start has been made on ramie as a cash crop, but it will be three years before the country's needs are met for fish nets alone. However, when that goal is reached, ramie could become a source of considerable income to Viet-Nam as it is in universal demand for suitings, table linens, and marine packings.

Twenty-five simple, yet efficient, mobile decortication units have been brought into Viet-Nam for use in extracting ramie and kenaf fiber. These will replace present tedious hand-scraping methods. The same units will be utilized during the non-harvest periods of ramie and kenaf for production of rope fibers from wild banana and henequen, thereby reducing costly imports which amounted to

*Jute variety trials promise increased production, a substantial boon to Viet-Nam's economy* ▼



# LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



pastures for the purpose of teaching farmers scientific practices of proper housing, feeding and sanitation ; to multiply and distribute widely to farmers the improved stock.

*Progress :* With 120 personnel now trained to staff the 14 breeding stations which have been established, it has been possible to operate the stations at an increased pace and with greater efficiency. The stations also serve as models where farmers can learn proper housing, feeding and sanitation for livestock.

Improvement was made at Tan-Son-Nhut Experiment Station, where 3,000 laying hens were kept and 4,000 chicks were hatched weekly.

The Nhaho Cattle Station at Phan-Rang also made great progress in pasture improvement by using newly supplied irrigation equipment.

American aid provided for the importation of 64,000 chickens and 2,000 pigs during the year for breeding purposes. The system is to distribute these among selected farmers who, after cross-breeding them with local stock, will return a percentage of the offspring to the station for further distribution to farmers.

Equipment was provided for province veterinarians of the Direction of Animal Husbandry so they could perform their duties more efficiently. This consisted of nine personnel carriers, forty motorcycles, five trucks, and three tractors.

Mobile vaccination teams gave assistance to the local veterinarians in suppressing rinderpest outbreaks and other infectious diseases. An average of 16,000 head of cattle were vaccinated monthly against rinderpest with the new lapinized vaccine.

Scientific equipment was added to the National Institute of Bacteriology and Animal Pathology, enabling it to increase the monthly output of serums and vaccines from 39,000 to 57,000 doses.

\$ 1.1 million during calendar year 1957 for cordage fiber and rope, exclusive of cotton.

Other cash crops undergoing tests are tea, coffee, black pepper, and sesame.

Testing of sugar cane got under way this year with 49 varieties sent from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It was found that the cane grown at the experiment station produced 100 to 120 tons per hectare as against the 30 to 40 tons per hectare produced by the farmers in the area. From the supply of imported cane, 25,600 pieces of better cuttings were obtained for farmer planting.

This spring, 38,000 durian trees, 15,000 mango and 10,000 coffee trees were distributed to farmers. In the meantime, 80,000 pamplemousse and 40,000 durian seedlings were planted in the nursery.

Testing continued on rice, and the Japanese method of culture was tried.

## LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

**PURPOSE :** To increase the number of livestock through the control of disease and by the importation of superior breeding stock and large numbers of work stock ; the establishment and maintenance of breeding stations and cattle

## FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

**PURPOSE :** To increase fish and shell fish production by encouraging and assisting in the development of an over-all fisheries program, introducing more effective fishing methods and gear, and improving techniques and facilities in transportation and marketing practices.

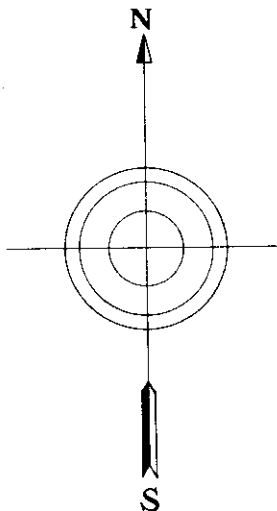
*Progress :* The joint program to improve the fishing industry resulted in larger landings of a wider variety of fish than ever before. By introducing more effective methods

# FISHING GEAR SUPPLIED BY AMERICAN AID

## LEGEND

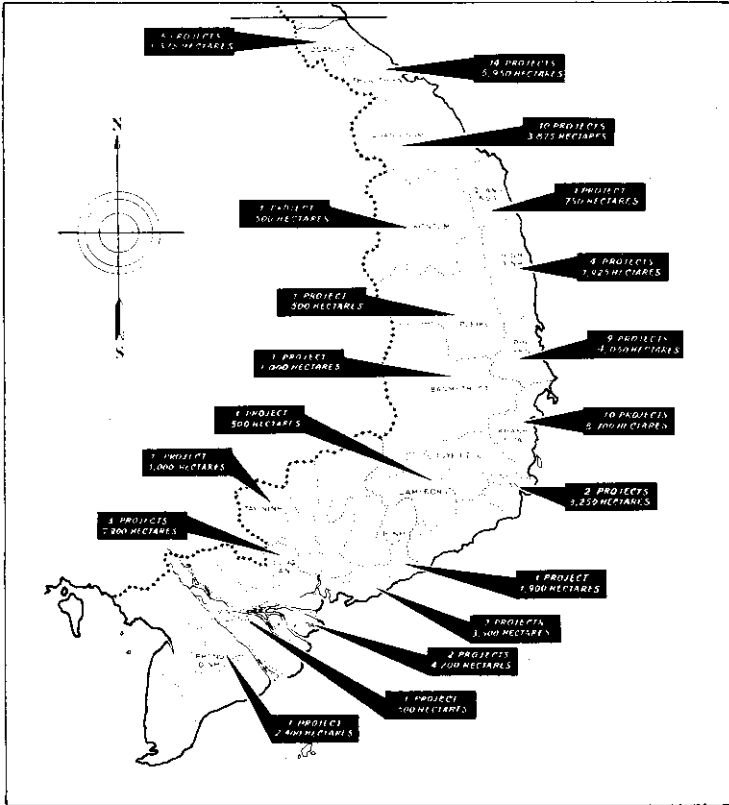
- 1 DRIF TRAWL
- 2 STROMATIDA FISHING NET
- 3 SHRIMP TRAWL
- 4 PUSH NET FOR SHRIMP
- 5 MID WATER TRAWL
- 6 MOVING SQUARE DEEPING NET
- 7 TRAMMEL GILL NET
- 8 GILL NET FOR FLYING FISH
- 9 GILL NET
- 10 FIXED NET
- 11 LONG NET FOR STOLEPHORUS SP.
- 12 PURSE SEINE
- 13 BEACH SEINE
- 14 TRAWL
- 15 GILL NET OF 2 FINGERS
- 16 TURTLE NET
- 17 SET TRAP
- 18 GILL NET FOR POLYNUMUS SP.
- 19 a) LONG LINE WITHOUT BAIT  
b) LONG LINE  
c) OCEANIC LONG LINE
- 20 POLE FISHING
- 21 TROLLING
- 22 HAND LINE
- 23 HAND LINE FOR SQUIDS
- 24 SET TRAP
- 25 TROCHUS FISHING

17<sup>th</sup> PARALLEL



# PROJECTS FOR WATER CONTROL

PROJECTS COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS  
THIS YEAR 53,750 HECTARES



and improved techniques in transportation and marketing practices, a 10 per cent increase in production was obtained.

The export shipments to Singapore far exceeded those of the previous year.

Sites were selected for construction of fish landing facilities at the coastal ports of Go-Cong, Ben-Da, Ham-Tan, Phan-Thiet, and Saigon. Two of the structures are now being built. The facility at Ben-Da entailed establishing a completely new village, building houses, and moving a group of former refugee fishermen into them. To date about 90 of the houses have been completed. Funds for the housing were supplied by American aid. A tug boat is now under construction and three wooden gangways have been constructed at the landing.

Development of a Trochus Shell Fishery in the coastal waters of Viet-Nam will have a beneficial effect on the economy of the country. Viet-Nam, in just six months of exploratory fishing, was able to export V.N. \$ 10,800,000 worth of this shell, the finest known for the manufacture of pearl buttons.

Eleven new fisheries cooperatives were established during the year, making a total of 44 now functioning, with a combined mem-

bership of over 7,000. Through the facilities of NACO, the members were able to take out short-term production loans amounting to V.N. \$ 6,500,000.

Distribution was made to fishermen of 45,900 kilos of cotton twine, 15,630 kilos of ramie, 339,000 meters of nylon hair, 11,500 kilos of lead, and 3,291,000 fish hooks. Forty-one marine diesel motors of 16 to 22 horsepower were sold to commercial fishermen on a long-term, easy-payment basis.

Marked progress was made in the further development of the inland or fresh water fisheries. The 10 pisciculture stations now in operation made record distributions of tilapia, and grass and golden carp to rural areas for pond culture.

## WATER CONTROL

**PURPOSE :** To provide technical assistance and cash contributions to assist farmers in solving their problems of water control.

**Progress :** Following the reconstruction of three important irrigation systems after the war, emphasis was shifted to projects on the village level, such as canals, dams, dikes, water retention and drainage systems, which will prevent flooding and sea water invasion

*Construction under way on the Phuoc-Mon reservoir, a self-help project*



and encourage diversification of crops. Work also continued on the secondary features of the large systems.

Under this program, 71 small water projects were completed, or were nearing completion by mid-1958. Work is done on a cooperative plan whereby American aid provides the construction materials and the services of a hydraulic engineer, the Rural Engineering Service supervises the work, and the villagers in the area furnish the labor at a nominal sum. This year's projects are benefiting 53,750 hectares of land, making a total of 99,520 hectares benefited by the joint Government — People — American aid water program since 1954.

### Institutions

#### EXTENSION SERVICE

**PURPOSE:** To assist the National Agricultural Extension Service to demonstrate and encourage the wider application of useful and improved methods of farming, home improvement and leadership training of boys and girls through 4-T clubs.

**Progress:** Notable gains were made by the Agricultural Extension Service with the assistance of American aid during the Service's third year of operation. The lack of trained personnel, which has hampered expansion, is being met by a training program to teach extension methods and subject matter. There are now 68 province agents.

A total of 4,136 farmer meetings were held during the past twelve months, with an attendance of 145,760. In this period, 723 agricultural demonstrations were held to show fertilizers and improved varieties of crops.

Fertilizer demonstrations for rice were given on 43 farms in 10 provinces. Increased yields resulted from these trials, with the chemically-treated land producing 41 per cent more than the control plots.

A special extension project at Cai-San was initiated in August, 1957. Within a six-month period, planting materials of sugar cane, pineapple, coconut and garden seeds were distributed to 9,700 families in the area. Demonstrations were made in garden planting and control of insects.

Extension agents organized a number of community irrigation projects to combat the drought which afflicted the southern peninsula last fall. In Long-An province, for example, 6,000 meters of canal was dug by hand by 300 farmers in five months, permitting irrigation of about 2,500 hectares of land

and the possibility of producing two crops a year.

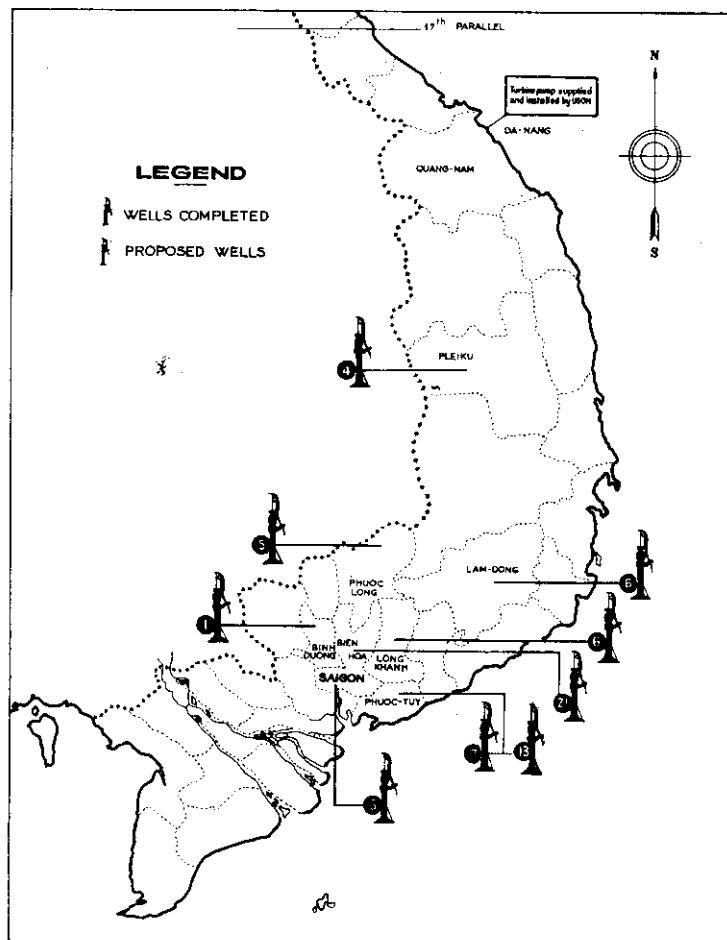
During the past year, there were 32 provincial 4-T Club agents working with rural youth. These clubs, which were established for rural boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 20, are similar in aim and organization to the 4-H Clubs in the United States.

The 125 clubs in Viet-Nam, with a membership of 4,100, are further divided into project groups. This year, there were 352 project groups. The major projects undertaken were poultry, rabbits, pigs, vegetable gardens and rice. Project banks were expanded to assist club members who could not buy their own project materials.

Eight three-day training schools were conducted for 4-T Club agents. They included instruction in livestock and poultry raising; vegetable, fruit and crop growing; and program development and teaching methods. Local volunteer training was continued and a leader's handbook prepared.

In the rural home improvement project, seven provincial agents, with the assistance

### 1958 WELL DRILLING PROGRAM





of 185 local leaders, carried out a program which reached 3,500 families. This program is designed to help the rural housewives increase home food supply, improve homes for greater comfort and efficiency, and improve health through home sanitation and better diet. Eight new agents are now being trained.

### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

**PURPOSE:** To build facilities for and help establish a National Agricultural College. As part of this project, twenty-seven students are being educated at the College of Agriculture in the Philippines for four years.

*Progress:* Emphasis at the National Agricultural College at Blao was continued on development of the physical plant. Three classroom buildings capable of accommodating more than 600 students and two dormitories which will house 75 to 100 students each have been completed and are in use. Construction of ten faculty residences has



*Aided by loans from National Agricultural Credit office, farmers bring in big harvest at Tan-An*



*Fishing cooperatives are eligible for NACO loans, too. Here a co-op representative receives financial aid for group*

just been finished, and work is well under way on two additional dormitories, a student kitchen, six workers' homes, and a lumber kiln. Blueprints for the last phase of this building program, a library and auditorium for 400 students, have been completed and actual construction will start soon.

The enrollment during this year was increased from 100 to 160 full-time students. Nine of the 23 Vietnamese receiving their training at the College of Agriculture in the Philippines were graduated in April with a B.S. degree in Agriculture. Some of these graduates will join the faculty at the college for the next school year.

Facilities and practices at the college have been improved in animal and poultry husbandry. Sprinkler irrigation has been introduced in vegetable growing and new varieties have been tested and are being produced as a part of the student training program. A plan for field testing of various crops has been worked out and is being implemented. Plans call for a student enrollment of more than 200 in the fall of 1958.

# NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

## SHORT TERM PRODUCTION LOANS

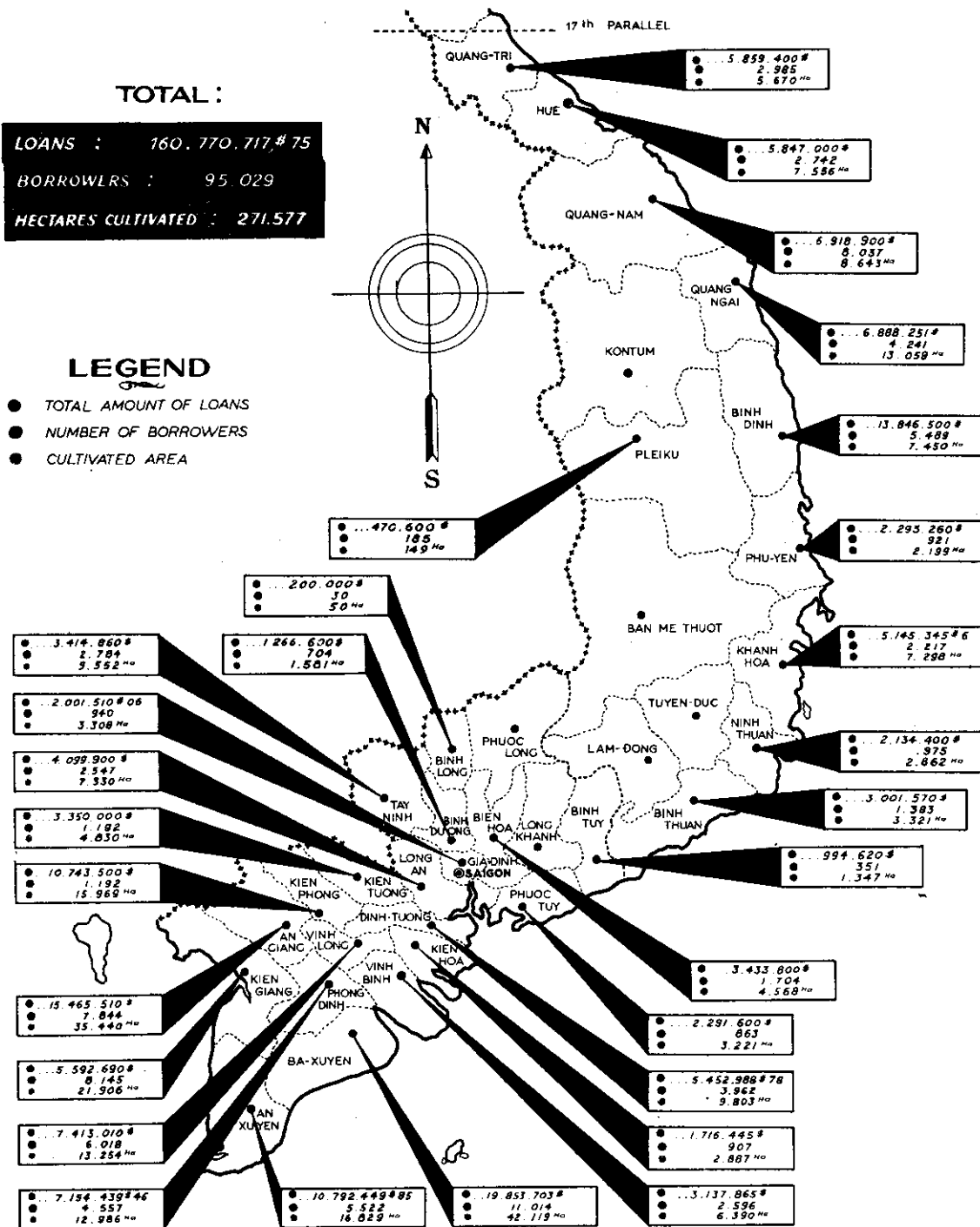
### FIRST YEAR OPERATIONS 1 APRIL 57- 31 MARCH 58

**TOTAL :**

**LOANS :** 160.770.717 \$ 75  
**BORROWERS :** 95.029  
**HECTARES CULTIVATED :** 271.577

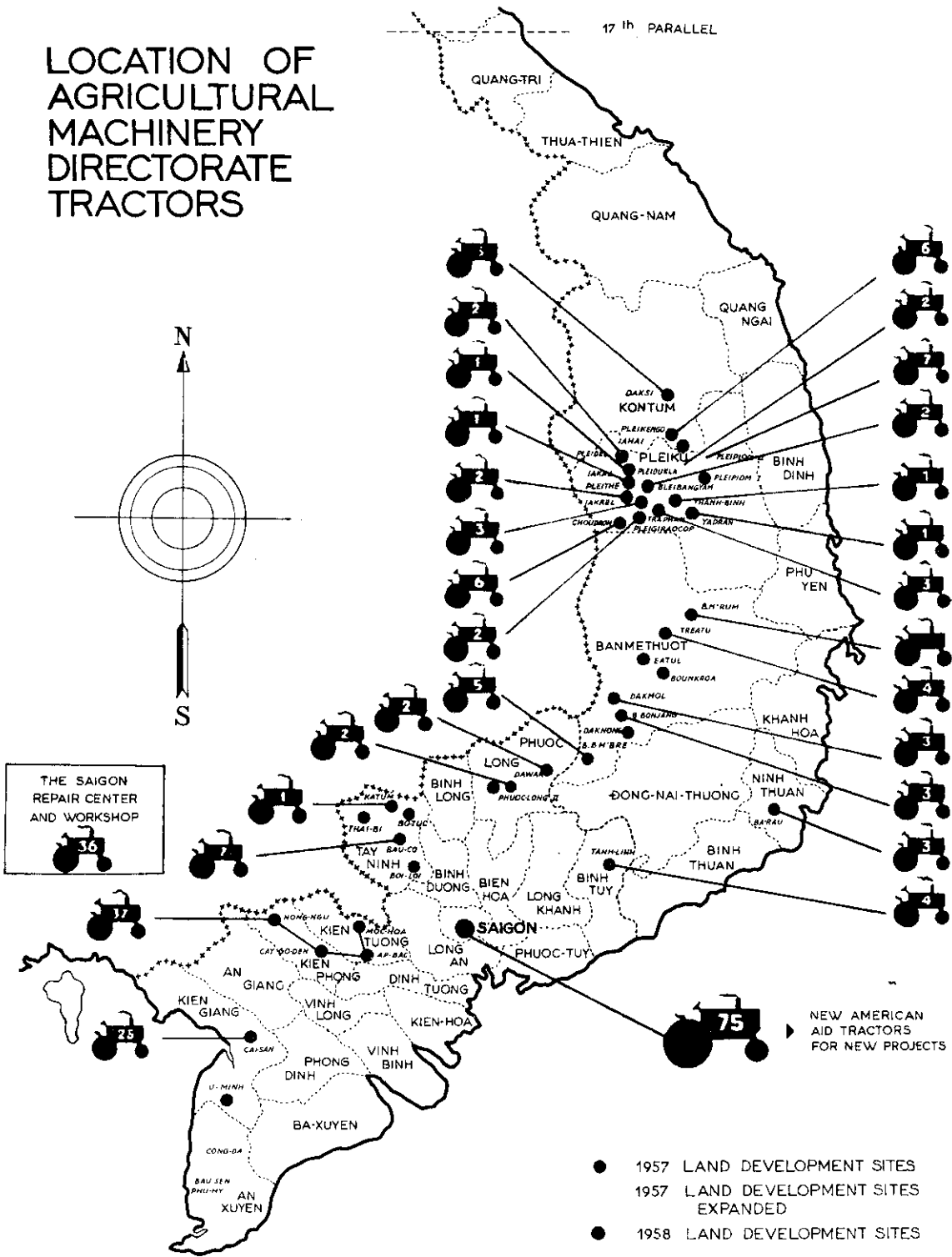
**LEGEND**

- TOTAL AMOUNT OF LOANS
- NUMBER OF BORROWERS
- CULTIVATED AREA





# LOCATION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DIRECTORATE TRACTORS



The building plans for 15 new cooperatives have been approved, the sites selected, and the money allocated for construction. All 15 cooperatives, located in ten provinces of southern Viet-Nam, were expected to be ready for operation by September, 1958.

### AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

**PURPOSE:** To assist in setting up within the Department of Agriculture a crop reporting system, and to conduct marketing surveys, and evaluate agricultural projects in order to have a basis for forming a national agricultural policy.

*Progress:* Fourteen agents were trained and assigned to pilot surveys of rice cultivation in sample villages with the assistance of personnel of the National Institute of Statistics. They estimated the area under rice cultivation and the total yield. Livestock statistics were collected in four towns.

An accelerated rice survey program was started in June, which will cover eleven rice-producing provinces of southern Viet-Nam. It will supply information on (1) gross and net rice field area, (2) the amount of cultivated and abandoned land, and (3) total production of paddy.

### LAND DEVELOPMENT

**PURPOSE:** As part of the Government's program to assist with the resettlement of from 11,000 to 12,000 families from over-populated regions on tracts of new land, or farm land which had been abandoned during the war.

*Progress:* Two main areas were selected for settlement — the southern peninsula and the PMS. American aid has contributed more than \$ 3 million and V.N. \$ 235,540,300 counterpart to the project.

The Agriculture Machinery Directorate is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all equipment used for clearing land, plowing, disking, etc. Approximately 950 pieces of equipment have been received since 1956 under the American aid program. A total of 24,313 hectares has been cleared, plowed and disked. An efficiently-operated repair shop and spare parts department is maintained in Saigon with like facilities in the regions of operation. Trained people to operate and maintain this equipment are provided by a continuing training program.

During the year, twenty villages have been started: eleven in the PMS, three in Camau, two in Caisan n° 2, and four in the Plaine des Joncs. To date, 3,000 families have been resettled in the southern locations.

In the PMS, about 2,400 families have been resettled. Each family has been supplied with a home, garden plot, hand tools, animals, poultry, seeds and fertilizer. A school, a market place, a well, and a dispensary-maternity have been provided each village. In addition, the villagers themselves have built community buildings.

### AGRARIAN REFORM

**PURPOSE:** To support the administration of the program to improve land tenure conditions by transferring landownership to cultivators, by regularizing landlord-tenant relations, and reducing land rentals.

*Progress:* The most striking progress came in the land transfer program which, following a long period of preparation, began large-scale redistribution during the spring months of 1958.

Through this program, all rice land owned by an individual in excess of 100 hectares is purchased by the Government and resold to tenant farmers. Approximately 300,000 landless families are expected to become owners of the rice fields they cultivate, purchased from some 2,600 large owners. The program will directly benefit about one-fourth of Viet-Nam's tenant farmers.

Up to the middle of June, 160,945 hectares of rice land had been transferred to 68,387 tenant farmers — about one-fifth of all land to be resold. The Department of Agrarian Reform expects to complete the land transfer by the end of 1959.

President Ngo-Dinh-Diem personally distributed the first titles to tenants and the first down payment checks and land bonds to former landlords at Cai-Lay on May 9, 1956. The ceremony signaled the culmination of the long process of determining the land to be redistributed, surveying each individual tenant's holding, determining the productivity of the land in order to set a fair price, preparing and clearing the formal title documents, and finally registering bonds in the name of the landowners.

These land bonds, in turn, may be pledged as collateral for loans to develop new industries, freeing the landowners' capital and enabling them to turn their organizational skill to the industrialization of the nation.

American aid support has made available \$ 175,000 worth of survey and transportation equipment, and helped pay the costs of administering the land transfer. Last year the aid contribution came to approximately V.N. \$ 46,000,000.



# SPREADING EDUCATION'S BENEFITS

**A**MERICAN aid to education in Viet-Nam has provided substantial improvements in the past three years. Expenditures equaled V.N. \$ 452,581,780 from 1955 to 1958.

To begin to meet the demand for education, it has been necessary not only to reconstruct war-damaged schools but to build new schools in rural areas where none existed.

Emphasis during the past year was on technical vocational education, elementary education, secondary education, teacher training and higher education, and textbook development and special services.

## TECHNICAL-VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

**PURPOSE :** To continue assistance to the Department of National Education through the development of an integrated national program with both material and technical aid.

*Progress :* The past twelve months have been a period of consolidation following the completion of three buildings at the Institute of Technology at Phu-Tho for radio electricity, marine navigation, and public works. Completion of the fourth and last building, a shop laboratory now under construction, will mark the end of the first phase of the five-year program for the development of the national system of integrated technical-vocational education.

The first class in the new vocational teacher-training course was enrolled at the Saigon Technical Lycee in October. Upon completion of the shop laboratory, the thirty students of this class will be transferred to Phu-Tho along with the entire upper division of the Lycee to relieve the over-crowded conditions.

Five polytechnic schools have been planned for the provinces. They will provide a broad curriculum in the vocational fields with sufficient general education allowed to permit the issuance of first and second baccalaureate degrees. Two of these schools will occupy the same campuses as two normal schools to be built under the teacher training project, using facilities in common.

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

**PURPOSE :** To expand facilities by helping provide 1,100 equipped and staffed classrooms; improve elementary curriculum content through demonstration programs; increase the ability of the people to meet local school needs with their own resources; develop functional school building designs that better meet the needs of the geographic regions.

*Progress :* Assistance to elementary education is urgently needed in Viet-Nam, where a survey in 1956 indicated that 5,000 villages had no schools at all. This year, of a total of \$ 2,030,679 allotted for elementary education, 99 per cent had been obligated for use by the end of June.

The original agreement made in 1957 called for 400 rural elementary schools to be built

*Surveying class at work at the Institute of Technology at Phu-Tho. Laboratory, nearing completion, is in background* ▼



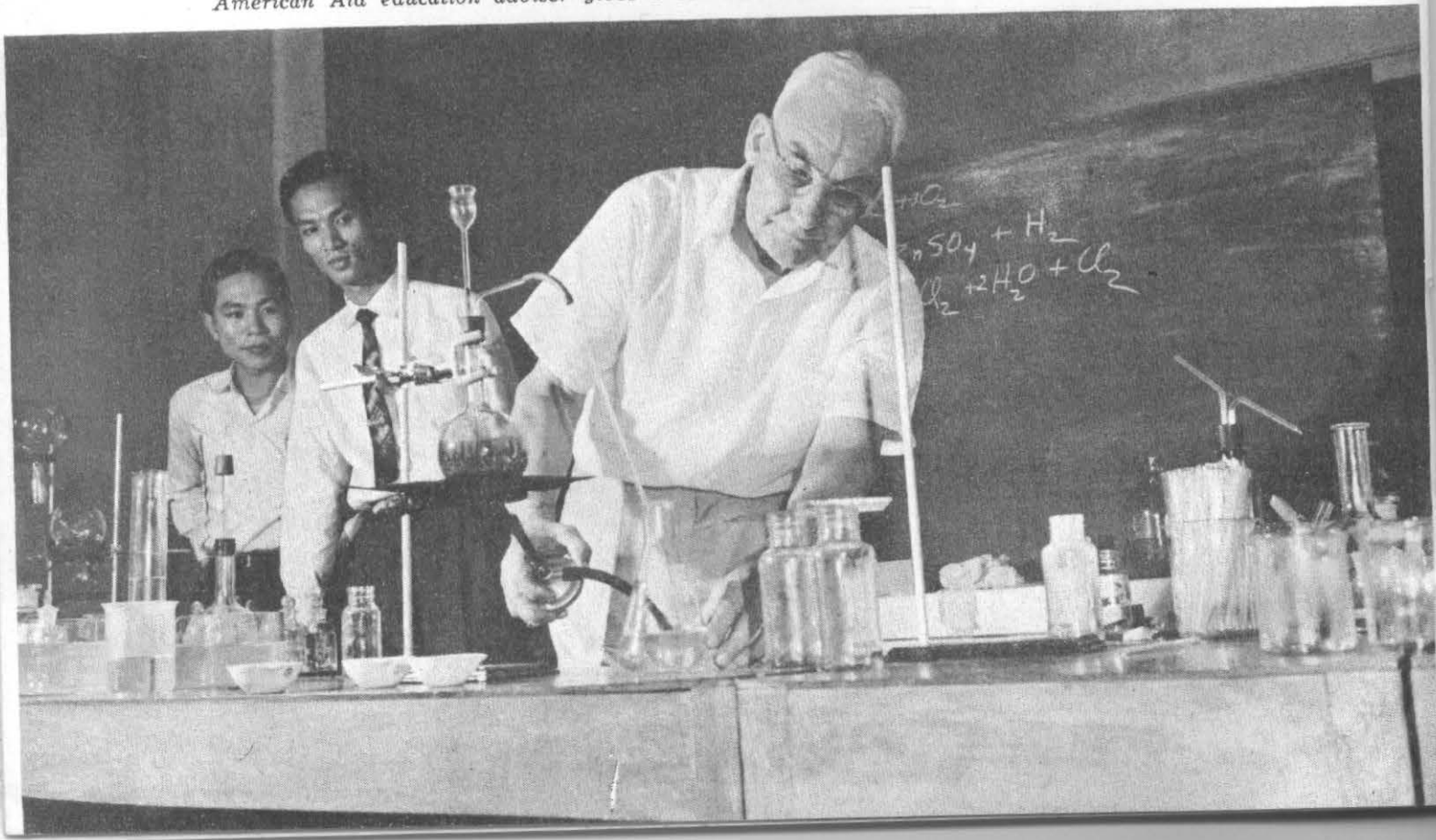


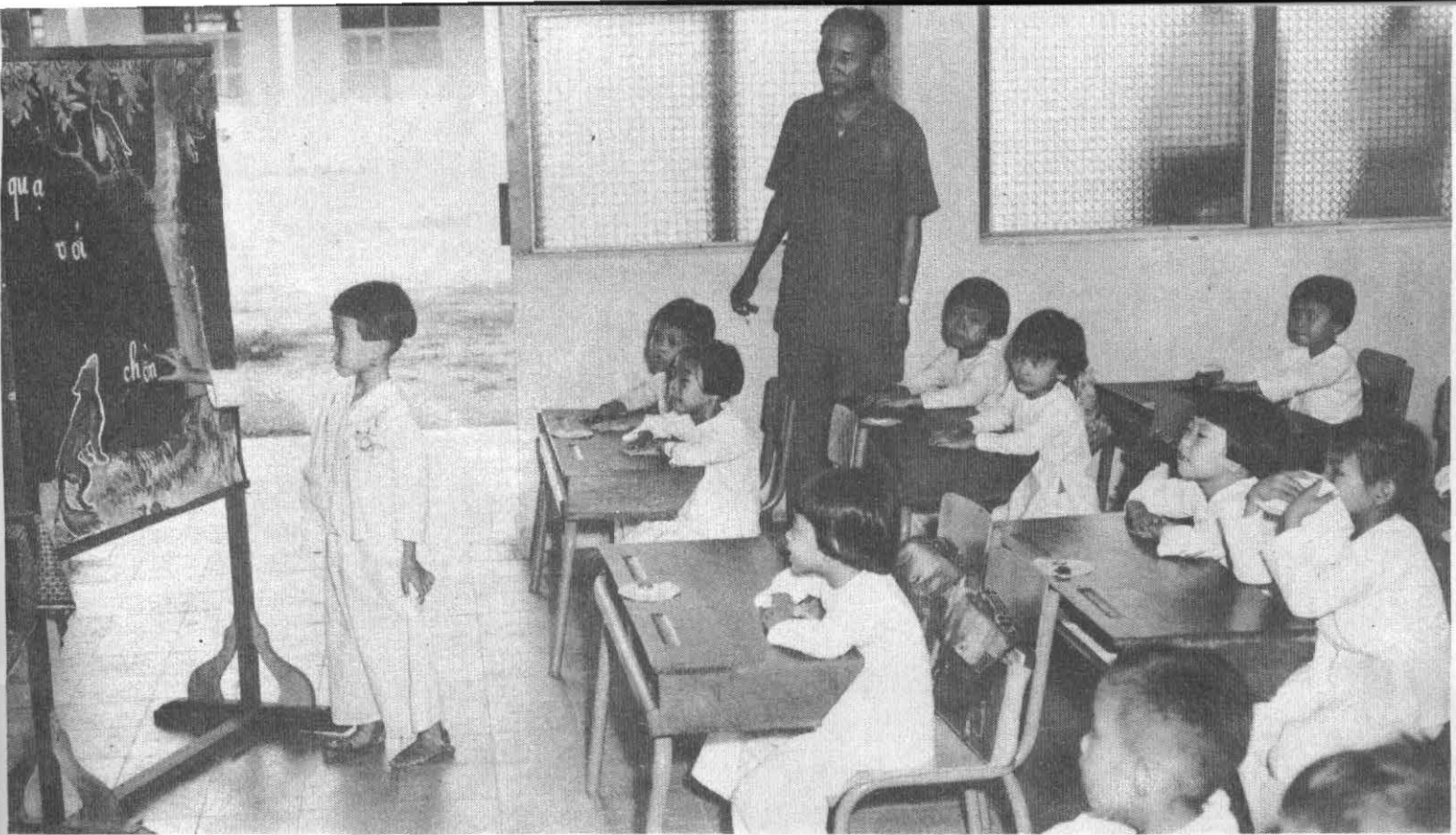
*A Normal School student gets practice by working with a young pupil in elementary school class*



*Government of Viet-Nam has taken over operation of English language laboratory, set up by USOM*

*American Aid education adviser gives a science demonstration for high school instructors*





*Pupils at National Vocational School make use of skills acquired with teaching materials from USOM*

this year, with 50 per cent of the funds to be provided by American aid and the remainder by the villages, provinces, and the national government. With the advent of the land development program, USOM agreed to shoulder the responsibility of total construction of the schools in resettlement villages. Thus, the number of other elementary schools scheduled for this year was reduced to approximately 360.

In addition to building about 1,100 classrooms, providing furniture for them, and paying the salaries of the teachers for a period of six months, assistance has been given to the elementary curriculum in methods of teaching. This has provided a framework for community development and inter-agency cooperation which has established the principle of self-help in education throughout the nation.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION

**PURPOSE:** To assist with the improvement of facilities for secondary education in Viet-Nam by construction of classrooms and provision of equipment for approximately forty-five triple-purpose science laboratories, plus construction of eighty standard classrooms.

**Progress:** During 1958, laboratory equipment amounting to \$119,000 has been received.

Analysis of the curriculum is now going on and a summer workshop was held for science teachers to instruct them in the use of the new rooms and equipment. Lesson plans for each of the laboratory experiments are being completed.

The forty-five laboratories built under the new project are costing V.N. \$ 350,000 each.

Eight secondary schools started in previous years have been completed and eight additional classrooms are under construction. Nine additions to existing schools have been approved and construction will start soon.

Of the total of 80 secondary classrooms to be built in this project, 57 had been completed by mid-1958.

### TEACHER TRAINING AND HIGHER EDUCATION

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Department of Education to expand facilities for teacher training, expedite the training of elementary and secondary teachers, increase the competence of teachers now in service and improve the quality of the teacher education programs, as well as the nation's classrooms.

**Progress:** The new three-year building program of the Department of Education would normally require graduation of approximately 1,500 elementary school teachers

per year. Present facilities offer about half the number of teachers required for the new classrooms. A high priority has therefore been placed on the construction of facilities for training teachers and on the improvement of teachers already in service. USOM allocated V.N. \$ 24,500,000 in 1957 and an additional V.N. \$ 17,500,000 this year to alleviate the situation.

Present facilities for education of elementary school teachers include the National Normal School, built entirely with American aid, and three smaller schools at Tan-An, Hue, and Ban-Me-Thuot. Two new rural normal schools are planned for Vinh-Long and Qui-Nhon with accommodations for 600 students each and an annual output of three-year certificate graduates of 400 teachers. One new classroom was added to Tan-An this year and two more are under construction.

A six-week in-service elementary teacher training program opened in Saigon on July 14 for approximately 400 elementary teachers. In addition, a new plan financed by American aid calls for the selection of the 80 outstanding graduates of this course to be employed as teams for the supervision of educational practices throughout the elementary schools of the country.

The former Faculty of Letters building at Saigon was reconstructed for the Higher School of Pedagogy this year at a cost of V.N. \$ 400,000, and an additional V.N. \$ 5,000,000 has been allocated for a neighboring building. USOM has purchased furniture for the Faculty of Law, provided V.N. \$ 1,200,000 to assist in the construction of an administration building, and agreed to construct a university library.



*Illustrations submitted for use in new textbooks for Viet-Nam's schools are considered by committee*



*Scene at the Institute of Technology when students underwent final examinations in metal working*



*Students pitch in to clean up Normal School grounds. School was built with American Aid funds*

### **TEXTBOOK DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL SERVICES**

**PURPOSE:** To assist in establishing a Textbook and Publications Center in Saigon and to lend technical and financial assistance in the writing and printing of new textbooks for all primary and secondary schools of Viet-Nam; to continue technical and financial assistance to the English Language Laboratory; and to assist the Department of Education in providing a literacy program for 500,000 adults during a one-year period.

*Progress:* The textbook project, launched in 1957, has continued unabated throughout this year. It was designed to: (1) provide a series of modern textbooks for all public elementary and secondary schools in Viet-Nam, (2) establish a publications center for the Department of Education, (3) create a

curriculum library for public school teachers, and (4) develop a central staff of writing specialists who will devote their full attention to the preparation of textbooks, teachers' guides and other pamphlets related to classroom instruction.

The first two of the five-book Health Education series have been published and distributed. The third book of the series has been reviewed and is ready to submit for printing bid. The fourth book is being prepared.

Preparation of the second series, Civic Education for the primary grades, commenced in November. The first book of this series and the teachers' guide have been completed and are now being reviewed.

A third series, English language for secondary schools, is in the initial stages of deve-

lopment. This will be a seven-book series devoted to the study of language and literature.

The textbook project is also producing an extensive program of translations from English to Vietnamese to enrich the curriculum content of the current courses in the elementary and secondary schools. It anticipates the development of new textbook series in natural and physical sciences, mathematics, social sciences and Vietnamese language, reading and literature.

The English Language Laboratory was established two years ago for USOM personnel, functionaries of the Vietnamese Government, students preparing to become English teachers, and participant candidates preparing for study in the United States. Twenty tape-recording machines were installed during the first year and 20 additional machines were installed this year. During this year, 610 students have spent from three to six months in this program. The laboratory

was turned over to the Department of Education on January 1, 1958, with full control of its administration, supervision and maintenance assumed by the Department.

### ADULT LITERACY

**PURPOSE :** To assist the Department of Education in a nation-wide literacy training program for 500,000 persons over 13 years of age during a one-year period.

*Progress :* This program, which has been carried on since 1951 to combat illiteracy in Viet-Nam, continued this year.

In the past twelve months, 550,000 beginning readers were printed, a bilingual (Vietnamese-Koho) arithmetic book was prepared, supplies of pencils (1,000,000), chalk (22,560 boxes), gas lamps (1,500), and gas mantles (17,000) were provided, and salaries of 6,000 teachers were paid. Classes were held for approximately 500,000 people.



*Class in typing produces workers for commercial and industrial firms and government offices*

## NURSING AND ALLIED EDUCATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTH IN VIET-NAM BASIC EDUCATION

DOCTORS, NURSES, STUDENTS WORK TOGETHER TO  
IMPROVE CARE TO THE PATIENT IN HUE, VIET-NAM



Miss Ninh-Khuong (Nursing Instructor) recently returned from one year study in the United States demonstrates principles of safety in preparing hypodermics.

LEARNING THE  
PRINCIPLES  
IN THE  
CLASSROOM  
AND  
LABORATORY  
LEADS  
TO



The students in the chemistry laboratory learning principles of bio-chemistry. Mr. Nguyen-Van-Ngoc, Nurse Instructor.

IMPROVED  
NURSING CARE



Student nurses assisting in pediatric outpatients' clinic.



IMPROVED NURSING CARE



Mr. Hoang-Dinh-Bao (Censor of Nursing) recently returned from one year study in the United States supervising students carrying out doctors' orders in the eye, ear, nose and throat outpatients' clinic.

APPLICATION  
OF  
PRINCIPLES  
TO THE  
CARE  
OF THE PATIENT  
IN THE  
HOSPITAL



Dr. Le-Khac-Quy, Director of Nursing School, reviews symptoms and treatment of disease with nursing staff and students.



Mr. Tran-Vinh-Loc (Nursing Instructor) supervising student midwives in preparing a sterile tray.

# DEVELOPING HEALTH SERVICES

**D**EVELOPMENT of health services for rural areas, where the need is greatest, and improvement in medical and nursing education, were the major goals of the Health and Sanitation Division during the past year. To move closer to those goals, the Division continued to cooperate with the Vietnamese Department of Public Health and the Department of National Education on specific projects, all aimed at better health conditions throughout the country.

## RURAL HEALTH CENTERS

**PURPOSE :** To help make available basic health services to the people of Viet-Nam by establishing health centers throughout rural areas.

**Progress :** Of the approximately 6,000 villages in Viet-Nam, 3,000 now have first aid stations. Their staffs are being trained by district health workers and provincial health authorities. USOM furnishes 13 different drugs for treating common illnesses and such medical supplies as cotton, bandages, adhesive tape, thermometers, forceps, and scissors.

An effort is being made to provide each district in the country with trained rural health workers by the end of 1961. Prior to 1957, the health facilities in a typical district consisted of one or more nurses, one or more midwives, the part-time services of a health educator, plus first aid workers and stations in some of the villages.

In 1957, it was decided to add district health workers, who are nurses with additional training in rural health, and sanitary agents, to the district health teams. These teams provide immunizations, direct treatment for common illnesses, and health education to prevent disease, particularly through sanitary practices. Most provinces developed a pilot district the first year and by June, 1958, there were 48 such districts.

USOM assisted with the training of the health workers. In the past 12 months, 87 district health workers were graduated from two-month courses at Cho-Ray Hospital and

have been assigned to districts. This brings the total graduates up to 234.

Thirty-five sanitary agents received training for two months at the training center at Gia-Dinh, built for the purpose with American aid funds, and were assigned to districts. Twenty-six more sanitary agents started a four-month course in April.

To help the rural health program get off to a good start, American aid has been paying the salaries of 155 of the district personnel. Additional people trained and assigned to districts will be paid by the Vietnamese Department of Health.

Each district, as it is staffed, receives an American aid obstetric kit and a rural infirmary kit containing such items as sterilizers, forceps, trays, stethoscopes, scissors, etc.

*Villagers listen intently to health education lecture by rural worker at first-aid station*



USOM has also helped in the preparation of health education materials and has paid for their production.

During the reporting period, the American aid program constructed maternity dispensaries in 12 land development centers at a cost of V.N. \$ 90,000 each, and supplied \$100,000 worth of drugs and equipment to these centers.

In order to compensate, at least in a limited way, for the acute shortage of physicians in Viet-Nam, a special training course for health technicians was inaugurated in 1955. The first class of this school is now ready to graduate and by July the technicians will have been assigned to the provinces to assist the chief health officers.

### MEDICAL EDUCATION

**PURPOSE:** To assist in the development in Saigon of a medical center consisting of a basic science building and a 500-bed teaching hospital, and related facilities, to serve as the physical plant of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Saigon.

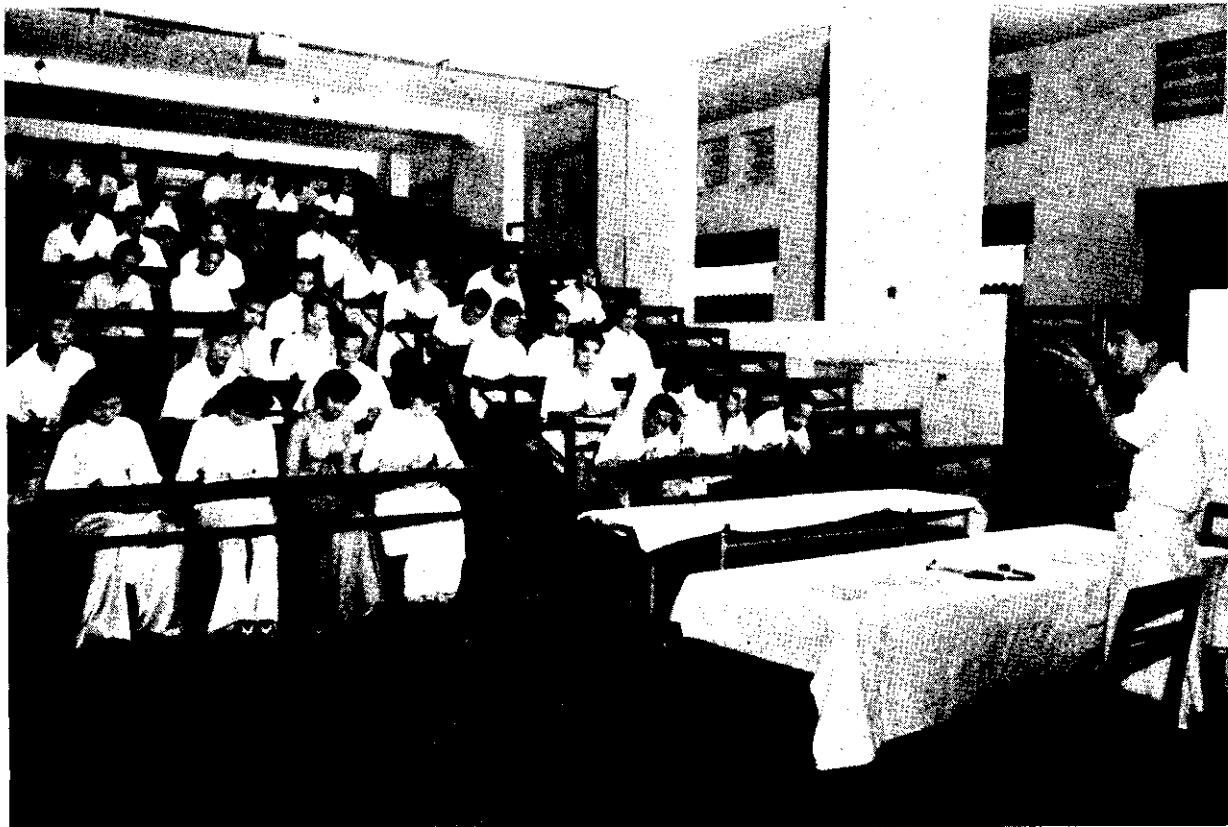
**Progress:** The American aid money for this project has been allocated and the site selected; construction awaits the services of a specialized architectural firm which is coming from the United States. Completion of these facilities will greatly improve the number and training of Vietnamese physicians.

An amendment was added to the original project this year to include x-ray equipment and drugs for the Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Center. X-ray equipment is now being purchased.

### NURSING AND ALLIED EDUCATION

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Departments of Education and Public Health to improve nursing and midwifery services in Viet-Nam.

**Progress:** The basic nursing education course has been expanded to three years. The first classes which met the higher educational requirements enrolled at the National Schools of Nursing in Hue and Saigon last fall. The new curriculum is intended to meet the standards set by the International Council of



A class of nursing students at the Cho-Quan Hospital. Curriculum recently was increased to three years

Nurses. The present two-year course taught at both these schools is being discontinued in September, 1958. The number of students to graduate from the two-year nursing course since its inception in 1955 is 86 in Hue and 194 in Saigon.

In order to meet the need for less highly trained personnel, a decree was signed recently establishing an assistant nurse course to be conducted at the training centers in Hue and Saigon. Out of 2,800 candidates who applied for examination, 100 were selected. Classes commenced August 1.

The three-month in-service course in nursing arts for graduate nurses working in government hospitals continued throughout the year in Hue, Saigon and Cantho. The course, designed to improve nursing practices, has been completed by 289 nurses to date.

American aid also is giving assistance to the National Schools of Midwifery located in Saigon and Hue.

To provide more adequate physical facilities for both classroom study and for clinical experience, USOM allocated V.N. \$ 10,000,000 for a new nursing school in Hue, and V.N. \$ 4,993,000 for renovation of hospital wards, setting up demonstration teaching units, and for the provision of teaching materials at Saigon, Cantho and Hue.

### MALARIA ERADICATION

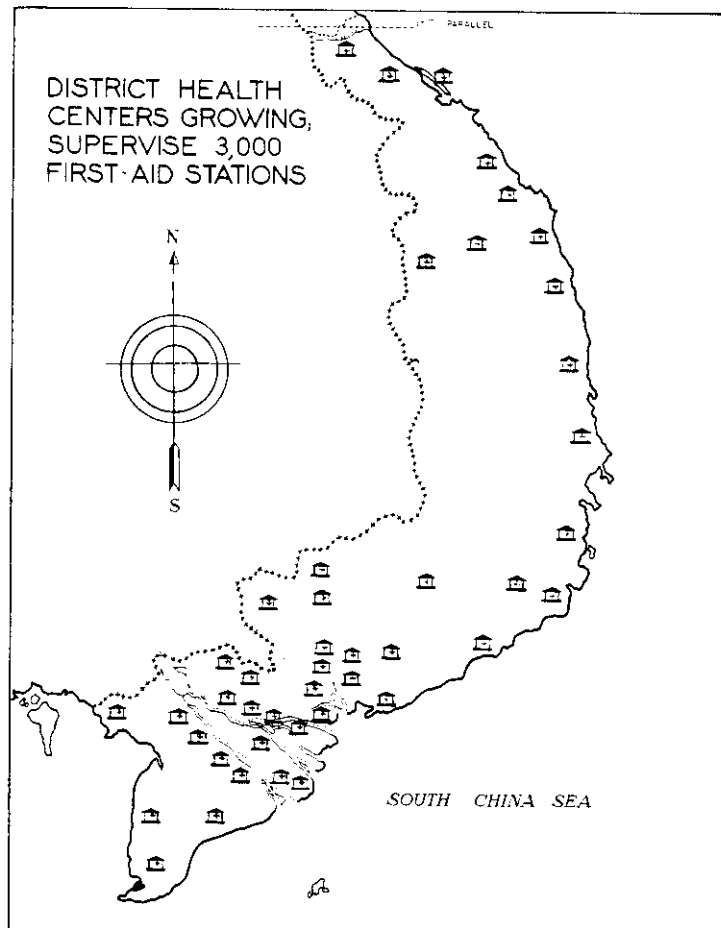
**PURPOSE:** To free Viet-Nam of malaria by the end of 1963.

**Progress:** The change-over from malaria control to a program of malaria eradication was not effected until February of this year. In the meantime, spraying continued under the old project, USOM's contribution to the eradication project, besides the services of two malaria specialists, has been the provision of 175 jeeps, 500 tons of insecticide, sprayers and technical items.

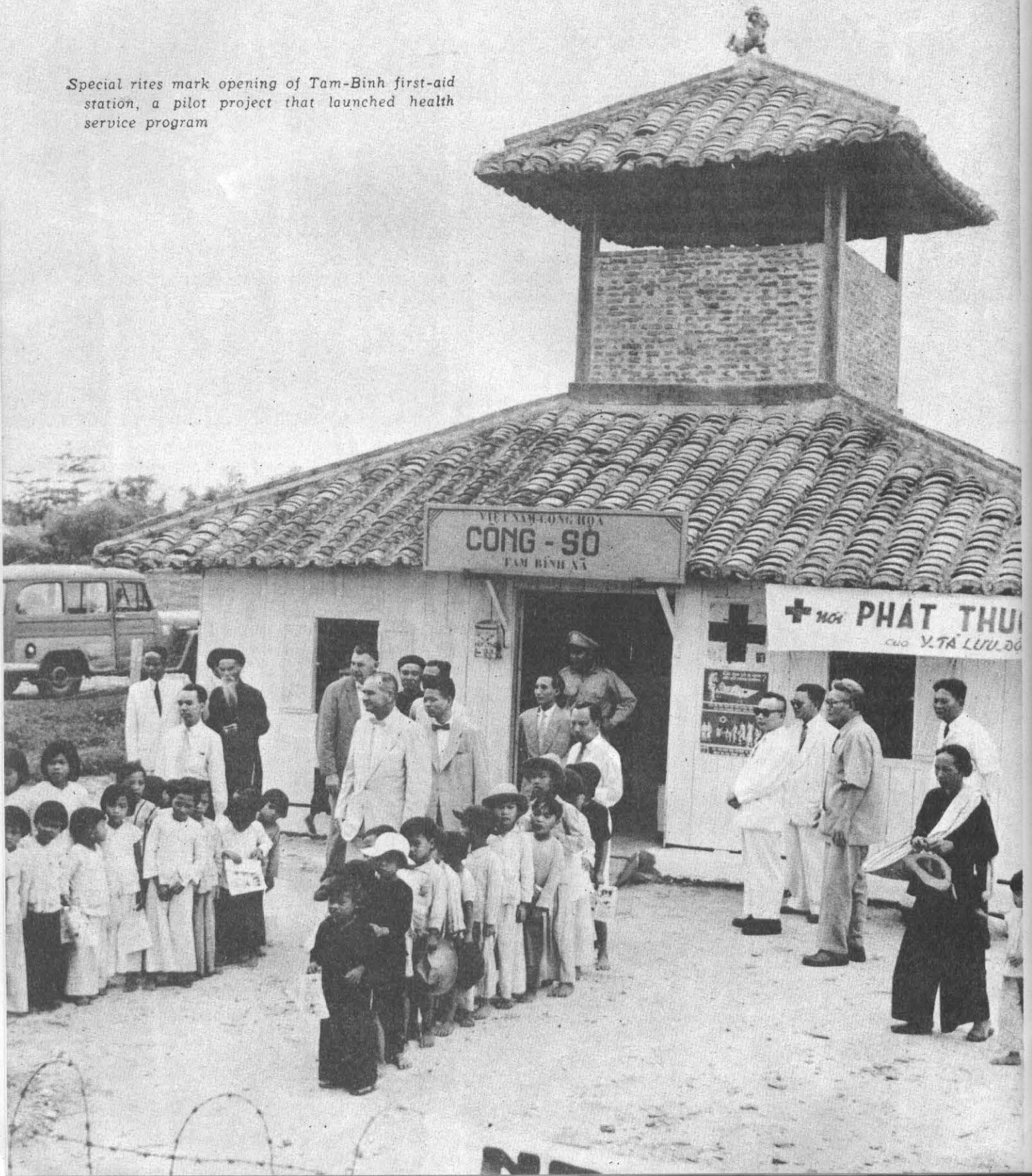
Progress has been made in setting up the Administration General for Malaria Eradication within the Department of Health. Local training of 15 technicians in effective malaria techniques is now under way, and a class in laboratory work is being organized. A pilot project has been started in Binh-Tuy province to provide useful experience before beginning large-scale operations.

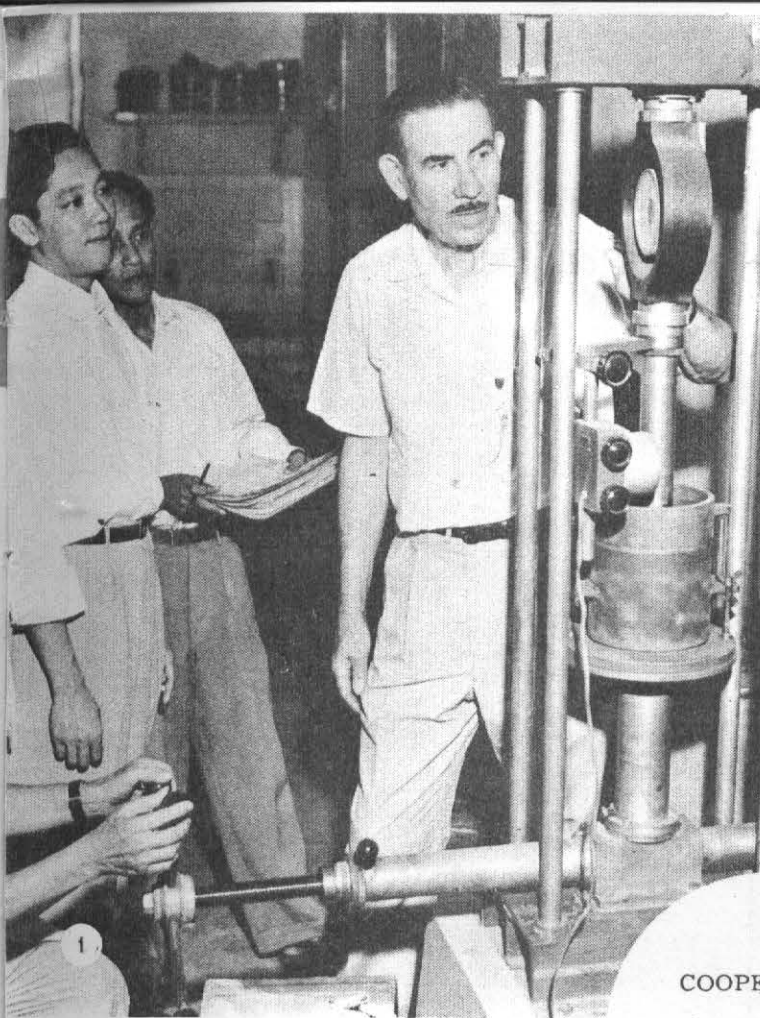


*District workers make rounds by whatever transportation is necessary to call on sick of rural communities*

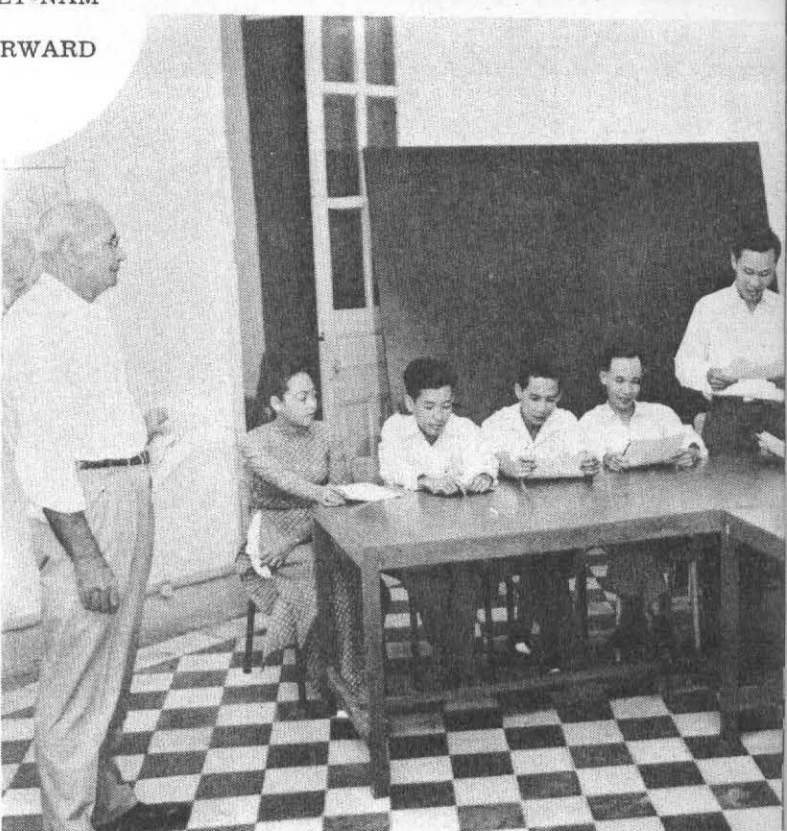
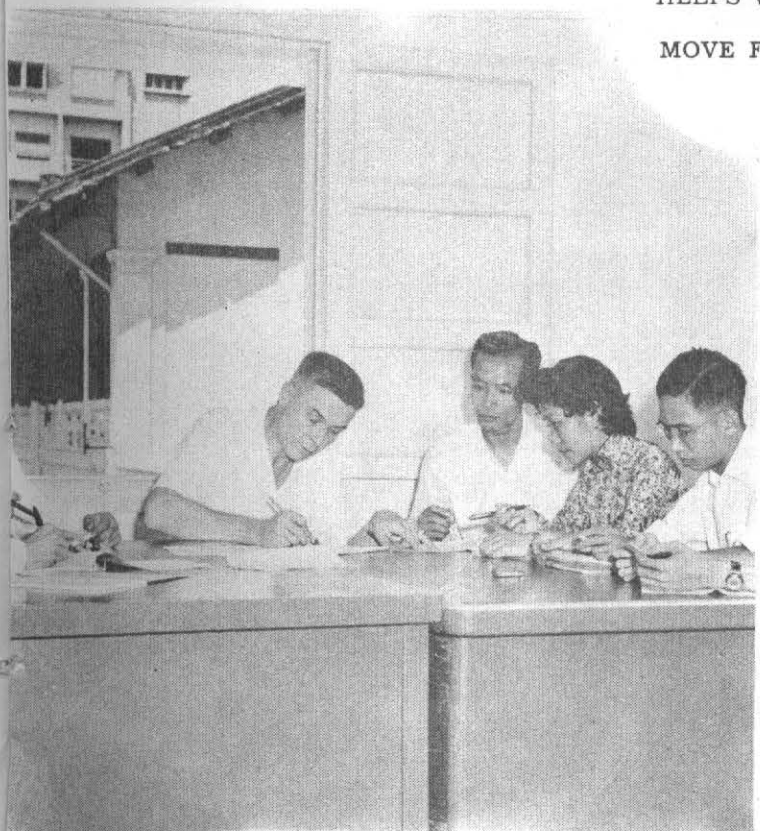


Special rites mark opening of Tam-Binh first-aid station, a pilot project that launched health service program



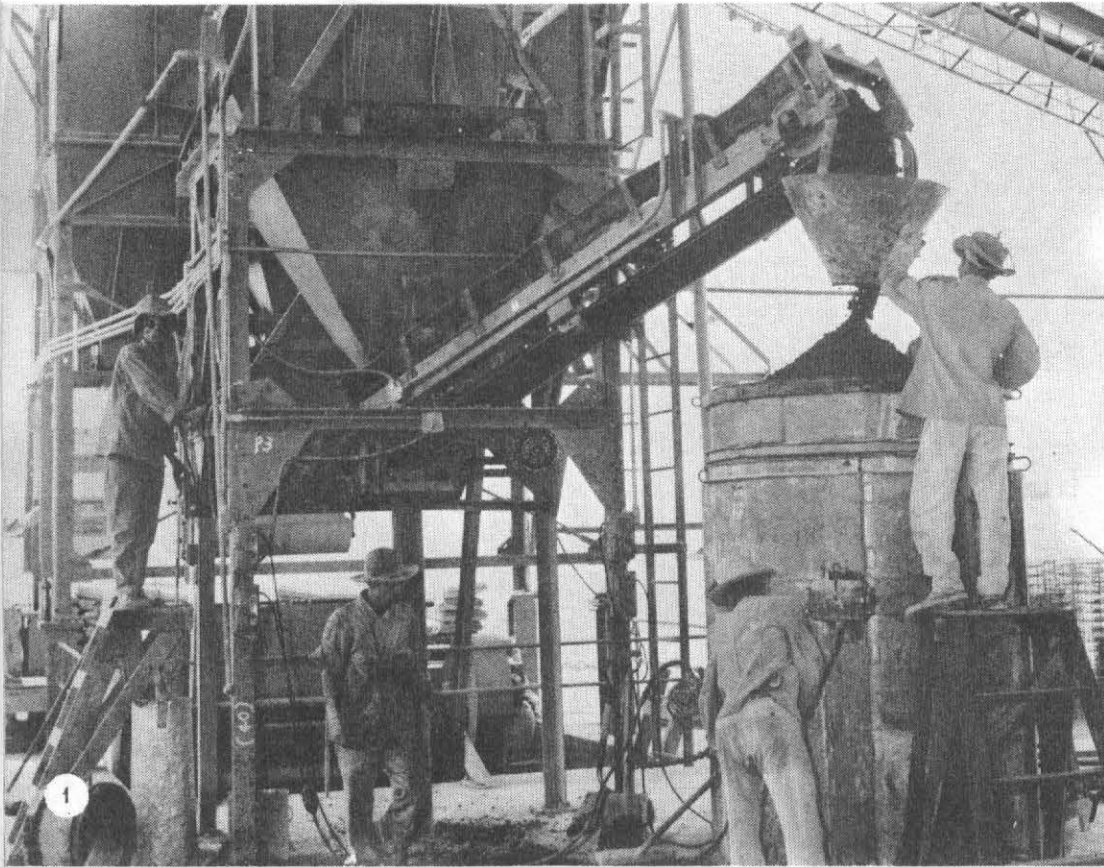


COOPERATION  
HELPS VIET-NAM  
MOVE FORWARD



1. Adviser gives pointers on materials testing
2. Expert from U.S. joins in inspection of water system
3. Vietnamese staff and American adviser work together on documentary motion picture scripts
4. Contract technician gives instruction to engineers working on development projects

# PROGRESS IN MANY FIELDS MARKS



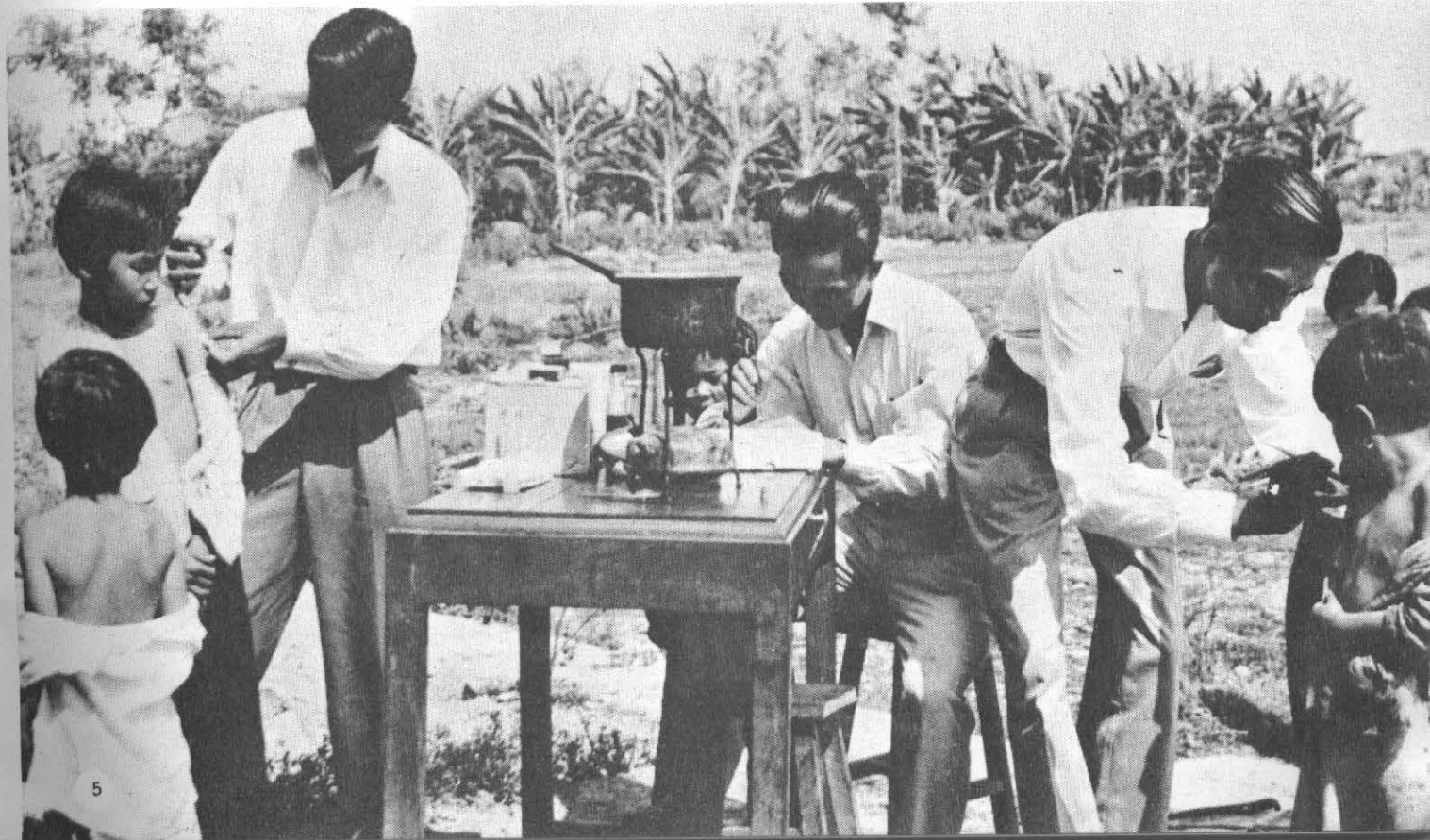
1. Vietnamese workmen learn to use machinery in shop of American...
2. Members of 4-T clubs cooperate in agricultural work under supervision of agricultural...
3. Industry officials examine a piece of machinery installed by American...
4. Children enjoy training classes in agricultural techniques at Normal School...
5. A group of district health workers are gathered for an open house for inoculation of children...



# JOINT VIETNAM — AMERICAN PROGRAM



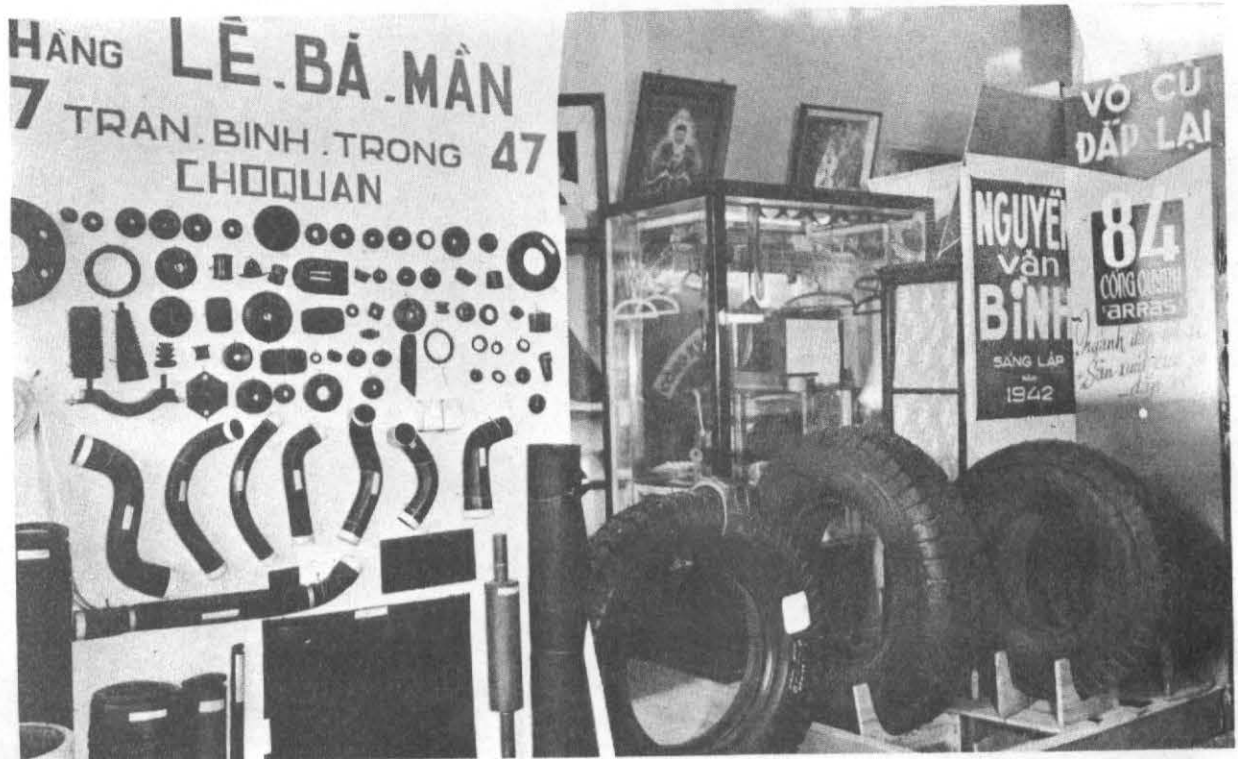
*... learn to make concrete pipe for  
... American contractor  
... cooperate on group projects  
... of agriculture extension agent  
... examine products of rattan splitting  
... by American aid program  
... training class in kindergarten teaching  
... al School  
... health workers sets up shop in the  
... of children*





(Above) — Technical material appears on shelves of IDC Library and is used eagerly by engineers and others

(Below) — Industrial Development Center displays locally-made products. Tires in exhibit are « recaps »



# PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

**S**UBSTANTIAL progress has been made toward the establishment of an integrated and rational program for industrial development in Viet-Nam. The most important features of the program are: (1) creation of an Industrial Development Center, (2) handicraft development, (3) assistance in technical and economic surveys, (4) financial grants for establishment of cooperatively-owned industries, and (5) provision of a financial mechanism which provides foreign exchange for establishing or expanding industrial enterprises.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER

**PURPOSE:** To assist with the creation of an Industrial Development Center in order to promote the establishment of new enterprises and the expansion of existing ones.

**Progress:** The creation of an Industrial

Development Center, a semi-autonomous government organization, was realized within the past year. Its program comprises three principal elements: (1) dissemination of information about, and promotion of interest in, establishing or expanding industrial activity in Viet-Nam, (2) technical assistance to individuals or firms interested in participating in the program, and (3) provision of funds to be used for granting long-term capital loans.

The American aid program contributed to the IDC \$ 6,540,000 and V.N. \$ 121,000,000, of which \$ 6,000,000 and V.N. \$ 99,750,000 comprise the loan fund. The remainder is for technical assistance in the form of services of American consulting engineers, establishment of a technical library, and operational expenses. The loans are made by local banks which have access to the IDC loan fund through the mechanism of term deposits at a nominal rate of interest. The bank determines whether or not the proposal is sound.

*Headquarters of the IDC, opened this year to stimulate growth of industry*



## HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT

**PURPOSE:** To assist in the development and exploitation of cottage industry by assistance in design, production and marketing; establishing a loan fund; and providing sales representation in the United States.

*Progress:* The program initiated in 1957 for technical and financial assistance to artisans was implemented by a contract with Russel Wright Associates and the establishment of a loan fund of modest proportions for handicraft entrepreneurs. This has resulted in improvements in manufacturing techniques and

Funds totaling V.N. \$ 4,300,000 and \$ 30,000 were provided for the building of a local handicraft center at Buon Kroa. The school was completed in June for training and instruction in design and manufacture of bamboo and rattan products.

## INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

**PURPOSE:** To provide the professional and advisory services of industrial consultants to make surveys and compile data essential for carrying out an industrial development program in Viet-Nam.

*Progress:* Services of four U.S. consulting engineering firms were provided this year to



*Vietnamese and American officials, on an inspection tour, look over bamboo stick-making machine*

designs, and in the fulfilment of a number of export orders for sea grass rugs and mats.

Before July of 1958, an agreement was signed which continues this program and also provides for the creation of a Handicraft

Before July of 1958, an agreement was signed which continues this program and also provides for the creation of a Handicraft Development Center. Contracts with Russel Wright Associates and U.S. Consultants were renewed. The U.S. Consultants contract provides for the services of 28 foreign technicians in a number of fields, including ce-

ramics, bamboo and rattan, foundries, fisheries, and irrigation.

make general and specific industrial surveys. The more comprehensive of these was a general industrial and economic survey which resulted in recommendations in many fields, chief among which were textiles, cement, glass, paper and sugar. The other surveys were concerned with the paper, sugar and coal-mining industries. Reports were made laying out comprehensive programs for both paper and sugar, which, when implemented, should make it possible for Viet-Nam to be practically self-sufficient in both fields.



*Villagers are fascinated as they watch operation of new equipment for manufacture of bamboo blinds*

Some 50 industrial projects already submitted to the Government of Viet-Nam would require a capital investment of about 4.5 billion piasters and would provide employment for more than 14,000 people with a yearly payroll estimated at 235,000,000 piasters.

The preliminary survey of the Nong-Son coal mine indicates the presence of reserves which are probably adequate to supply the country with about 150,000 tons of coal per year for an estimated 15 years. The final report of this survey will lay out detailed plans for the exploitation of these reserves and will contain recommendations relative to the prospecting of a number of coal outcroppings in other areas.

#### **COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS**

**PURPOSE:** To make available financial aid for the establishment of some industries.

**Progress:** Most important of these industries was a project for setting up a 148-loom cooperative textile mill at Thanh-Tam and

another, of 76 looms, at Tan-Mai. These mills were constructed during the past year and are expected to start producing soon.

*An industrial survey completed this year included the possibility of development of textile industry in Viet-Nam*



Another part of this program provided funds for the establishment of several saw mills. The erection of one of these mills is now almost complete.

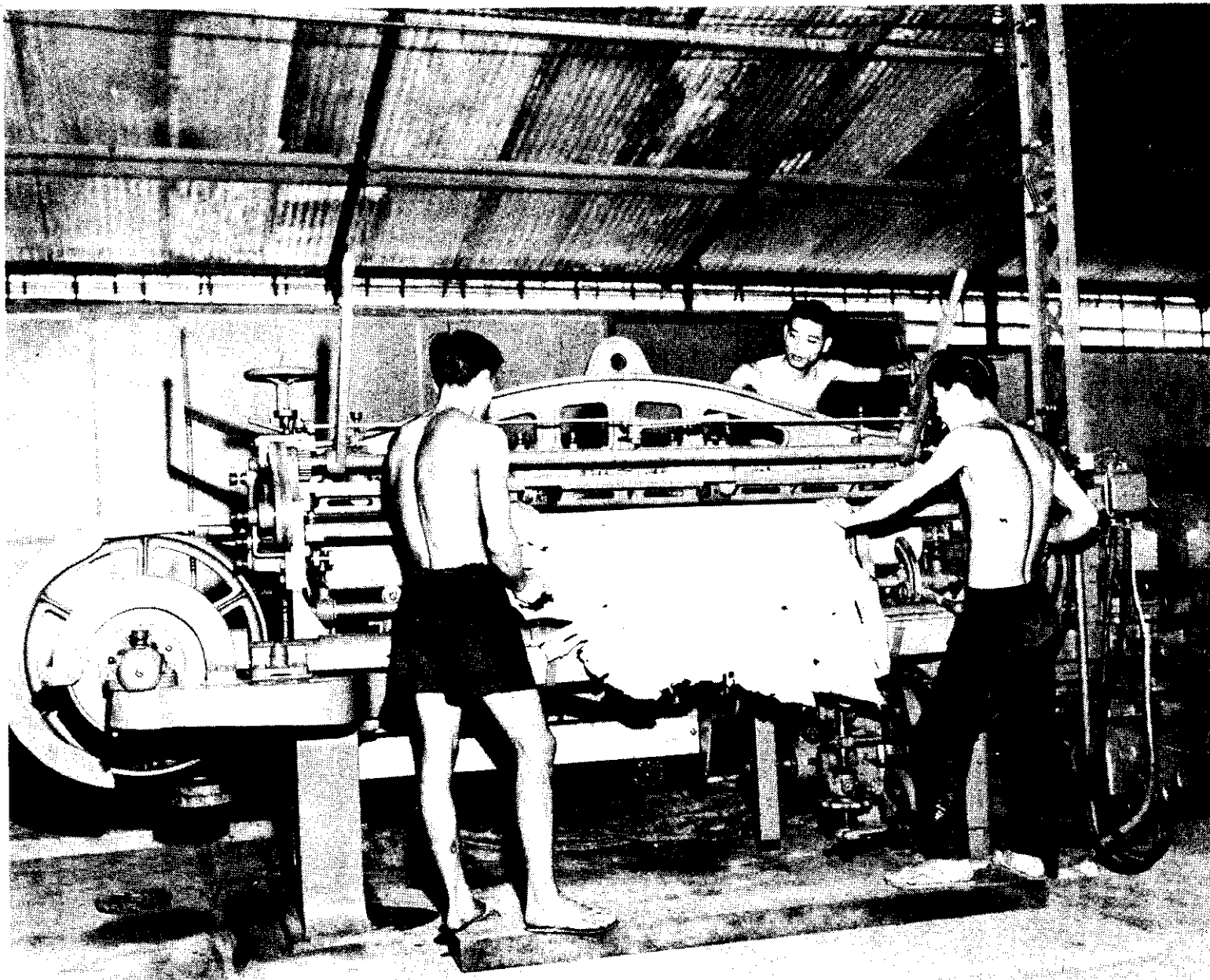
*Projects realized through Commercial Import Program.* Two projects of considerable magnitude were made possible through the mechanism of the commercial import program this year.

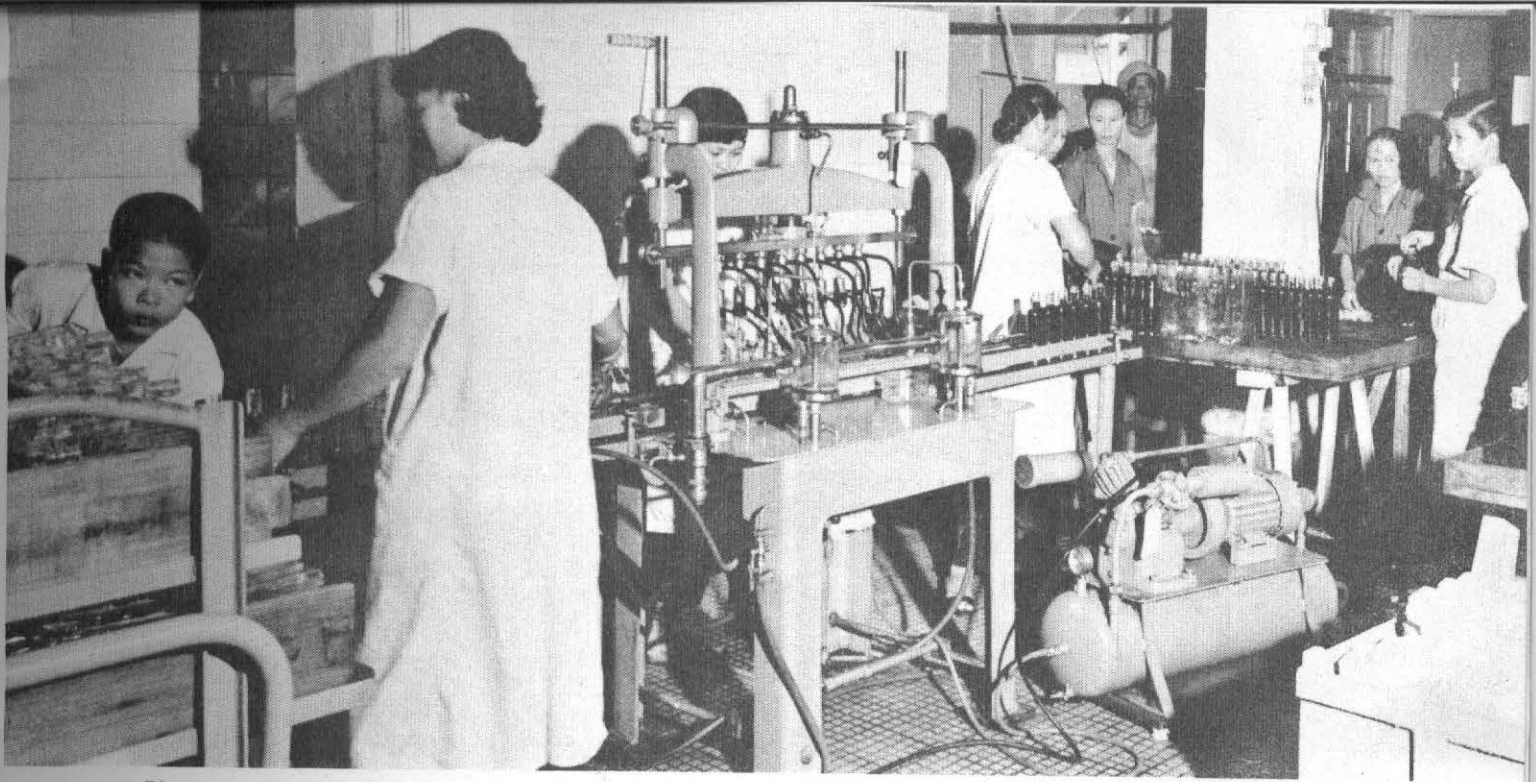
*Viet-Nam Textile Co., Ltd.* This plant will comprise a 20,000-spindle spinning mill and a 400-loom weaving mill. A privately-owned facility, it will cost V.N. \$-170,000,000 to set it up and put it in operation. Of this sum,

foreign exchange requirements furnished through the Commercial Import program amounted to \$ 2,345,000. The mill will have an annual productive capacity of 6,000,000 pounds of 20/s cotton yarn and 9,600,000 yards of gray cotton cloth.

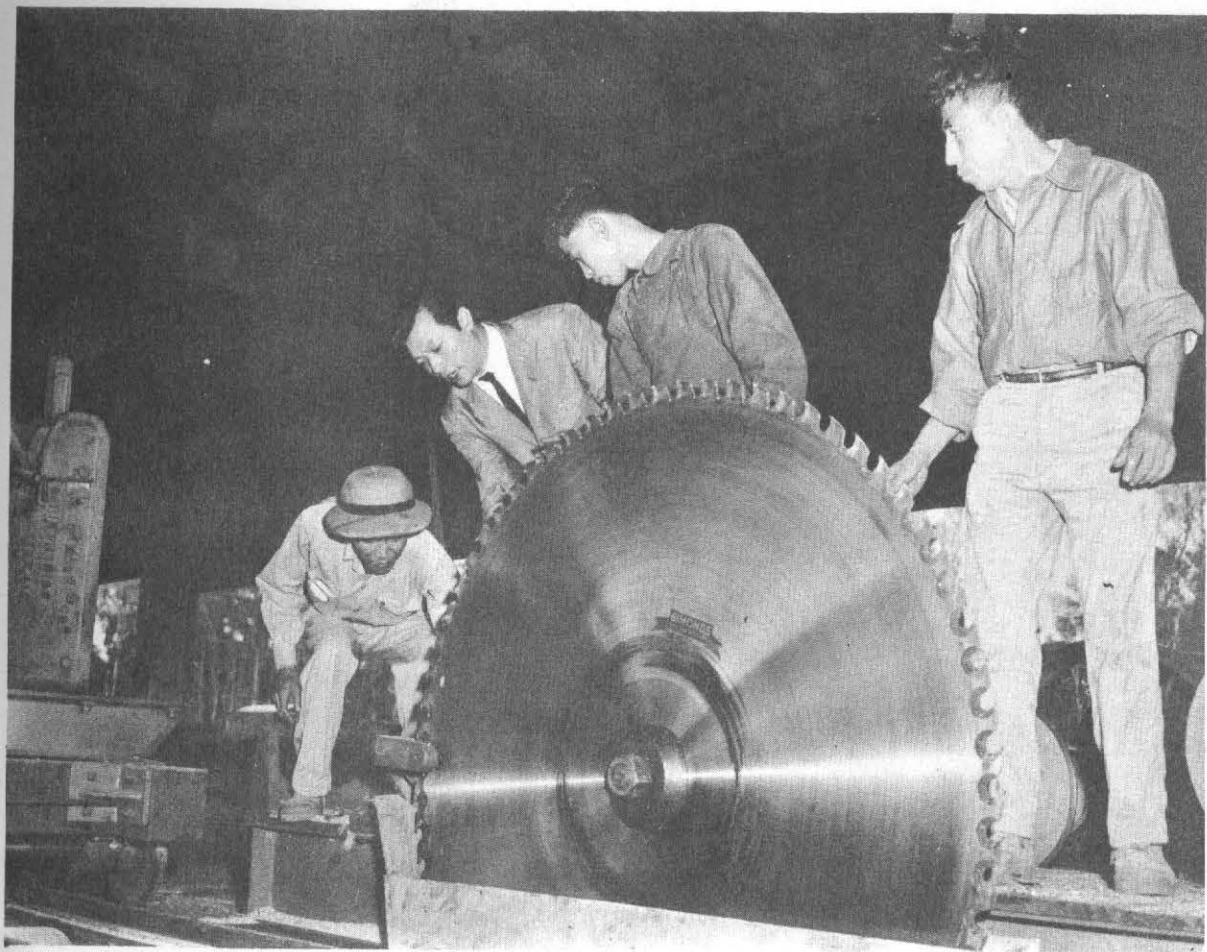
*Viet-Nam Glass Corp.* This plant which will manufacture bottles, flasks, flagons and goblets, will have a productive capacity of about 17,000 tons per year. It is to be jointly owned by the government and private interests and will be capitalized at a cost of V.N.S 100,000,000. Of this sum, foreign exchange requirements, furnished through the Commercial Import Program, aggregate \$1,000,000.

*Processing hides into leather with new machinery financed by American aid program* ↘





*Pharmaceutical plant uses new bottling equipment obtained with assistance of USOM industry program*

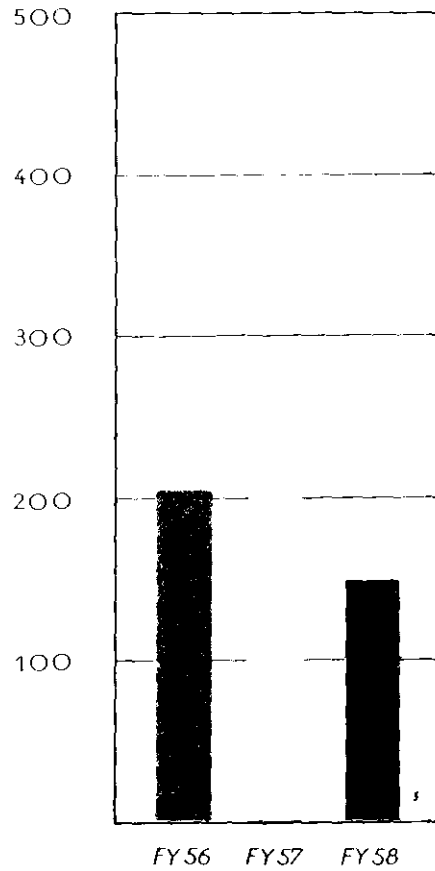


*An American saw-mill put into operation by a technician brought to Viet-Nam by USOM*

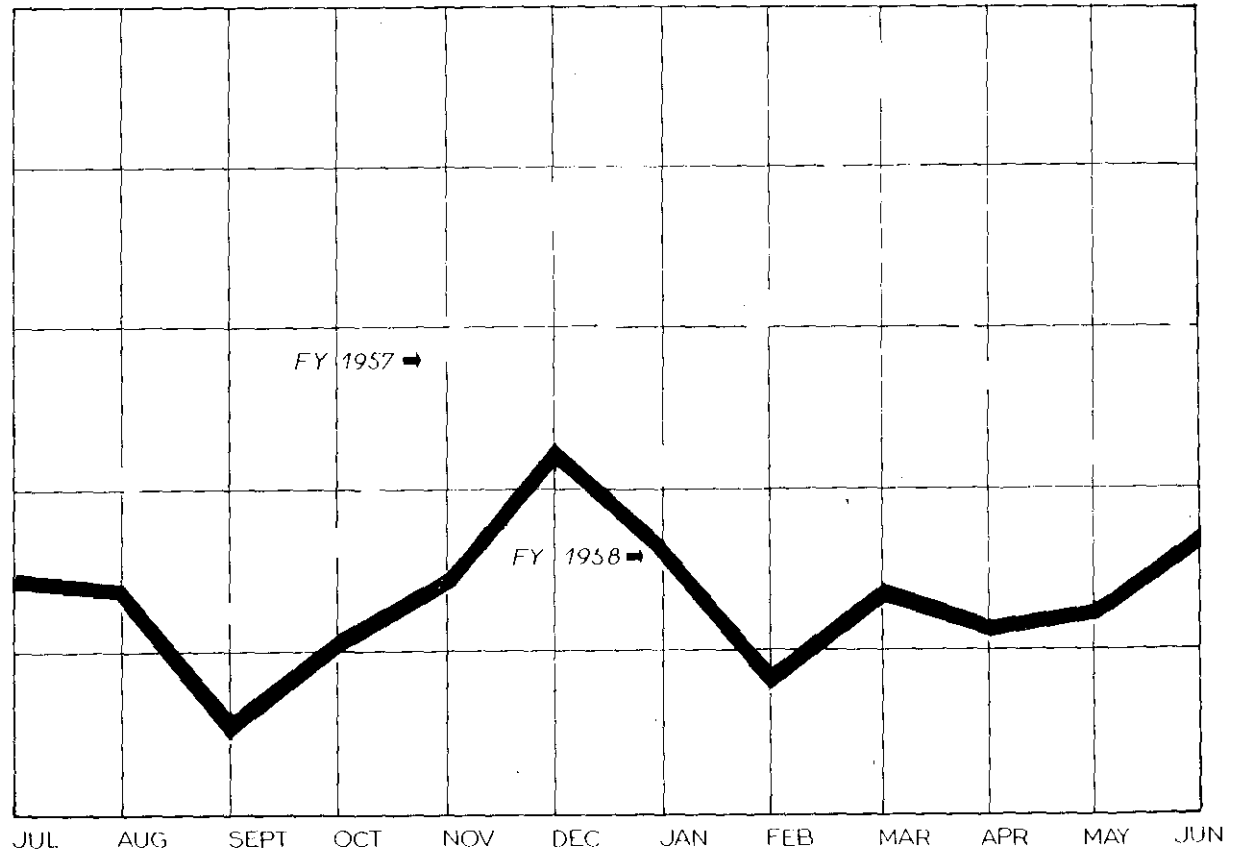
# VALUE OF IMPORT LICENSES GRANTED UNDER THE COMMERCIAL IMPORT PROGRAM

MILLIONS OF  
US \$

ANNUALLY



MONTHLY AT ANNUAL RATES



# IMPORTING GOODS FOR BETTER LIVING

**A**N important factor in the economic development of Viet-Nam is the Commercial Import Program.

Under this program, an average of 200 million dollars in foreign exchange per year has been made available to Vietnamese industrialists and importers for procurement of machinery and capital goods, raw materials, and other commodities.

**PURPOSE:** To provide American aid dollars for the purchase abroad of industrial machinery and equipment, raw materials, and other goods needed by the people of Viet-Nam. Payment in piasters by local importers to the Vietnamese government makes possible economic assistance internally and support of the military budget without causing inflation.

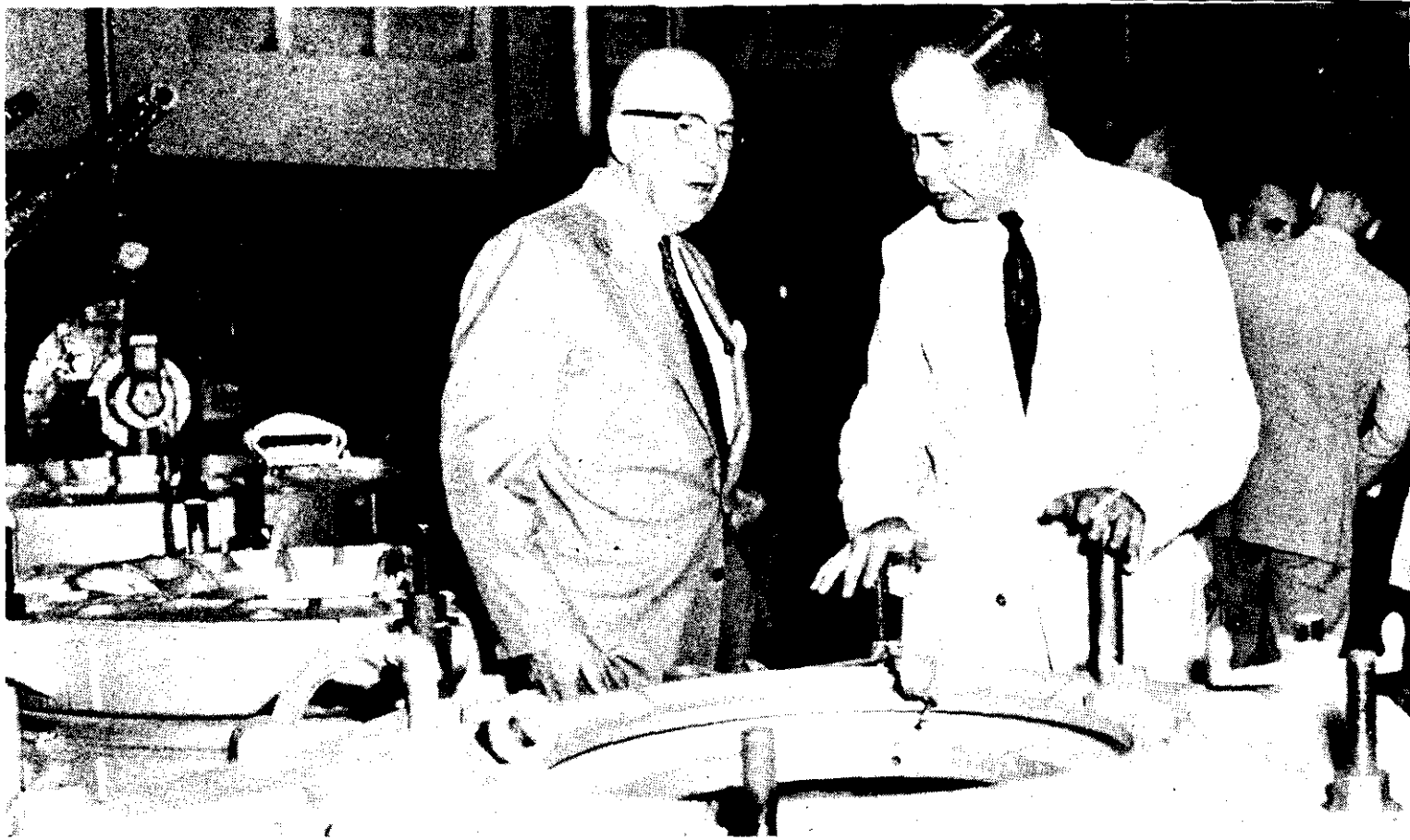
**Progress:** This program has a triple impact on the economy of the country. By providing

foreign exchange, it enables importers to bring in capital goods and raw materials that contribute to development of industrial and agricultural production. Other goods imported under the program help to feed and clothe the people and supply them with other material needs, thus maintaining the standard of living and at the same time combatting inflationary pressures. Thirdly, the foreign exchange is converted into piasters by local importers. These piasters are then put into the Vietnamese Government Counterpart Fund and are used to pay local costs of the American Economic Aid Program and also help to cover current military expenditures.

Under this program almost \$ 700 million worth of goods came into Viet-Nam during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957. It is expected that imports valued at an additional \$ 180 million will arrive by the end of 1958.



Carding jute on machines brought in by commercial import program. They turn out 6,000 bags daily



*American technicians inspect tire-retreading machines bought with commercial import program funds*

The following table shows the actual utilization of the Commercial Import Program

funds during the calendar years 1955, 1956 and 1957 :

	(In thousands of U.S. dollars)		
	1955	1956	1957
1. Industrial machinery and equipment .....	42,500	28,966	52,205
2. Raw materials, fuels and other essential supplies for local industry and agriculture .....	77,364	65,925	101,185
3. All other commodities .....	110,239	98,937	116,498
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>230,103</b>	<b>193,828</b>	<b>269,888</b>

(For detailed breakdown of the three groups of imports see attached Tables 1, 2 and 3).

The Commercial Import Program funds are being made available solely for commodity imports which are ordered by individual Vietnamese importers, within certain eligibility limits. No item can be financed by this type of aid unless expressly requested by an importer by means of an import license application specifically indicating the commodity, its quantity and value.

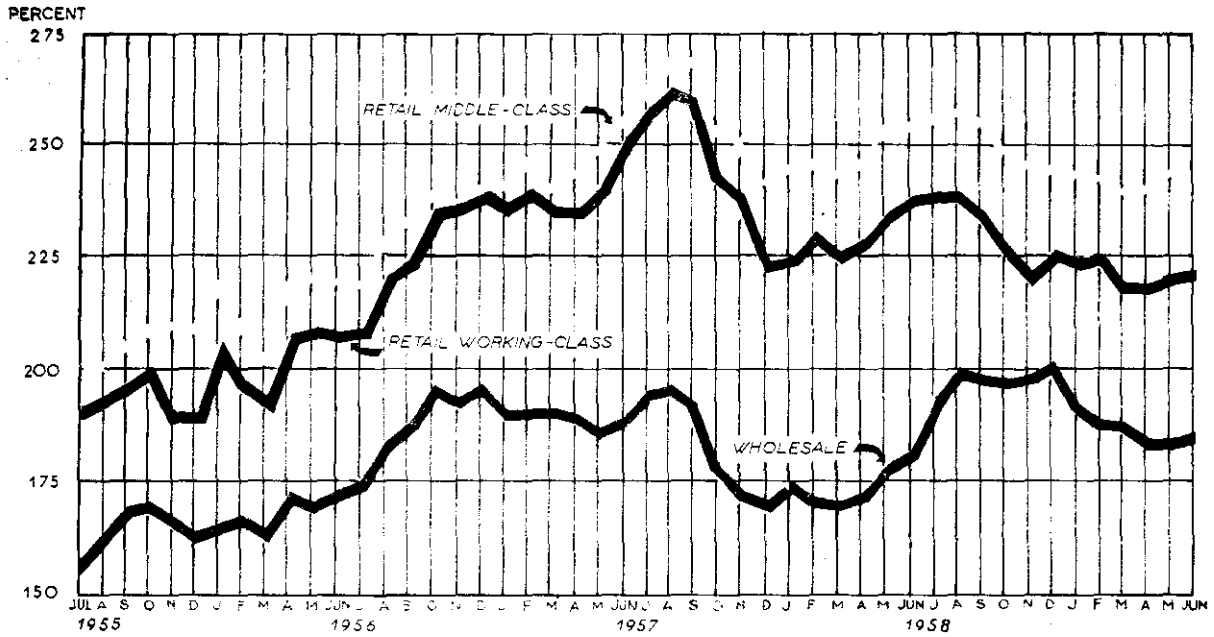
The Commercial Aid funds made available for a specific year are programmed on the basis of past year's performance, as well as estimates of future needs. The final utilization of these funds, however, is determined exclusively by Vietnamese importers, industrialists, and other end-users and is, therefore, dependent

strictly on the actual market requirements as they develop during the year.

The practical utilization of funds made available for the Commercial Import Program is assured by flexibility within categories of goods to be financed. It is unlikely that a shortage of funds could develop for any needed commodity, particularly for imports of industrial machinery, other capital goods, and raw materials.

The import of capital goods and raw materials is being given predominant attention in the Commercial Import Program. Such goods currently are brought in directly by industrialists and end-users as well as by regular importers for commercial resale.

### PRICE TRENDS IN SAIGON (INDEX 1949=100)



*Machinery brought in through commercial import program helps to boost Viet-Nam's productivity*



# ESTIMATED EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM EXPORTS

MILLIONS OF  
U.S. \$

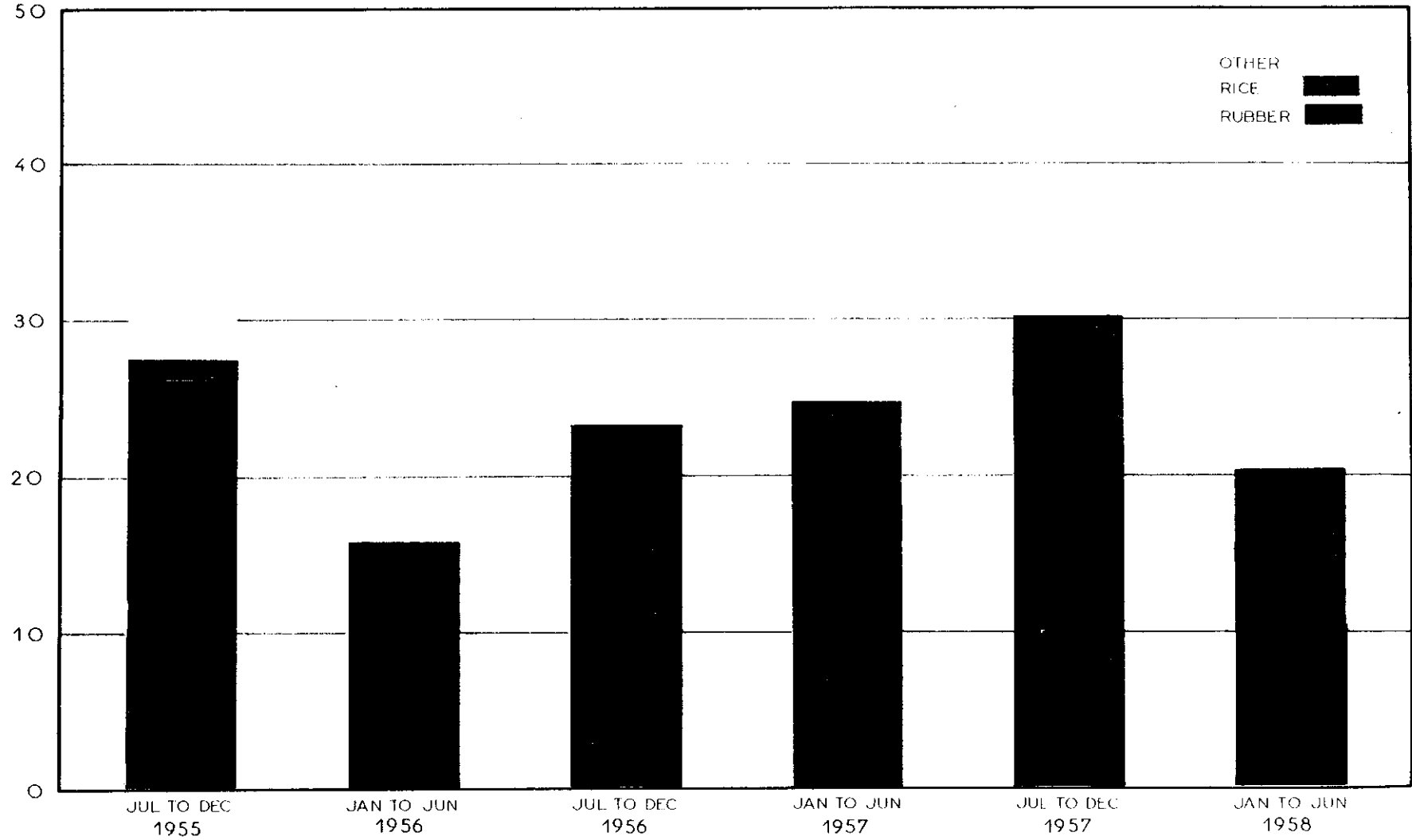


TABLE No. 1

# IMPORTS

## OF

# INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

(Value in 1,000 US \$)

		1955	1956	1957
1	Transportation vehicles .....	9,158	6,504	11,506
2	Industrial electrical apparatus and parts .....	3,401	3,259	5,241
3	Metal products and tools .....	4,435	1,843	4,752
4	Engines and turbines .....	2,283	1,958	3,668
5	Engines, chassis and parts .....	2,121	2,031	3,301
6	Signal, communication and distribution equipment .....	1,706	1,681	3,023
7	Office equipment .....	793	902	2,662
8	Machines and parts for textile industry .....	8,703	1,601	2,160
9	Tractors and parts .....	208	1,170	2,054
10	Construction, mining and conveying equipment .....	1,284	1,053	2,049
11	Scientific instruments .....	1,565	1,318	1,903
12	Aircraft and parts .....	1,546	448	1,714
13	Generators and motors .....	441	438	1,382
14	Machine tools .....	487	723	819
15	Spare parts for industrial machinery .....	559	419	782
16	Ball and roller bearing equipment .....	254	238	691
17	Metal working machinery .....	175	212	689
18	Industrial air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment .....	380	215	646
19	Air compressors and pumps .....	112	161	547
20	Machinery for paper, leather, and other industries .....	139	234	527
21	Printing machinery .....	918	307	356
22	Food processing machinery .....	180	196	264
23	Machinery for chemical industry .....	185	126	252
24	Photographic and movie equipment for commercial and industrial use .....	289	216	252
25	Belts and belting .....	193	258	246
26	Scales .....	137	152	246
27	Vessels, parts and equipment .....	2,426	690	199
28	Wood-working machinery .....	269	270	158
29	Railroad equipment and parts .....	1,113	343	62
	TOTALS .....	42,500	28,966	52,259

TABLE No. 2

# IMPORTS

OF

## RAW MATERIALS, FUELS, AND OTHER ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES FOR LOCAL INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

(Value in 1,000 US \$)

		1955	1956	1957
1	Structural steel and other construction material .....	11,065	4,966	17,145
2	Yarns for textile industry .....	6,577	6,467	11,015
3	Coal and fuels .....	7,171	7,835	10,678
4	Chemicals .....	5,668	5,229	10,144
5	Paper and newsprint .....	6,296	5,921	9,603
6	Cement and other building materials .....	5,095	5,315	6,552
7	Pharmaceutical raw materials for local industry .....	3,342	3,553	5,527
8	Tobacco .....	5,779	6,572	4,275
9	Fertilizers and pesticides .....	2,864	4,874	4,264
10	Ferrous and non-ferrous metals .....	2,282	2,148	4,009
11	Non-metallic minerals .....	2,262	2,047	2,961
12	Hides and leather .....	1,306	876	1,397
13	Impregnated fabrics .....	1,052	1,256	1,221
14	Raw jute, jute sacks, cords and twines .....	2,107	972	1,248
15	Fats and oils .....	2,311	1,258	1,212
16	Raw silk .....	2,373	581	1,105
17	Plywood and lumber .....	1,668	1,054	1,071
18	Other textile raw materials .....	136	77	335
19	Miscellaneous raw materials and supplies .....	8,010	4,824	7,453
	TOTALS .....	77,364	65,925	101,185

TABLE No. 3

# IMPORTS OF ALL OTHER COMMODITIES

(Value in 1,000 US \$)

		1955	1956	1957
1	Textile products .....	37,435	34,639	42,157
2	Food products (flour, sugar, milk, and milk products) ..	24,488	26,982	23,115
3	Pharmaceuticals .....	6,683	7,105	11,054
4	Tires .....	5,673	6,079	8,026
5	Petroleum products .....	5,179	5,878	6,842
6	Metal products .....	7,468	5,013	6,311
7	Transportation vehicles .....	7,169	3,459	5,793
8	Chemical products .....	1,889	1,743	3,382
9	Non-metallic mineral products .....	2,820	1,185	2,307
10	Electrical equipment .....	2,187	1,337	1,433
11	Books (technical, scientific, educational and religious).	1,382	1,329	1,384
12	Watch parts .....	133	785	1,284
13	Paper products .....	1,012	534	994
14	Office supplies .....	1,443	953	643
15	Miscellaneous products .....	5,278	1,916	1,733
	TOTALS .....	110,239	98,937	116,498

In the last three years about \$ 125 million of industrial machinery and equipment and almost \$ 250 million of raw materials and supplies were delivered here under the Commercial Import Program.

Thus, this program has been directly responsible for the establishment of many new industrial and manufacturing enterprises. It also has enabled existing industries to continue operation by financing imports of necessary replacement equipment and spare parts.

The facilities of the Commercial Import Program not only continue to be available to Vietnamese industrialists but are actually becoming more and more important, as evidenced by recent authorizations for a textile mill and a glass factory.

The Commercial Import Program thus continues to be Free Viet-Nam's primary source of foreign exchange and therefore continues to be available for use in the industrial and economic development of the nation.



Officers at police headquarters relay orders to outlying districts with equipment provided by USOM

# UPGRADING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

**T**HE Government of Viet-Nam continued to stress improvement in its techniques of public administration during the past year. As a result, special agencies within the government showed notable progress.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

**PURPOSE:** To assist the National Institute of Statistics and other statistical agencies to develop a professional staff and work program which can provide basic statistics urgently needed for planning of social and economic development.

*Progress:* During this reporting period the training of the personnel of the National Institute of Statistics was greatly expanded and intensified. These classes, numbering 22 at the beginning of the fiscal year, reached almost three times that figure by its end.

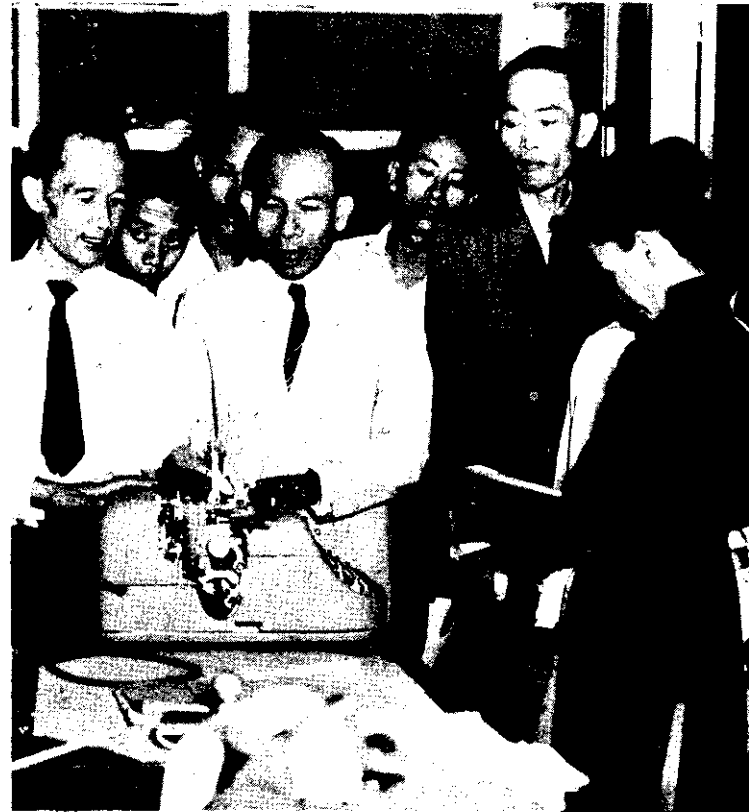
The principal activity of the institute performed with American aid has been a demographic survey of Saigon. This survey is designed not only to furnish preliminary information on the population of Saigon but also to begin preparing the institute for the population census of Viet-Nam scheduled for 1960.

Early in the year a household budget survey was undertaken in Saigon and was repeated in Hue. This work supplied information which is to be used in the calculation of a new series of consumer price indexes. A modern and more reliable system was developed for collecting and recording retail prices.

Work was completed on a draft for a classification of economic activities and industries.

A beginning was made on a program of industrial and commercial statistics, and a specialist was brought in for 3 months to introduce more effective methods into the estimating of national income and production undertaken by Viet-Nam's National Bank.

The National Institute of Statistics received equipment permitting it to modernize its technical administrative procedures. The field force was equipped with three station wagons, three motor scooters and five motori-



*Director Ngo-ngoc-Doi of National Institute of Statistics explains new procedures to Viet-namese reporters*

zed bicycles. An offset printing press and a «varityper» were supplied to permit rapid publication of results and the proper preparation of forms.

## CENTRAL PURCHASING AND WAREHOUSING AUTHORITY

**PURPOSE:** To assist in the establishment of a special, autonomous government agency for off-shore procurement, primarily of project-type aid items and related supply functions of receipt, warehousing, and distribution of property to projects.

*Progress:* The Central Purchasing and Warehousing Authority, created two years ago, is functioning smoothly and efficiently.



*The NIA Library now contains more than 7,500 items on public administration and social sciences*

An autonomous agency, it provides centralized purchasing and storing of goods requested by the Vietnamese Government for joint aid projects.

More than 100 employees have been given on-the-job training under the guidance of the Director of the agency and the USOM adviser.

All records of stocks, receipts, disbursements, and balances are now registered electrically. Receipts handled by the agency approximate 5,000,000 metric tons per month. Contracting amounted to about six million dollars during the past twelve months.

#### **MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY GROUP**

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Government of Viet-Nam to increase the capacity and effectiveness of its civil administration and police system.

#### **Public Administration Division**

*Progress:* The Michigan State University Group activities are aimed at the develop-

ment of Viet-Nam's public administration in four programs: academic instruction, consulting, in-service training, and research. Efforts have focused on working with the National Institute of Administration, with the goal of developing the Institute as the major center of public administration study, training, and related activities.

#### **Academic Instruction**

The NIA, with MSUG's assistance, has launched two significant publications, one a government manual providing basic information on Vietnamese government agencies, and the other a Journal of Administrative Research. A catalogue of course programs and related academic material also was issued.

One of the most significant developments at the NIA was the inauguration in February of a program of advanced studies, when a two-year course open to NIA graduates, law school graduates, and higher civil servants was established. MSUG staff gave semester-

length courses in advanced budgeting, social psychology, political science, in-service training concepts and methods, and statistics as applied to finance.

The curriculum of the three-year degree program was revised by the government to place more emphasis on practical training. Fifty-four students were graduated in August and were assigned to posts in the provincial administration. The Vietnamese faculty of the NIA assumed responsibility for all but one course in the regular three-year curriculum and for all but one in the night school program.

The night school program, an innovation established only in the fall of 1956, continued to attract a large number of civil servants desirous of improving their competence.

About six hundred students were enrolled in each of the two semesters in courses of public administration, personnel management, organization methods, and conference leadership.

A development of long-range significance has been the establishment of a case-study program. Cases have been worked up jointly with members of the NIA faculty to be used as concrete examples in the teaching of public administration at the Institute. This program will be continued, with the NIA staff taking over most of the responsibilities during the coming year.

A collection of readings in public administration was translated into Vietnamese.

The Association for Administrative Studies has published the first three issues of its

*NIA personnel and an MSUG staff member plan a training program for government employees*



quarterly journal, *Administrative Research*. The Association also sponsored, in collaboration with the NIA, three lectures for high level government officials on administrative reform.

Development of the NIA library was emphasized, and the book collection now totals 7,500 items.

#### Consulting

The General Directorate of Budget and Foreign Aid with the full time assistance of an MSUG advisor has completed a reorganization: staff members have received training, a modern budget classification system has been set up, and the budget document has been basically reformed. Procedures for budget preparation and execution have been simplified and machine accounting for appropriation accounts has been instituted. Agencies now have available monthly budgetary reports to assist them in managing their programs.

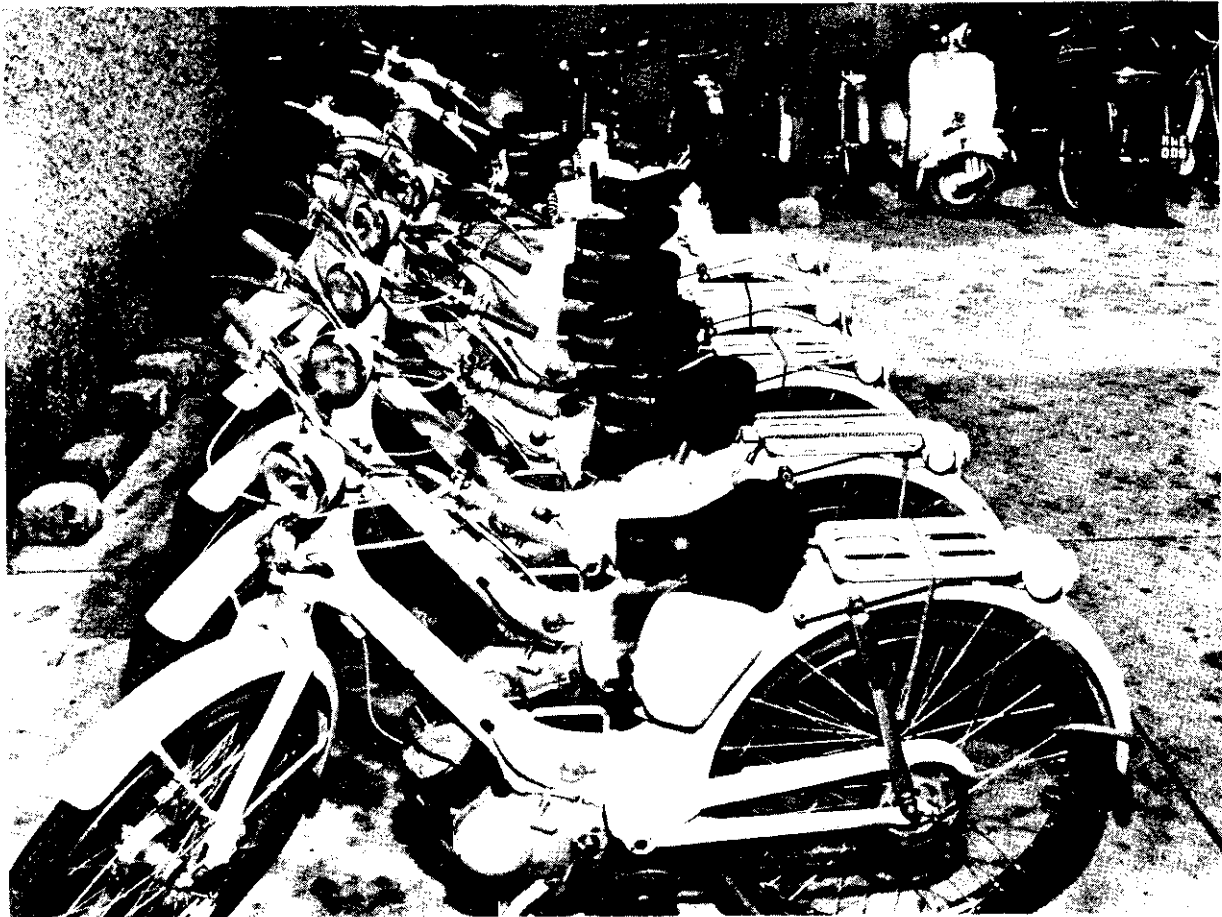
An intensive study of the Department of the Treasury and an inventory controls survey of the Viet-Nam Press were conducted in collaboration with officials of those agencies.

At the request of the Government, preliminary studies have begun with a view to eventual reform of the civil service system.

#### In-service Training

Assistance on training programs was given to the General Directorate of Civil Service, the General Directorate of Budget and Foreign Aid, Viet-Nam Press, and several provinces. Courses for government employees given by the MSUG staff include typing, conference management, and cataloguing and classification of books for agency libraries.

A monthly in-service training newsletter was initiated by the MSUG and the NIA. A conference leadership manual was published, as well as manuals for typing trainees and



*Some of the equipment furnished by USOM to the National Institute of Statistics*



*Processing fingerprint cards at the Viet-Nam Bureau of Investigation after adopting modern system*

instructors. Other training materials have been translated into Vietnamese, and Vietnamese sound tracks have been dubbed in on several training films.

### **Research**

The establishment of a separate research section in the Public Administration Division has permitted the launching of a broad NIA research program in fields relevant to government administration. This program is intended both to develop NIA research facilities and to produce basic materials.

The largest project, now about 50 per cent completed, is a study of the administrative, economic, and social structure of a rural village in South Viet-Nam. Another important project is a survey of the social effects of industrialization, focusing upon several medium-sized enterprises in Saigon-Cholon.

These studies will provide much needed data for planning and administering municipal government services.

A staff member has been working with the research section of the National Bank to help in the development of statistics for national income estimates.

Two reports on government agencies with budget autonomy were published during the report period.

### **Police Administration Division**

Special units were established to work with the municipal police, the V.B.I. (Sûreté), and the Civil Guard, and, in addition, to function in the areas of traffic engineering, communications, and research and training.

Increasing emphasis has been placed on the training of Vietnamese police trainers and instructors. MSUG civil police advisors



*Classes conducted this year for tax collectors are expected to improve handling of government revenue*



*Officials of Vietnamese police accept trophies offered by Michigan State University Group*

assisted in the programs carried on at the National Police Academy, the V.B.I. Command Officers Schools, the V.B.I. Instructors School, the V.B.I. Fingerprint Technicians School, and at the Civil Guard Officers School.

The Vietnamese police services assumed major responsibility for the various training programs, using as instructors many of those who attended the courses given by the MSUG police staff. The MSUG training role is now focused on providing lecture materials, translated into Vietnamese, and furnishing technical assistance and instruction in special subjects as needed. A new National Police Academy was opened in the Cap St. Jacques area in May. The new academy is capable of handling 600 students at one time. At the old National Police Academy site, in Saigon, a total of 1,007 police officers and V.B.I. agents completed courses of instruction during the year.

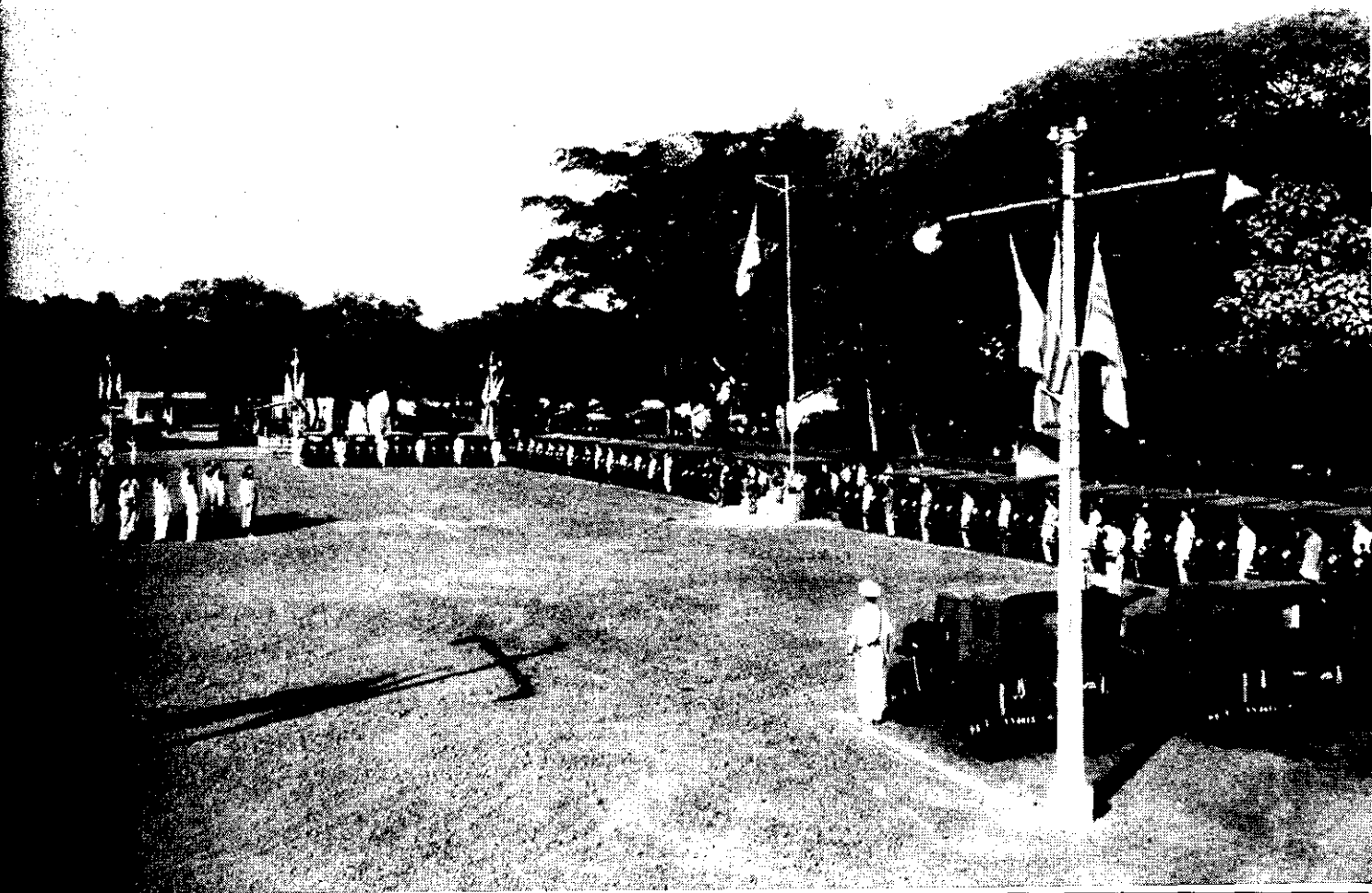
MSUG provided assistance in the completion of an armament shop at V.B.I. headquarters ; in the modernization and expansion of the V.B.I. Identification Bureau ; and in the construction of classroom facilities for in-

service training at V.B.I. headquarters and a garage for adequate vehicle maintenance facilities for the Civil Guard and V.B.I., as well as in completing plans for a communications center at the headquarters of the Saigon Police Department

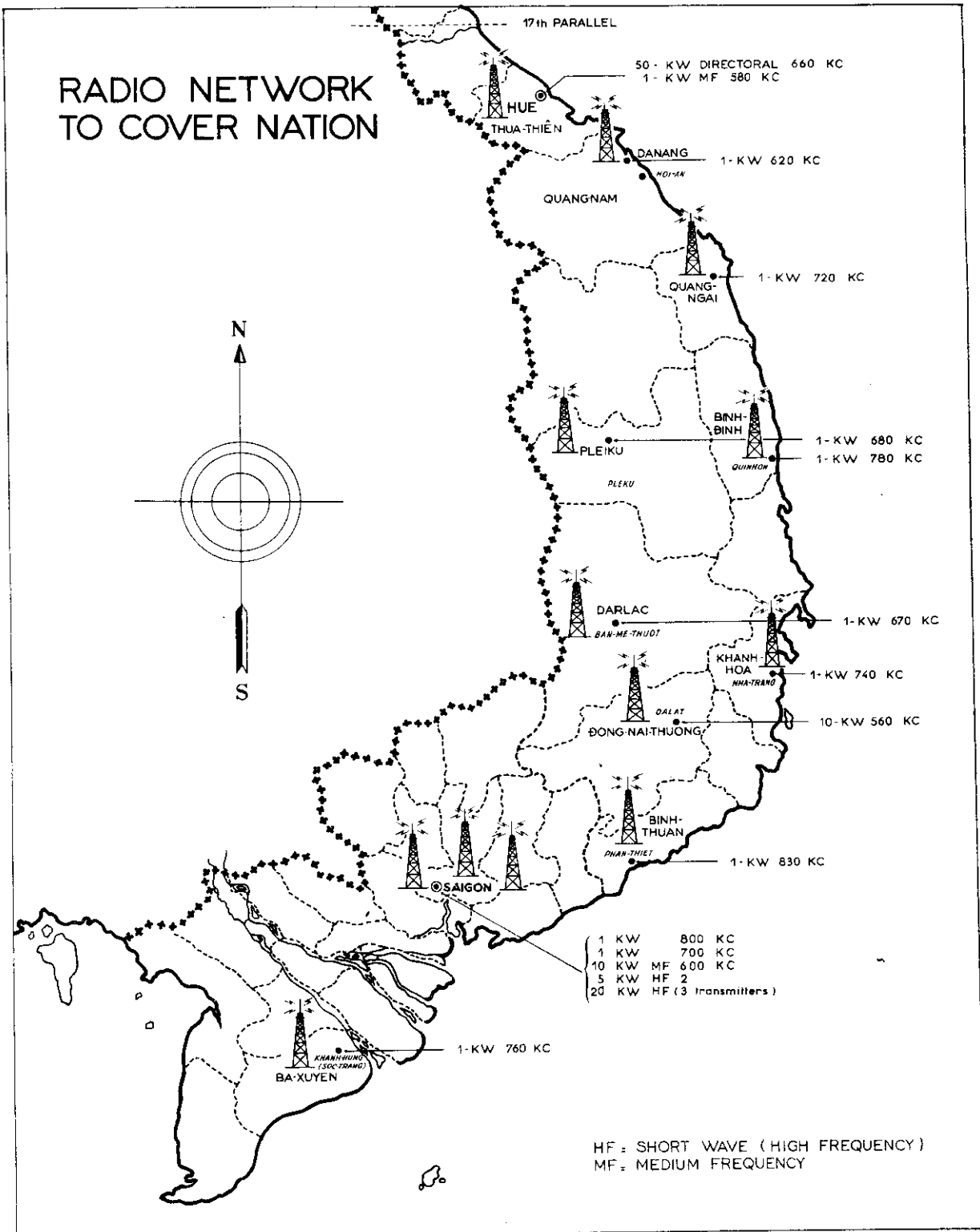
Major progress was effected with the consolidation of all criminal records, including fingerprint cards, in one location at Saigon, and with the adoption of the Henry Fingerprint system throughout all Viet-Nam.

Some marked changes have taken place in the traffic patterns of Viet-Nam, notably in Saigon. Special traffic control equipment has been installed in Saigon and is in regular use, important streets have been laned, including the marking of pedestrian crossing areas, automatic signal equipment is in operation at busy intersections, and several one-way streets have been established. Stop signs and parking stalls have been introduced. Furthermore, advisers have worked with Vietnamese counterparts in developing a modern vehicle code. Special attention is now being given to developing an improved public transportation system for the city of Saigon in order to alleviate traffic problems.

*Civil Guard forces and police have received more than 272 vehicles to improve local security*



# RADIO NETWORK TO COVER NATION



# GETTING WORD TO THE PEOPLE.

## MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTION

ONE of the serious lacks of the new Republic was a way to communicate with the people living in rural areas. A joint program was worked out which provided USOM assistance to the audio-visual facilities of the Department of Information. This year attention was centered on development of a motion picture production center, increasing the number and effectiveness of information listening centers in some 700 communities, operation of a fleet of mobile units, and establishing a radio network.

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Department of Information with the construction and equipping of a motion picture production center and the training of the personnel, in order to increase the educational facilities through the proper use of films.

*Progress:* Construction of the motion picture production center, which will be the most modern in Southeast Asia, commenced early in 1957 and is expected to be completed by December, 1958. The building consists of 29 rooms for sound, editing, writing, camera lighting, art and animation, processing and printing, library, administration and maintenance.



Members of Motion Picture Production Center staff are taught techniques of film cutting and editing



*Crew of a mobile information unit distributes educational material on program for rural development*



*Outdoor bulletin board at the listening center at Gia-Dinh supplements materials available inside*

nance sections and associated departments. The building is completely air-conditioned and has been provided with an auxiliary power station for continuous operation.

Under the supervision of an American adviser, an 18-month training program was designed and classes started the first of the year. Technicians from the Philippines and Malaya assisted with the teaching of the many complex skills. Upon completion of installation of the equipment, a minimum production program will start and students will begin on-the-job training along with special classes in theory and practice.

#### **LISTENING CENTERS AND ELECTRONIC FACILITIES**

**PURPOSE :** To support the program of establishing information centers by distribution, installation and maintenance of a variety of audio-visual facilities throughout the country.

**Progress :** To help the Department of Information reach the people living in rural areas, USOM. agreed to supply the equipment for

approximately 1,100 listening centers which were to be placed in strategic locations throughout the provinces. To date, 1,030 of these centers have been set up. They are equipped with a short-wave radio receiver, a generator if needed, a public address system, and in the larger ones, a movie projector. Radio news is received several times a day, and about once a month free movies, including newsreels and documentary films, are shown. Leaflets of an educational and informative type are distributed from the centers. A total of 286 operators has been trained this year by the Department of Information and USOM technicians to operate and maintain the equipment. The listening centers reach approximately two and a half million people daily.

### MOBILE UNITS

**PURPOSE:** To assist the Government to carry its informational program through audio-visual media to rural areas.

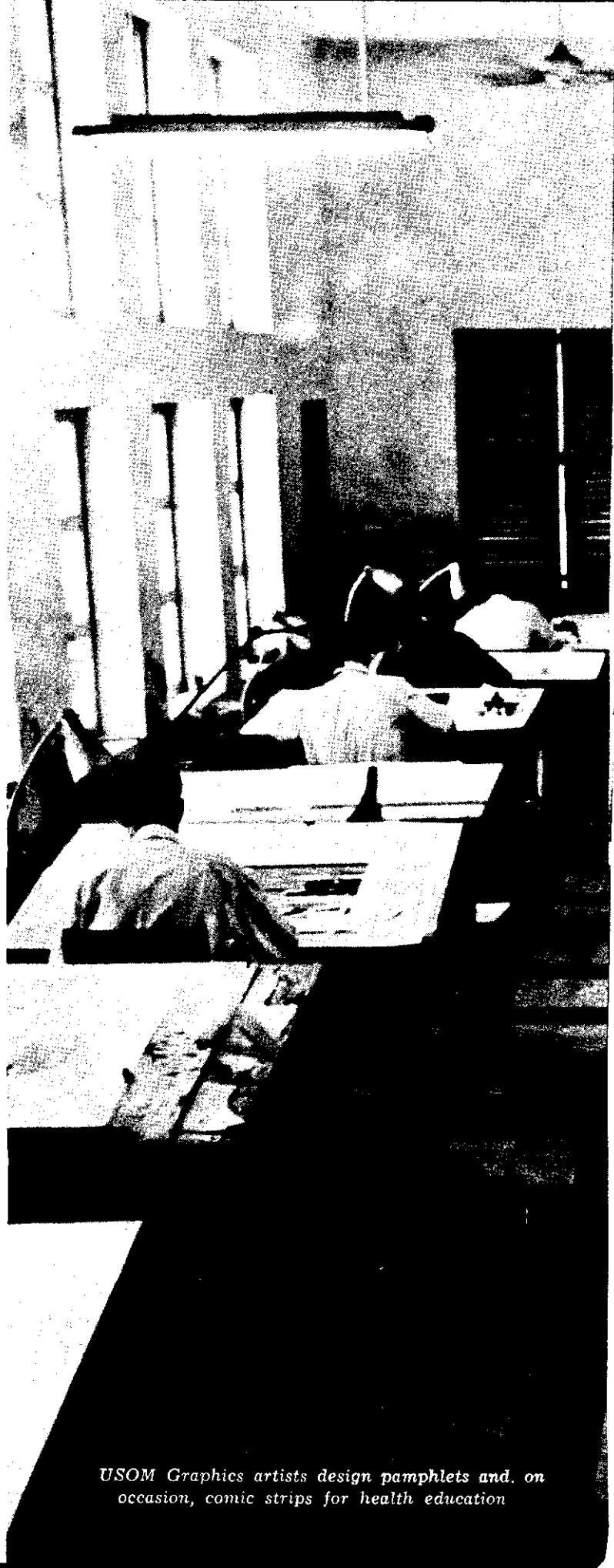
*Progress:* Mobile units presented around 1,000 shows to about 1,000,000 persons each month of the past year. News, commentary and self-help information were presented by 75 automotive information units supplied by American aid and 30 boats to people who in the past have had little contact with their government or the outside world. Almost all these units have at least a 16 mm. sound motion picture projector, generator, amplifier, two loudspeakers, and a microphone. Most have, in addition, a slide projector, tape recorder, phonograph, and radio.

In the past year, 30 information boats were built or bought and put into operation on the waterways of South Viet-Nam, where they reached new audiences of thousands. An intensive training course for operators of these boats was conducted early in the fiscal year. A building was refinished for use as a warehouse and as mobile unit headquarters.

### NATIONAL RADIO NETWORK

**PURPOSE:** To provide for the completion of a network of medium-wave stations in provincial Viet-Nam, the creation of one powerful medium-wave station, and substantial improvements in the medium-and short-wave facilities of Radio Saigon.

*Progress:* The National Radio Network is being developed to provide full coverage by medium-frequency transmitters of all the



*USOM Graphics artists design pamphlets and, on occasion, comic strips for health education*



thickly populated areas of Viet-Nam, through a series of small stations located at key points in South and Central Viet-Nam.

It is planned to locate one-kilowatt stations at Da-Nang, Quang-Ngai, Qui-Nhon, Phan-Thiet, Khanh-Hung, Banmethuot and Pleiku, and to rebuild and modernize the existing stations at Nha-Trang and Hue. In addition, the station at Dalat will be relocated so as to provide wider coverage of the rugged but fertile country to the south of the City, and its power will be increased.

Radio Saigon, the parent station of the network, will also be relocated, and its medium-frequency strength increased from five to ten kilowatts. A new transmitter site will make possible higher towers than used heretofore, and therefore employment of more favorable frequencies.

At Hue, the project is installing a 50 kilowatt medium frequency transmitter, provided

◆ (Left) — Control room at studios of Radio Saigon

(Below) — News summaries are broadcast regularly in Vietnamese, English, French, and Chinese



with directional antennas and beamed at the densely populated Red River Valley of North Viet-Nam.

Eventually it is planned to link the network together with modern relay equipment which will permit Radio Saigon to transmit programs free of static, fading, and other forms of interference to the outlying stations. The latter will also undertake a certain amount of local programming.

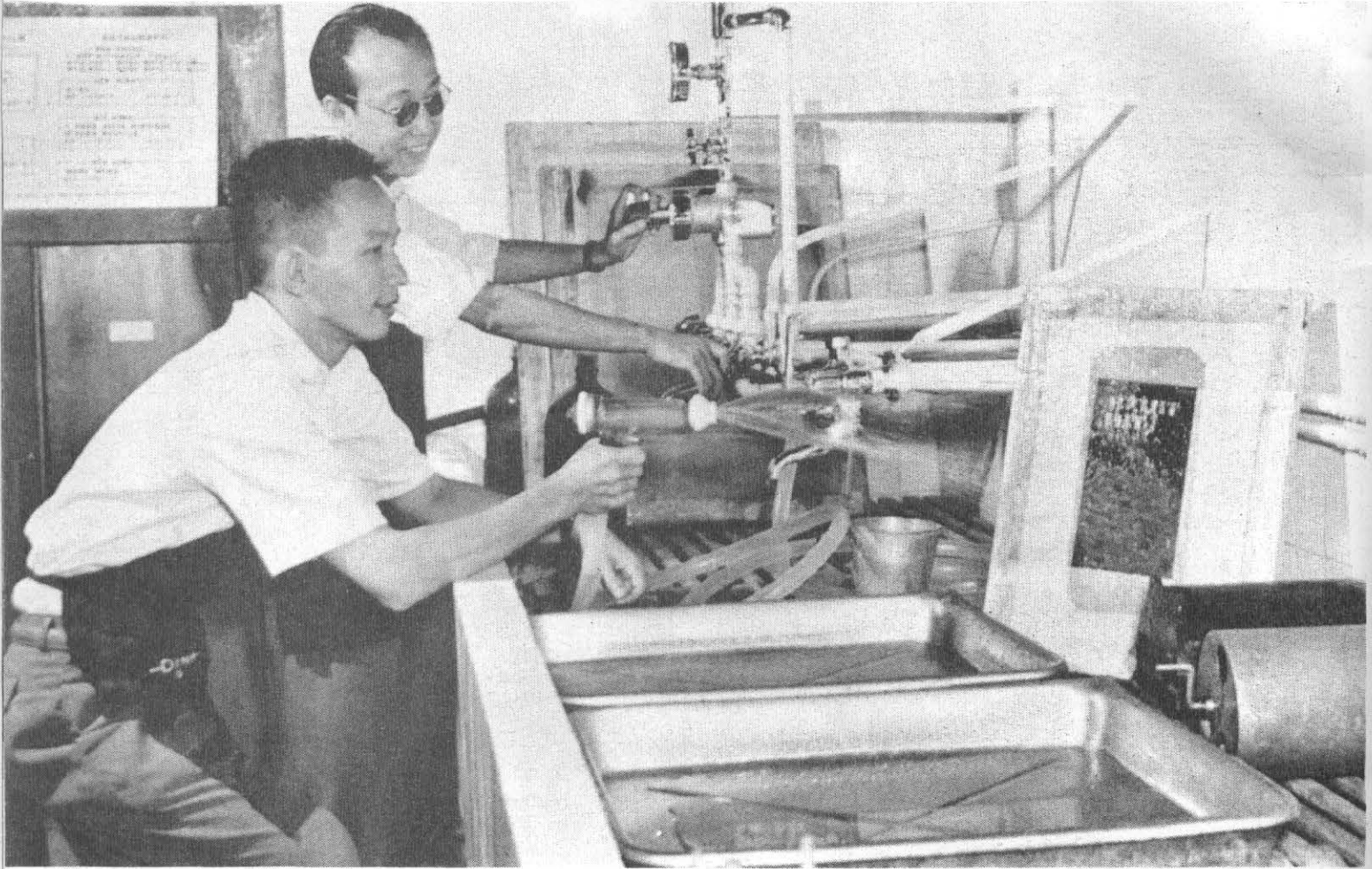
In addition to the AM facilities described above, Radio Saigon will have ample short-wave facilities, by means of which Viet-Nam proposes to maintain contact with friendly nations, and keep them posted on its political and economic progress. Three of the shortwave transmitters, each of 25-kilowatt strength, were delivered in Saigon in June. Two smaller, five-kilowatt, shortwave transmitters were also delivered and will be used to send signals to isolated portions of the country which are inaccessible to medium wave.



(Right) — Familiar eastern music is heard often on radio...

(Below) — ...and popular western-style programs also share airwaves of Viet-Nam





*Artists spray a silk-screened brochure cover in new dark room of USOM Graphics section*

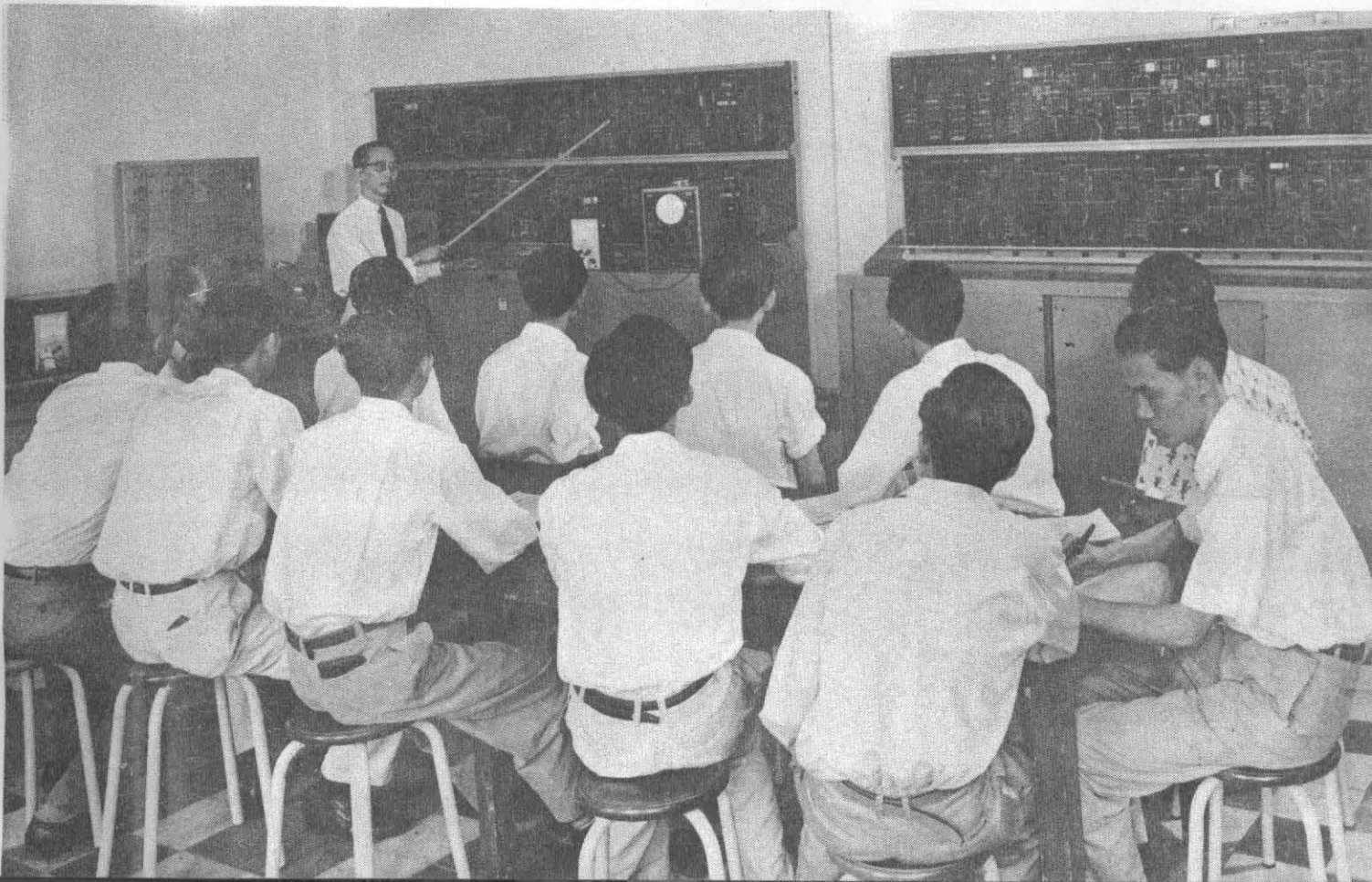


*Learning the principle of sound reproduction and control at the new motion picture center*



*Trainees for boat mobile units must learn maintenance of marine engines as well as of audio-visual equipment*

*Technicians studying circuit design in Radio Vietnam's modern electronics classroom*





*The four participants in the front row are headed for study in sanitary engineering and medical courses*

# TRAINING ABROAD FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

**V**IENTNAMESE participants were first sent overseas in 1951. Since that time hundreds of students, technicians, government employees, and administrators have gone either to the United States or to a third country for study and observation under the sponsorship of the Saigon mission.

**PURPOSE:** To provide qualified Vietnamese administrators, educators and technicians with training not available in Viet-Nam which is necessary for the development of the country as a whole.

*Progress:* The following table gives an overall picture of participants sent abroad during

the significant years 1955 through fiscal 1958, with a breakdown of the various fields of study:

Field	U.S. training	3rd country
Agriculture .....	6	183
Education .....	16	24
Health .....	20	68
Public administration .....	43	32
MSU program .....	22	—
Finance .....	3	—
Information .....	9	4
Public works .....	10	42
Scholarship (travel costs only) .....	12	2
General program administration .....	2	—
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>355</b>



Students taking competitive examinations for new undergraduate scholarships to study in U.S.

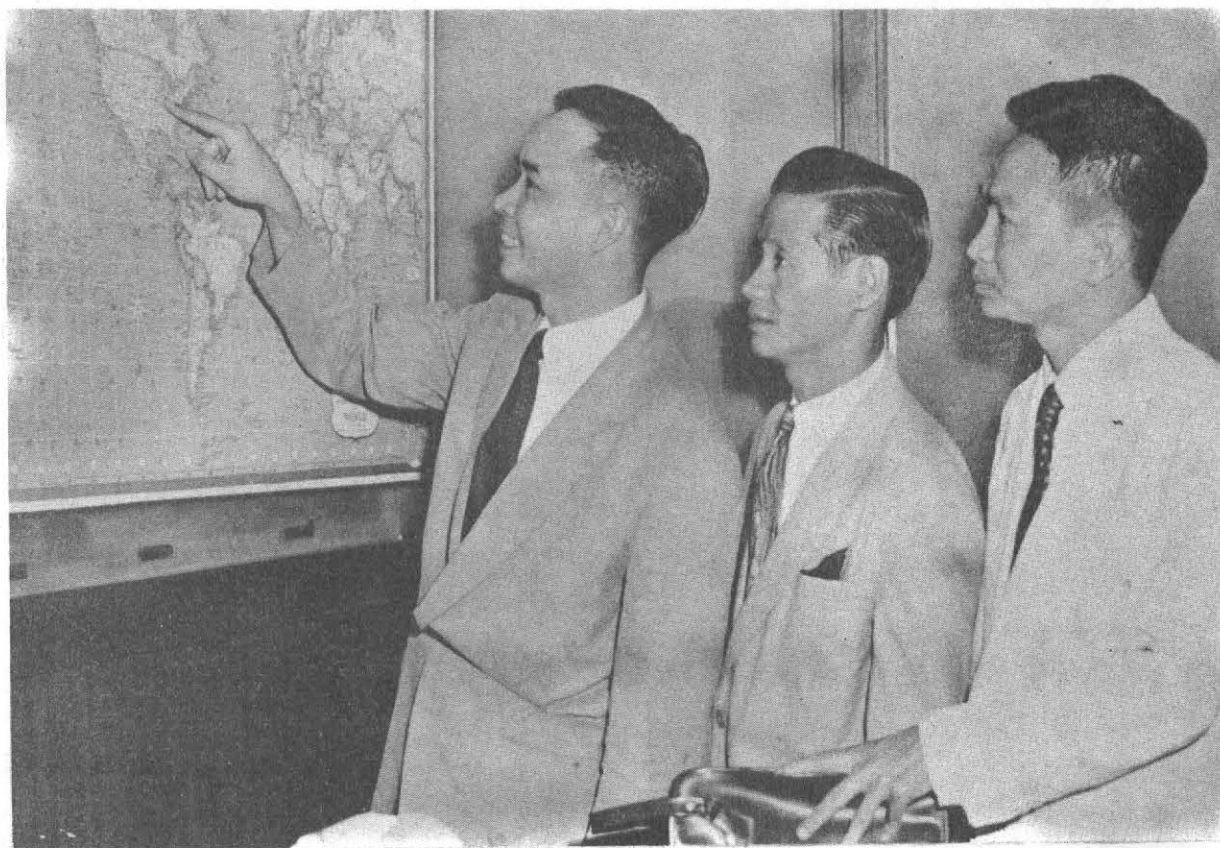


Education officials stop in Japan to observe school methods and teacher training facilities



*(Above) — Two Vietnamese teachers thank USOM officials as they leave for U.S. training*

*(Below) — University of Indiana, where they will study audio-visual methods, is located by trainees*



Total trainees in all fields for the past 12 months amounted to 170. Plans for the coming year have been made for 302 participants.

### Agriculture

The Agriculture Division this year sent a total of 68 participants for study and observation in a third country. Twenty-four were students taking a four-year course at the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. Nine of these graduated this spring and have returned to Viet-Nam.

Six participants studied livestock conditions in Japan and the Philippines for a month, nine were sent to Japan for a month to observe the organization and management of agricultural credit and cooperatives while eight more spent two weeks in Hong-Kong and Singapore to study vegetable marketing cooperatives.

Sixteen members of the fisheries service were given participant training in Japan and Hong-Kong in production, processing, refrigeration, distribution, marketing, boat construction, diesel engine installation, net construction, cooperative accounting methods and administrative procedures.

### Education

The Education Division reported that six full-year scholarships were authorized during the year. Five college professors were given a two-month tour of higher education systems in the United States and three Department of Education officials made a study tour of the school systems of Japan and the Philippines.

At the present time, 68 out of a proposed 85 participants for education have been approved by the Committee on Overseas Scholarships for the coming fiscal year. In addition to the regular program for short-term and one-year participant training, a new program for four-year training was inaugurated during the spring and approved by Washington. This calls for 15 four-year scholarships per year in colleges and universities in the United States. Examinations for these scholarships were to be held in Viet-Nam on July 25, 1958.

### Health

About \$ 100,000 was spent on training of Vietnamese health workers outside of Viet-Nam this year. Three physicians went to the



(Above) — American adviser bids « bon voyage » to engineer chosen to study civil aviation in U.S.

(Below) — Members of « Viet-Nam's finest » leave for year's training in police administration





(Above) — Vietnamese officials prepare to take off for public administration studies in the U.S.

(Below) American aid technicians escort members of Ministry of Education to plane for start of observation tour abroad





(Above) — Gen. Tran-Tu-Oai, anti-malaria chief, discusses trip to Latin American with USOM officials

(Below) — Participants in USOM training program board plane for study of government procedures



United States for post-graduate training, one in surgery, one in ear, nose and throat disorders, and one in public health education. Four nurses received additional training in nursing education in the U.S., two engineers studied sanitary engineering, and one blood bank technician studied laboratory procedure in Japan. A two-month tour of medical schools in the United States was provided for two professors from the Medical School of the University of Saigon. Two malaria leaders were sent to Jamaica for a three-month training course.

### Public Administration

Under Public Administration in addition to the program of Michigan State University, there were eight participants in the field of statistics, 12 civil police who went to the United States for a year, and five for from three to 12 months in fiscal administration, economic development and procurement and warehousing. About to leave for the United States are three participants in banking and two in organization and methods. Travel costs were provided for 13 scholarship students studying in the United States.

The Michigan State University Group, whose participant program is primarily to

provide academic training in order to develop a teaching staff for the National Institute of Administration, sent a total of 11 participants this year, eight of them for one year's training. Eighteen returned from the United States late last summer and 26 more have been selected for from nine months to a year of study. The faculty of the NIA will be further strengthened by a program begun this year to send advanced graduate students to study for the doctoral degree at American universities. One such student is already in the United States, two were scheduled to leave in July, and three have been selected for departure this fall.

### Information

Three participants were sent to the United States for audio-visual training and three for radio training. All of them will remain for a year. Three have been processed to leave in September for U.S. training in news syndicate operations.

### Public Works

Five trainees were sent to the United States and Hawaii for one year to study and observe telecommunications development under the program of the Public Works division (TCP) of USOM. Two more studied the United

*A Vietnamese nurse receives her ticket for flight to U.S. to begin public health courses*



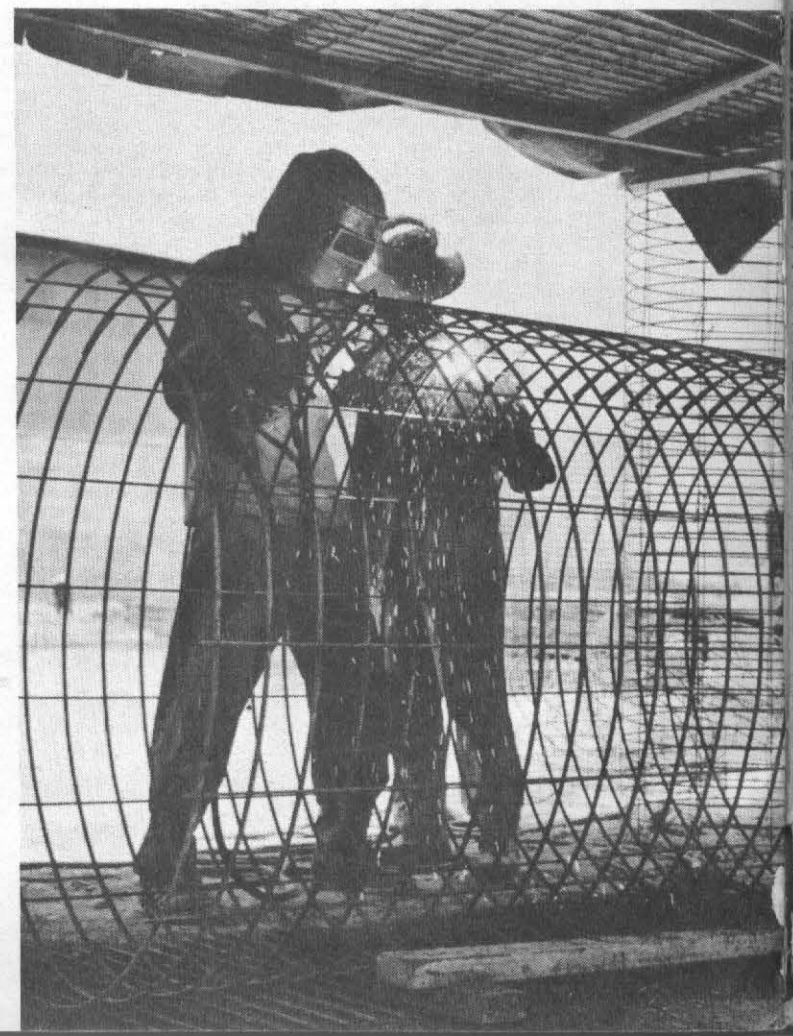
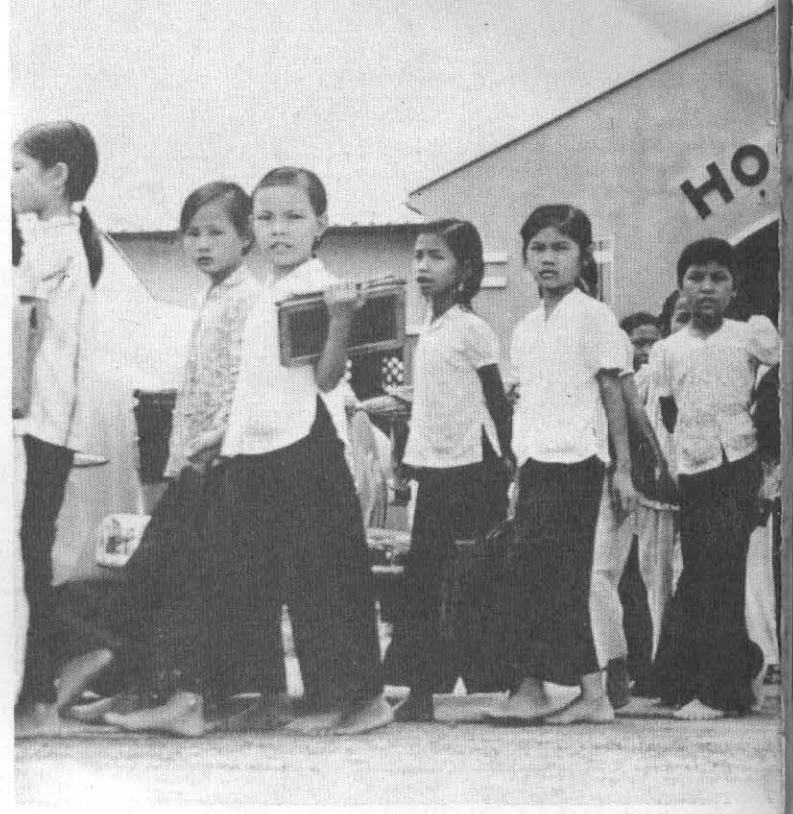
States highway system for four months and two were sent to observe United States railway management and organization. The Director of Civil Aviation in Viet-Nam spent some time in the United States this year observing a cross-section of the United States

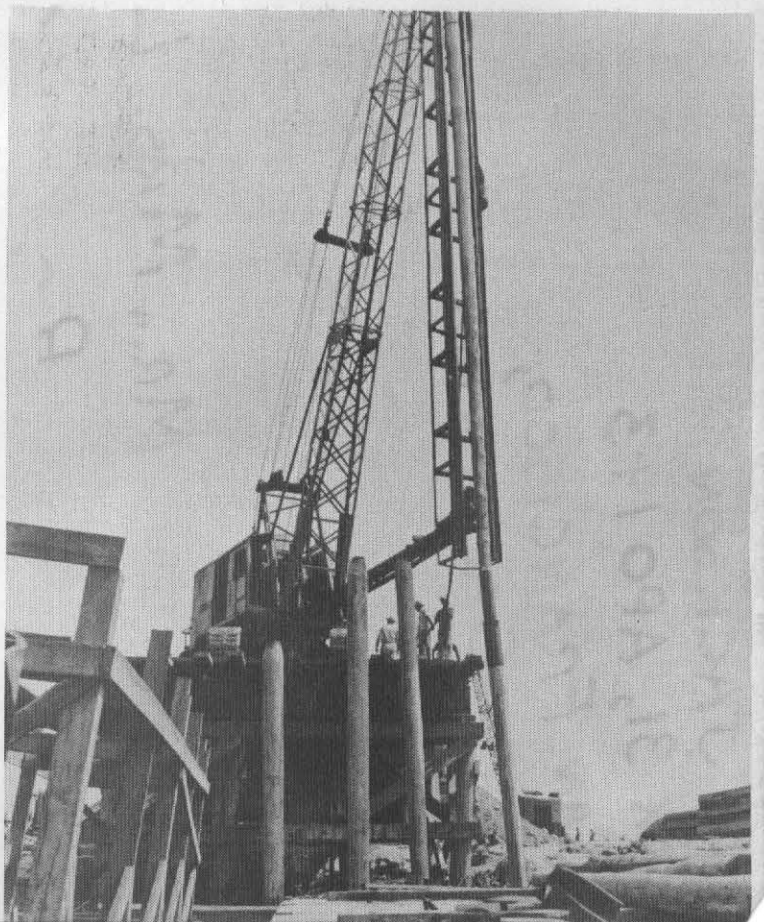
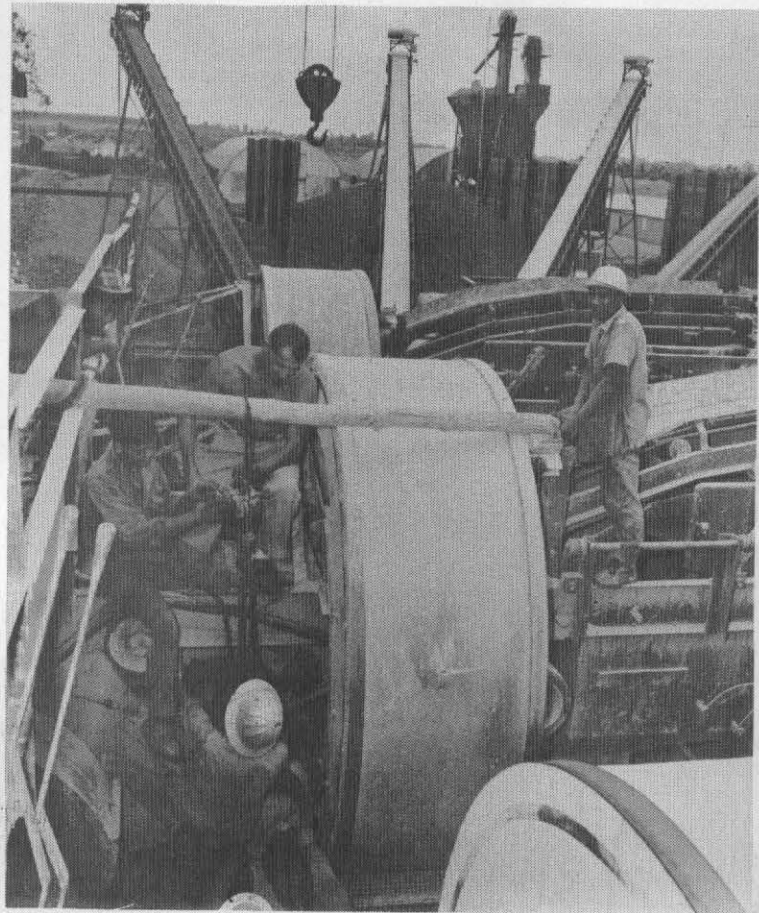
Civil Aviation program. Upon his return, the Assistant Director of Civil Aviation visited the United States for six months' indoctrination in engineering and building methods involving airport construction.

## SCHEDULE OF JOINT VIETNAMESE-AMERICAN PROJECTS

PROJECT TITLE	Fiscal year begun	Estimated completion of aid
<b>AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES</b>		
— Agricultural Extension and Information.....	'55	'61
— National Agricultural College and General Training.....	'54	'60
— Research in Diversified Crops.....	'55	'65
— Small Water Control System.....	'55	'61
— Administration of Agrarian Reform.....	'55	'58
— Land Development (Rural Resettlement).....	'57	'60
— General Livestock Development.....	'56	'61
— Agricultural Economics and Statistics.....	'57	'64
— Agricultural Production Credit.....	}	'62
— Agricultural Cooperatives.....		
— Development of Marine Fisheries.....	'52	'61
<b>INDUSTRY AND MINING</b>		
— Nong-Son Coal Exploration Survey.....	'57	'58
— Industrial Development Center.....	'57	'64
— General Industrial Survey.....		'58
— Handicraft Development.....	'57	'62
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>		
— Highways and Bridges.....	'55	'63
— Viet-Nam Railways System.....	'57	'62
— Saigon Port Loan.....	'52	'57
— Waterways of Viet-Nam.....	'55	'60
— Dredging the Canals of Viet-Nam.....	'57	'60
— Telecommunications Engineering (Thailand, Viet-Nam and Laos).....	'55	'65
— Micro-Wave Telecommunications System, South Viet-Nam.....	'66	'65
— Electric Power Development.....	'56	'63
— Rural-Urban Water Supply.....	'56	'60
— Saigon-Cholon Water System Survey.....	'55	'58
— Improvement and Expansion of Aeronautical Ground Facilities.....	'51	'62
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>		
— Malaria Eradication Program.....	'55	'63
— Health Services Development.....	'52	'61
— Medical and Allied Education, including Nursing.....	'57	'62
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
— Technical-Vocational Education.....	'55	'64
— Elementary Education.....	'55	'62
— Secondary Education.....	'57	'60
— Teacher Training and Higher Education.....	'53	'64
— Adult Literacy Training.....	'51	'59
— Textbook Development and Special Services.....	'56	'60
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>		
— Central Supply System.....	'56	'60
— National Institute of Administration and MSU Administrative Support.....	'55	'62
— National Institute of Statistics.....	'56	'63
— Training for Public Administration Participants.....	'56	'65
— Civil Police Administration.....	'56	'61
<b>INFORMATION</b>		
— Development of Government Information Facilities.....	'51	'61
— National Radio Network.....	'56	'61

...with confidence, Viet-Nam looks to the future....







AMERICAN - VIETNAMESE COOPERATION

